The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX. SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1880—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BANKRUPT STORE.

Mere Mention

of some of the Bargains sold at the

Bankrupt Store,

184 & 186 State-st,

OPP. PALMER HOUSE.

The Very Best and Newest Style Calicoes at

3 Cts. per Yard.

These Calicoes we sell in any quantity, but are in short lengths.

The above is a bargain worth looking after.

BARGAIN NO. 2.

BALBRIGGAN HOSE, the entire front handsomely embroidered and full length, for

25 Cts. pr. Pair.

For 50 Cts.

We have a great Bargain in a Double Busk Corset, in White and Tan, every size.

These Corsets have also Side Steels and Embroidered Busk, and if they break we give another pair.

A large lot of Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs at

10 Cts. Each.

Our patrons will please understand all our goods are sold in any quantities desired, and not as some stores do, offer something very cheap but limit you to two or three yards or one or two pairs of a kind.

Also, great Bargains in Hamburgs, Torchon Laces, Housekeeping Goods of every kind, Dress Goods, Silks, Satins, and in fact everything desirable in a household; and there will always be found on hand a full assortment of Carpets, Oilcloth, Mattings, and Upholstery Goods, at the

BANKRUPT STORE,

184 & 186 State-st., opposite Palmer House.

S. SHIREK.

FINANCIAL.

Assets, $18,000,000.

Money to Loan.

The Northwestern Mutual Life-Insurance Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin,

Is prepared to loan money on improved productive property in the City of Chicago, and on improved property in Cook County, at lowest current rates of interest, in sums of $1,000 and upwards, free from commissions. Applications for such loans are invited and may be made to the Company at its office in Milwaukee, or to the undersigned, who are provided with blanks for that purpose, and who will furnish all needful information.

OFFICE—Corner Randolph & Dearborn-sts.

DEAN & PAYNE, General Agents.

REDMOND PRINDIVILLE, Special Agent.

Chicago, Jan. 23, 1880.

HIBERNIAN BANK,

Corner Clark and Lake-sts.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Foreign Exchange, Drafts on Hibernian Bank, Dublin, and Branches, for sale in sums of £1 and upwards.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul First Mortgage 7 per ct. Bonds,

Due in 1905, now ready for delivery, at 103½ and int.

CHARLES HENROTIN,
100 Washington-st., Chicago.

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WIRTS & SCHOLLE,

222 Wabash-av., bet. Adams & Jackson-sts.

Fine, Medium, and Common

FURNITURE.

OPTICAL GOODS.

MANASSE SIGHT OPTICIAN. TRIBUNE IS PRICELESS BUILDING

Fine Spectacles suited to all sights on scientific principles. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, etc.

DENTISTRY.

DR. DAY, 133 E. Madison-st.

BEST RUBBER or CELLULOID, $5.00. Our manufacture. Gas, chloroform, or ether free for painless extracting. Office open Sunday forenoon. Also, the new style teeth, no plate.

REAL ESTATE.

48 Lots---A Bargain.

For Sale by Non-Resident, 48 Lots—Five Acres—desirably situated, near Humboldt Park. Will be sold cheap. Address one week, P. O. Drawer 56, Chicago.

FLOUR, CORN MEAL, &c.

NORTON MILLS,

Formerly Oriental Mills.

Retail Department.

Having entirely rebuilt above Mills, adding much new machinery, and adapting it in every respect to the manufacture of strictly first-class Flour, we shall hereafter make the city retail trade a specialty in our business. Having a very large manufacturing capacity we are enabled to

SELL A BETTER FLOUR FOR LESS MONEY

Than it can be sold for elsewhere in the city. Everything we sell will be guaranteed entirely satisfactory:

Patent Flour,	Cracked Wheat,
Winter Wheat Flour,	Pearled Wheat,
Spring Wheat Flour,	Corn Meal,
Graham Flour,	Granulated White Meal,
Rye Flour,	Canelle,
Buckwheat Flour,	Bran,
And Feed of all kinds.	

Oat Meal--a specialty--Coarse, Medium, or Fine, fully equal to Scotch or Irish, and half the price. All Goods fresh--quality the very best. Prompt delivery.

Prompt attention to orders by mail or telephone.

NORTON, BRO. & CO.,

Norton Mills, Madison-st. Bridge.

TOLU ROCK AND RYE.



SURE CURE FOR

Coughs, Colds, Consumption,

And all Diseases of Throat and Lungs.

Lawrence & Martin,

111 MADISON-ST.,

Sole Agents U. S. and Canada, Importers Wines, Liquors, and Segars.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

PIANOS.

STEINWAYS

Are the only manufacturers who make every part of their Pianos, exterior and interior (including the Actions and casting of the Iron Frames), in their own factories.

LYON & HEALY,

State and Monroe-sts.

DENTISTRY.

THE PRICE TELLS,

AND EVERYBODY TELLS THE PRICE.

Experience, care, and skill, and no fancy prices.

The popularity of the

M'CHESNEY BROTHERS

In their specialty, TEETH, is not equaled in this country. Their elegant Parlors, corner Clark and Randolph-sts., are constantly thronged with our best and most intelligent citizens. Only $8 the finest and best set. Filling one-third usual rates.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $25.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
72 Broadway, N. Y., and 106 Randolph-st., Chicago.
JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE

Carrying the United States and Royal Mail between New York and Liverpool. For passage apply to Company's office, 48 South Clark-st.

ALFRED LAGERGREN, Gen'l Western Agent.

☞ Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Sailing twice a week to and from British Ports. Passage Tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry at lowest rates.

Company's Office, corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago.

P. H. DU VERNET,
Gen'l Western Agent.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27, 1880.

To the Stockholders: Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago, Ill., on the 26th day of February, 1880, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of considering and acting upon a contract to consolidate with it, in a form to be agreed upon, the railroad, stock, property, and franchises of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska, and also to consider and act upon a resolution of the Board to increase under the provisions of your Charter the capital stock of the Company to the extent thought necessary for the consummation of such consolidation and for the transaction of any other business incidental thereto. By order of the Board of Directors.

J. M. FORBES, President.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Chicago Enterprise Gold and Silver Mining Company of Colorado, for the election of officers and transaction of other business, will be held on Tuesday, March 9, next, at their office in the City of Chicago, 110 Dearborn-st.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE $100 Reward.

We will bind ourselves to pay to a charitable institution $100 in case of an Inguinal Hernia that can be retained by the hand that we cannot retain with the PARKER RETENTIVE COMMON-SENSE TRUSS. Patented July 3, 1879.

BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER,
58 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Parker, the patentee, has had twenty years' experience, and is curing many of the worst cases of Rupture. Manufacturers of the celebrated Common-Sense Truss, adopted by the Government as the best.

HIRDS, &c.

BIRDS

GERMAN CANARIES,
And all other kinds, Cages, Gold Fish, and Aquaria.
F. KAEMPFER,
127 Clark-st.

ICE.

ICE FOR SALE

On track in lots of twenty-five (25) car-loads or more.

E. W. GODWIN, 61 South Halsted-st.

PIANOS.

BAUER PIANOS.

GRANDS, UPRIGHTS, AND SQUARES.

Established in Chicago Over 25 Years.

Used and Recommended by 25,000 Artists and Amateurs.

Our Patent Self-Bearing Agraffe Attachment, Concave Name-Board, and Improved Veneered Bridge,

Are Valuable Improvements, used in the Bauer Pianos only.

THE BAUER CABINET GRANDS,

The Newest and Most Perfect Production in the art of Piano-Making. By the introduction of an improved VIOLIN-SHAPED SOUNDING-BOARD the volume of tone is greatly increased, and left entirely free from Metallic Qualities.

PROMINENT ARTISTS PRONOUNCE IT A MARVEL OF PERFECTION.

Messrs. JULIUS BAUER & CO., Chicago, Ill.:

GENTLEMEN: The Bauer Piano which I purchased of you, I am happy to say, is growing in favor every day. The more I use it the better I like it. I have had Pianos from many celebrated factories, but have found none to equal yours in power and purity of tone, elasticity of touch, and durability. I am glad that my first good opinion which prompted me in EXCHANGING my KNABE Piano for the BAUER has proved a lasting one.

Yours respectfully, JNO. RIEBLING.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 28, 1879.

A Complete Assortment of these Favorite Pianos will be found at our Warerooms.

JULIUS BAUER & CO.,

182-184 WABASH-AV., between Monroe and Adams-sts.

AUCTION SALES.

IMPORTANT BREWERY SALE.

PLANT & REAL ESTATE

OF THE WELL-KOWN

Brewery of the late Franz Binz,

AT CHICAGO,

For sale by order of the Probate Court to settle the Estate.

The Administrator of the estate of the late Franz Binz, the well-known Brewer, will offer the valuable property for sale

At Public Auction,

On Tuesday, March 2, at 11 a. m.,

AT THE COURT-HOUSE, on La Salle-st., Chicago,

By Order of the Probate Court.

THE BREWERY AND PLANT.

The premises have a frontage of 400 feet on Twenty-eighth-st., running to the lake shore, 1014 feet deep. The brewing capacity is 50,000 barrels per annum. The buildings are situated in a first-class locality, are substantially built, and the plant and general appointments are first-class, and in good condition. These consist of the engine, and boilers, mash tub, Baudelot cooler, pump and pipes, brew kettle, malt mill, surface cooler, etc.

THE MALT HOUSE.

The Malt House is a substantial structure, capable of supplying the brewery with malt. The Ice House, containing cellar and fermenting rooms, is new and of the most approved design. The premises are at present occupied by the Keeley Brewing Co., of Chicago, and the product of the Brewery is well known in the market. This sale offers a

RARE AND UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

For any party desiring to embark in the brewing business, or to make a profitable investment. For further particulars address

ROBERTS & HUTCHINSON, Solicitors,
80 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

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FOR

30 DAYS

CABINET PHOTOS

$3 Per Doz.

HESLER & PEABODY,

96 STATE-ST.

H. ROCHER,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

77-79-81 State-st., Chicago.

COAL.

J. L. HATHAWAY.

COAL.

38 MARKET-ST.
68 KINGSBURY-ST.
267 ARCHER-AV.

Coal delivered in all parts of the city or on cars, promptly and in good order.

ORDERS RECEIVED BY MAIL OR EITHER TELEPHONE.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS COOK COUNTY FOR Printing, Stationery, Binding, and Blank Books.

Sealed proposals will be received up to 2 o'clock p. m. Monday, Feb. 16, 1880, for all the printing, stationery, binding, and blank books required by Cook County for the year 1880. Specifications will be furnished by the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, Room 4 Criminal Court Building, on application. All bids must be accompanied by a bond in the penal sum of $1,000, with at least two sureties guaranteeing the acceptance of the contract if awarded to the bidder.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

All proposals must be indorsed proposals for either "Printing," "Stationery," "Binding and Blank Books," and must be addressed

Board of County Commissioners, Room 4 Criminal Court Building, Chicago.

E. F. C. KLOKKE, Clerk.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL KINDS.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.

Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

WEEKLY INTER OCEAN.

TO ADVERTISERS.

THE EDITION OF THE

WEEKLY INTER OCEAN

FOR

THURSDAY, Feb. 19,

Will have a Circulation of OVER

170,000

Copies, all to be sent to regular subscribers.

No other paper in the country can give its advertisers the benefit of such a circulation.

This edition will consist of

SIXTEEN FULL PAGES.

It will be a Model Paper, and will contain only a limited amount of advertising.

Copy for this edition should be in hand by THURSDAY, the 12th inst. Address

THE INTER OCEAN, Chicago.

VALENTINES.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.

118 & 120 Monroe.

Retail Stationers and Engravers,

Have just received a very beautiful assortment of

PRANG'S VALENTINE CARDS,

Very artistic both in design and execution.

Also some new Designs in Menus, and Dinner and Tea Cards,

Illuminated Correspondence and Regret Cards, Marcus Ward & Co.'s Irish Linen Papers.

Steel and Copper Plate Engraving, Stamping and Illuminating.

VALENTINES!

Beautiful, Sentimental, Comic.

The largest assortment in the city.

SMITH'S, 122 Dearborn.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

The well-known Summer Hotel at Diamond Lake, near Cassopolis, Cass County, Mich., about 100 miles from Chicago. The house is supplied with Hot and Cold Water and Gas. Connected with the hotel are sixty acres of grove and lawn, with flowers and fruit-trees; also, Bowling-Alleys, Stables, Boats, and a Steamer capable of carrying 100 people. There is a Depot on the grounds, and the Michigan Central R. R. runs two Passenger Trains daily each way. To a responsible party satisfactory arrangements can be made. Apply to

JAS. P. SMITH, JR.,
145 Monroe-st., or 516 Michigan-av., Chicago.

TO RENT,

For Manufacturing or Business Purposes,

The three-story and basement brick building 56 and 58 South Canal-st., with the four-story brick building 55 and 57 West Water-st., directly in rear; good light, railroad side-track within four feet of building; possession of part given now, balance on May 1.

E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 134 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT

By J. C. SAMPSON & CO.,

Nixon Block, 171 La Salle-st., an extensive list of

BUILDINGS, STORES, and LOFTS

IN CHOICE LOCATIONS.

WANTED.

Partner Wanted.

Good business man with capital in grain and provision commission business; firm well established, doing profitable business; communication confidential. Call or address, real name, Commission, care

L. H. O'CONOR, 98 Washington-st.

PARTNER WANTED.

I have Capital, and can control Grain and Provision Commission Business, and would like good business man to join me in establishing a new firm.

Address C. W. L., Tribune office.

HATS.

Gents' Dress Silk Hats, Broadway Style, Superior Quality, on hand and made to measure. Price, $5.00, at BARNES' Hat Store, 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

SMOKE BURNER.

THE

Great Problem

OF ABATING THE ABOMINABLE

"SMOKE NUISANCE"

OF CHICAGO FINALLY SOLVED.

O. D. ORVIS'

IMPROVED

Surface Draft

FOR STEAM BOILER FURNACES

Creates perfect combustion, and in consequence effectually consumes the smoke in every furnace to which it is applied.

No failures. Every apparatus a perfect success.

The SURFACE DRAFT is approved by Chief Engineers, Boiler Makers, and Scientific Men as one of the most valuable scientific inventions of the age.

Warranted to save fuel.
Warranted to keep the flues clean.
Warranted to improve a sluggish draft.
Warranted to burn or consume smoke.
Warranted to increase the steaming power of any boiler.

Every intelligent person knows that it costs money to produce a black cloud of smoke. It is a waste of heat, waste of coal, and waste of money.

THE ORVIS IMPROVED SMOKE BURNER

Will effectually abate this growing smoke evil, without any expense whatever to those making it, as the saving in fuel will pay the cost of the improvement in a few months.

Circulars, with drawings and full information, may be obtained by applying to the Patentee,

O. D. ORVIS,

85 Washington-st.

SOAP.

USE

TWYFORD

ENGLISH MOTTLED SOAP.

The Best in the World.

C. JEVNE,

AGENT FOR THIS CITY,

110-112 Madison-st.

MEDICAL.

GOOD NEWS.

Another Large Arrival of

Warner's Safe Remedies,

KIDNEY CURE,
DIABETES CURE,

&c., received at the Old Salamander Drug Warehouse,

VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO.,
92 & 94 LAKE-ST.

Call and get a Circular of the wonderful cures.

FOR SALE.

Administrator's Sale!

The stock of Merchandise of the late M. B. GOULD, consisting of

Fountains, Vases, Statuary, Vanes,

&c., entire or in part, is offered at private sale by the undersigned at 262 Wabash-av. This is a rare chance for parties desiring any of these goods to purchase them at very reasonable prices.

N. C. HILLS, Administrator.

1,000 New Upright Piano Boxes.

Can be used as Coal or Feed Boxes. For sale at $1 each by LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

BUSINESS CARDS.

GERHARD FOREMAN,

Real Estate & Loan Agency,

102 E. Washington Street.

Real Estate Bought and Sold.
Money to Loan at Lowest Rates.

The Whitney Fish-Boner

CAN BE FOUND AT

10 North Wells-st.

STATIONERY AND PRINTING

BLANK BOOKS,

PRINTING, AND STATIONERY.

J. W. MIDDLETON, 55 State-st.

Large Stock, Good Work, Low Prices.

GENERAL SUPPLY STORE.

NUTS

HARD TO CRACK!

People daily ask, How is it that

SEA, 122 & 124 State-st.,

Can afford to sell Books at less than one-third Bookstore prices; Kid Gloves at 29 cents for which others ask 75 cts.; Clocks at 49 cts., worth $2.50; Jewelry at one-fourth any Jeweler's price? We say to all that these are

Hard Nuts to Crack,

But WHY should you care WHY

We can offer such crowd-drawing prices?

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday

Of this week we shall hold a

SPECIAL SALE

OF

HAMBURG EDGINGS

AND

EMBROIDERY TRIMMINGS.

ORIGINAL DESIGNS. NEW PATTERNS. FIRM EDGES. FINE CLOTHS.

15,000 Yards Edgings,
3,200 Pieces Trimmings,
Importer's Entire Stock.

TO BE SLAUGHTERED!!

Hamburg Embroideries, 1-2c, 1, 1 1-2, 2, 2 1-2, 3, 4, 5, 5 1-2, 7, 9, 11, 13, to 19c, 33 1-3 per cent under sales.

EMBROIDERY Everlasting TRIMMINGS

1 1-2 to 11c yard; 15 to 98c per piece.

VALENCIENNES LACE, Imitation, 1c, 1 1-2, & 2c yard. Patent, 3, 7, 9, 11, & 13c.

SEA'S NOTION DEP'T.

FRINGES, BUTTONS, RIBBONS, and SMALL WARES,

One-half others' prices.

SEA'S FLANNELS,

TOWELINGS, TOWELS, and LINENS,

Twenty-five per cent under usual prices.

SEA'S UNDERWEAR,

LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS

Way below value.

TINWARE AND CROCKERY

Occupy Entire Basement. Greater Bargains than ever.

SEA'S CIGARS,

1 1-2, 3, 2 1-2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 9 cents—Actually Half-Price.

CIGARETTES, 6 cts. Package.

ALL KINDS FANCY GOODS

At One-Half Price.

Sea's Candies,

10 to 28 cents pound box. Warranted equal to any made.

THURSDAY, Friday & Saturday, GREAT CALICO SALE!

Not To-Morrow, nor Next Day, but on Thursday (This Week) will offer Calico at prices

THAT WILL ASTONISH YOU.

Sea's, 122 and 124 STATE-ST.

ART STUDIO.

BEAUTY! DURABILITY! CHEAPNESS!

CABINET PHOTOS at BRAND'S STUDIOS, the very finest possible to produce, at the uniform price of $6.00 PER DOZEN, far superior to any made elsewhere in the city.

TO THE RELATIVES of deceased friends we would say that, from any small Photograph, or Tin-Type, however faded, we can make them beautiful, permanent, and LIFE-LIKE Portraits in

PURE CRAYON,

Or INDIA INK, which cannot fail to give them great joy and satisfaction in relation to their departed friends.

This work will be found to be of a very different class to that usually hawked about by "canvassing agents," it being of the HIGHEST STANDARD, and worthy of the "post of honor" in the most elegant drawing-room.

CARD PHOTOS,

Of the very finest quality and finish, only $3.00 PER DOZEN.

CHILDREN'S PICTURES

A Specialty.

CABINET PANELS,

New and very Stylish, $10.00 PER DOZEN.

Brand's Studios

210 & 212 WABASH-AV.

THE MILITIA LAW.

Its Constitutionality Sustained by the Supreme Court.

A Decision in the Case of Dunne, the "Contemptuous" Juror.

All the Points of the Communist Lawyers Upset,

And Judge Barnum's Poslons Overruled One by One.

Armed Bodies of Communists not to Be Allowed to Parade.

Judge Barnum's Decision Reversed and the Cause Remanded.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., Feb. 7.—There was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court for the Southern (Last) Division today a copy of the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Dunne v. The People, an appeal from Cook. It will be remembered that, soon after the passage of the Militia law by the Legislature, which provided, among other things, that armed bodies of men not forming a part of the regular militia organization should not parade through the streets of any city without a license of the Governor, a man by the name of Bielefeldt and members of his company were arrested and fined in a Chicago police court. Bielefeldt refused to pay his fine, and applied to Judge Barnum for a writ of habeas corpus. The Judge granted the writ in a lengthy opinion, in which he declared that about every section and clause in the Militia law was unconstitutional. This being a habeas corpus case, it was impossible to carry the matter to the Supreme Court. Soon afterwards, however, a man by the name of Dunne, being summoned to appear as a petit juror before Judge Barnum, then sitting in the Criminal Court, pleaded his exemption, he being a member of the National Guard, and, by the terms of the law, not amenable to jury service. The Court overruled the point, and, the juror refusing to serve, he was fined; and from that decision an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, sitting last November at Mount Vernon, where the case was argued by Mr. Charles A. Gregory on behalf of the juror, and by Mr. Rubens on behalf of the people. The opinion in this most important case was filed to-day, and is as follows:

The Court said that the case involved the validity of the statute under which the State militia was organized. Mr. M. J. Dunne, employed by one of the commercial firms of Chicago, raised a plea of exemption from jury service in the Criminal Court of Cook County on the ground of his being a member of a State regiment of militia. Judge Barnum, who was sitting in this Court at the time, while he expressed the absence of disrespect to the gentleman, refused the excuse, remarking that the Militia law of the State said that the militia should consist of 8,000 men, and that if one militiaman was excused the remainder could claim an equal immunity. The same excuse, in his opinion, could be as well applied to save militiamen from arrest in all cases except for treason, felony, or breach of the peace. He regarded the law fixing the number of the militia as directly conflicting with the Constitution of the United States regulating the same matter, which he held to be the only law in force. Under the latter law the militia were called out in the War of the Rebellion, and he considered it the only one under which they could again be called for active service. The Court held that there could not be two laws regulating the same subject, and that the State law was suspended and inoperative. Judge Barnum, therefore, when Mr. Dunne failed to appear as a juror, fined him $50 for contempt, from which an appeal was taken.

"All preliminary considerations as to the manner in which the case comes before the Court on the invalidity of the act under the Constitution of the State will be waived, with a view to

PROCEED DIRECTLY TO THE QUESTION

whether an act or such parts of it as provide for the organization of the active militia of the State known as the Illinois National Guard is void on account of its repugnancy to the Constitution of the United States and to the laws passed in pursuance thereof." The act is declared to be in perfect harmony with the Constitution of the State, and that, if it is void, it must be for the reasons above assigned. The Court says: "The importance of the questions involved has induced the most careful consideration, but it will be our purpose to avoid all unnecessary discussion, and state our views as briefly as practicable. The first provision submitted against the validity of the act known as the Military Code is, that the power of organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia being confined by the Constitution of the United States to Congress, when Congress has acted upon the subject and passed a law to carry into effect the constitutional provision, such action excludes the power of legislation by the State upon the same subject. This is not, in our judgment, an accurate, certainly not a full, expression of the law. Two things must be assumed to sustain this proposition: First, that the constitutional provision in respect to the militia is of that character that it can be only exercised by Congress, and that any State legislation would of necessity be inconsistent with the Federal legislation under that article of the Constitution; second, that the Constitution itself places restrictions either directly or indirectly upon all State legislation in respect to the militia.

NEITHER ASSUMPTION IS WARRANTED

by any fair construction of the Constitution of the United States nor by contemporaneous explanations by writers whose authority is to be respected, or by any subsequent judicial determinations with which we are familiar. It is not true that all powers granted by Congress are exclusive unless when concurrent authority is reserved to the States. Examples of concurrent authority readily suggest themselves. Congress has power under the Constitution to levy and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, but it has never been supposed that that grant of power was a restriction upon the States to levy and collect taxes for State purposes. Such a construction would destroy all State Governments by taking from them the means of maintaining order or protecting life and property within their jurisdictions.

"It might be well in this connection," say the Court, "to call to mind that all powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people. The power of State Governments to legislate concerning the militia existed and was exercised before the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, and, as its exercise was not prohibited by that instrument, it is understood to remain with the States, subject only to the paramount

authority of Congress. Nor is there any warrant for the proposition that the authority a State may exercise over its own militia is derived from the Constitution of the United States. The States always assumed to control their militia. It is simply a means of self-protection. The States are forbidden to keep troops in time of peace, and of what avail is the militia to maintain order, and to enforce the laws in the States, unless it is organized? A well-regulated militia is decided to be

NECESSARY TO THE SECURITY OF A FREE STATE.

The militia is the dormant force upon which both the National and State Governments rely to execute the laws, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions."

The case of Houston vs. Moore, 5 Wheaton, 1, is cited by the Court as an authority, showing that Congress has not executive power over the militia. "All the Judges concurred, as we understand their opinions, in the proposition that, when Congress has once acted within the limits of the power granted in the Constitution, its laws for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia are supreme, and all interfering regulations adopted by the States are thus suspended, and for the same reasons all repugnant legislation is unconstitutional. That principle applies only when Congress has assumed control over the militia under its granted powers, and does not militate against the construction of uniformity given to the Constitution by Kent and other writers. It is only repugnant and interfering State legislation that must give way to the paramount law of Congress. The cases that support this doctrine are numerous and of the highest authority." [Houston vs. Moore, 5 Wheaton, Sturgis vs. Crowninshield, 4 Wheaton, 193 opinion of the Justices, 14 Gray, 615; Gilm vs. Philadelphia, 3 Wall, 713; United States vs. Cruikshank, 92 United States, 542; Blanard vs. Russel, 13 Mass., 1; Calden vs. Bull 3 Dallas, 386; 1 Kent Com., 265, &.] In reply to the principal argument made on the other branch of the case under consideration, that the Illinois Militia act is

REPUGNANT TO THE LAWS OF CONGRESS,

the Court views the enactment, section by section, and says that wherein it is repugnant is not so apparent. The Court states its views briefly on some of the most important provisions and regulations found in the State law which the lower Court insisted conflicted with the act of Congress, and for that reason rendered the whole act inoperative and void. "First, the repugnances alleged to exist are all to be found in those sections which relate to the organization of the State militia when organized for State purposes, and not to those sections which relate to the entire body of the militia, nor to the militia when called into the service of the United States. Second, the acts of Congress prescribe essentially different regulations for the organization of the United States militia when called into actual service, and for the organization for training under State authority. Many of the latter seem to be only directory, while in the former all appears to be mandatory. Third, while not in actual service the act of 1872 provides the militia of each State shall be arranged into divisions, brigades, and regiments, battalions and companies, as the Legislatures of the States may direct. Fourth, non-essential differences in the regulations as to the militia not in the actual service of the Union contained in the State law with acts of Congress will not, under the former be valid. It's no valid objection to this act of the Legislature that it does not require the entire militia of the State to be enrolled as active militia. Counsel do not wish to be understood as claiming that no militia law is valid unless it provides that each and every male inhabitant of the specified age should be at all times armed and equipped and engaged in drilling and maneuvering, but the suggestion made is that the preference of military service in times of peace

CANNOT BE LEGALLY CONFINED TO A SELECT CORPS,

consisting of a limited number of volunteers, to the exclusion of all other able-bodied male residents of the State. The argument admits of several conclusive answers. First, it is a matter dependent on the wisdom of Congress when it will provide for arming and disciplining the entire body of the militia of the United States. Second, the citizen is not entitled under any law, State or Federal, to demand as a matter of right that arms shall be placed in his hands. Third, it is with the legislative judgment as to what number the actual militia of the State shall consist of, depending on the exigency that makes such organization necessary. Numerous minor repugnancies, it is insisted, exist in the State law with the acts of Congress, among which it is said the law fixes the numerical strength of a company at a number different from the act of Congress in respect to the number of men that shall compose a company. The language of the United States law is: 'Each company may consist of sixty-four privates,' but it is not made imperative. The same may be said as to the omission in the State law to provide for the appointment of a Major-General. Such an officer might find no appropriate position in the actual militia of the State. Upon the requisition of the President upon the State Executive for the militia for actual service, it is made the duty of the Executive to organize the whole body of the militia, or such portion as the President may direct, in conformity with the acts of Congress. In that event, under the act of 1792, each company shall have from sixty-four to eighty-two privates. In the complete organization of the militia, such as the Executive of the State is authorized to make on the requisition of the President or otherwise, a Major-General would be an appropriate and necessary officer. Another repugnancy is said to consist in substituting

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE REGULAR ARMY

for the militia. Exactly what counsel means or wishes us to understand by the use of the word 'organization,' we may not comprehend fully. If it is meant that it shall be the constitution of a regiment, battalion, or company under the State law, then it is not in conflict with the act of Congress of 1792, for it provides that that may be done as the Legislature of the State may direct; but, if the discipline and exercises to be enforced and observed in the State militia is meant, then it may be noted that the act of 1870 provides the system of discipline and field exercise which that is ordered be observed in the different corps of infantry, artillery, and riflemen of the regular army shall also be observed in such corps respectively of the militia. There is no repugnancy between the act of Congress and the State law in this respect, but

THERE IS ANOTHER VIEW THAT MAY BE TAKEN.

The act of Congress provides that the militia when called to the actual service of the United States shall be subject to the same rules and articles of wear as the regular troops of the United States. The active militia of the State is simply a reserve force that the Executive is authorized by the Constitution to call to his aid in case of a sudden emergency to execute the laws, suppress insurrection, and repel invasion, and it is most probable it was the design of the General Assembly to make the National Guard's organization, equipment, and discipline the same as the militia when in the actual service of the United States as being the most effective. In either view, no such repugnance is perceived between the State and Federal legislation in this respect as would render the former invalid."

AN OBJECTION BROADER IN ITS SCOPE

than either of those noted is referred to and discussed by the Court—namely: that the active militia organized under the statute comes within the prohibition of the second clause of Sec. 10, Art. I. of the Constitution of the United States, which withholds from the States the power to keep troops in time of peace. "Our understanding is, the organization of the active militia of the State conforms easily to the definitions usually given of militia. The men comprising the organization in this State come from the great body of the militia, and when not engaged at stated periods in drilling and other exercises, they return to their usual avocations. Such an organization comes within no definition of troops as that word is used in the Constitution. The word troops conveys to the mind the idea of an armed body of soldiers, whose sole occupation is war or service in the regular army. The organization of the active militia of the State bears no likeness to such a body of men. It is simply a domestic force as distinguished from regular troops, and is only liable to be called into active service when the exigencies of the State make it necessary."

The Court takes up and discusses other sections of the State Militia law, and concludes: "Whether bodies of men with military organizations or otherwise under no discipline or command of the United States or a State shall be permitted to parade with arms in populous communities is within the regulation and

SUBJECT TO THE POLICE POWER OF THE STATE.

In matters pertaining to the internal peace and well-being of the State, its police powers are plenary and inalienable. It is a power co-extensive with self-protection, and is, sometimes termed, and not inaptly, 'The law of overruling necessity.' Everything necessary for the protection, safety, and best interests of the people of the State may be done within this power. Persons and property be subjected to all reasonable restraints and burdens for the common good. When mere property interests are involved, this power, like all other powers of government, is subject to constitutional limitation, but when the internal peace and health of the people of the State are concerned, the limitations that are said to be upon the exercise of this power are that such regulations must have reference to the comforts, safety, and welfare of society. It is within the power of the General Assembly to enact laws for the

SUPPRESSION OF THAT WHICH MAY ENDANGER THE PUBLIC PEACE,

and impose penalties for the infraction of such laws. What will endanger the public security must, as a general rule, be left to the wisdom of the Legislative Department. The provision contained in the fifth section making it unlawful for any body of men whatever, other than the regularly organized volunteer militia of this State, and the troops of the United States with an exception of students in educational institutions where military science is taught as part of the course of instruction, to associate themselves together as a military company, or organization, or to drill or parade with arms in any city or town in this State without the license of the Governor, was intended by its restraining force to preserve the public peace. That being its object, it is not an unreasonable restraint upon the liberty of the citizen, and is within no limitation upon the exercise of the public power of the State.

"The judgment will be reversed and cause remanded. Judgment reversed."

AID FOR IRELAND.

CHICAGO.

The Parnell Reception Committee held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the *News* building, on Fifth avenue, Mr. Enright in the chair. The following Committee on Decorations was appointed: Messrs. William Carey, John Sullivan, John McCarthy, Alexander Cairns, George P. Gilman, and Redmond Prindiville, Jr. A letter was read from Col. W. F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, regretting his inability to be present at the demonstration, and thanking the Committee for the invitation. A letter was also read from Col. Robert G. Ingersoll's secretary, which stated that the Colonel had not yet reached Washington, and the invitation would be handed him on his return there.

On motion of Mr. Forsythe, the Committee of Arrangements was reduced to three working members, they to add more if necessary. The Committee is as follows: John Forsythe, Arthur Dixon, and Michael Keeley.

Messrs. Colvin and Dixon reported the following subscriptions: Field, Leiter & Co., $250; John Crerar, $100; Hibbard, Spencer & Co., $100; Charles Gossage & Co., $50; D. B. Fisk & Co., $50; C. M. Henderson & Co., $50; H. D. Colvin, $25; Gilbert Hubbard & Co., $25; William Blair & Co., $25; Fairbank, Morse & Co., $25; Union Brass Manufacturing Company, $25; John O'Neill (North Side Planing-Mill), $25; Mandel Bros., $25; J. W. Doane, $25; Franklin MacVeagh, $25; Gage Bros., $25; Hale, Cleveland & Co., $25; Parkhurst Wilkinson, $25; H. H. Kohn & Bros., $25; Phelps, Dodge & Palmer, $25; Henry W. King, $25; Albert S. Gage, $10; Edwin Hunt's Sons, $10; Borden, Selleck & Co., $10; William F. Allen, $10; Kellogg, Barrett & Co., $10; C. D. Peacock, $10; Mathew Watkins, $5. Total, $1,160.

Mr. Clarke, Treasurer, reported $345.25 from Braidwood, through A. L. Morrison; $11 collected by M. Sullivan, of which $10 was subscribed by Mr. Sullivan; $135 from All Saints' Total Abstinence Society, collected by Christopher and Timothy O'Shea and J. E. Lyons; $5 from E. Dohertry; Mary Anne Kane, $5; O. Cronkhite, $5; Sacred Heart Temperance Society, through Mr. C. M. Lynch, $100. Mr. Thomas Brenan reported $25, of which Ald. Lawler and J. C. Richberg subscribed $10 each and John Armstrong $5. Mr. Clarke also reported $10 from Martin Coyne, $10 from John O'Donnell, of Kenosha; the Tuckpointers' Union, through Messrs. Finegan, Dana, and Quirk, $20; Ald. Barrett, $5; Rollins Publishing Company, $10; a branch of the A. O. H., $65, through Mr. F. Dolan. The employés of Brown's Rolling-Mills, South Chicago, collected $174, of which Patrick Kelly, Ed Scully, Jeremiah Larkin, Ed Bennett, Patrick Carmody, Thomas Donahoe, James Callanan, Thomas Farrell, and William Riley gave $5 each, and Michael Connolly, Fred Tuergen, and Joseph Walsh gave $3 each. All other subscriptions were under $3. Mr. P. Cahill handed in $10.50, $6.50 of which was collected by Laurence Henley. Mr. D. O'Sullivan reported $139.50, of which D. O'Sullivan, Patrick O'Connor, Con Ryan, William McCarthy, Patrick O'Neill, Daniel O'Sullivan, Robert Tobin, and Michael Dolan contributed $5 each; James Stenson, $10; J. J. Byrnes, Michael Curran, Tim Mahoney, John Manning, J. O'Brien, Daniel Carroll, William O'Mahoney, P. O'Brien, Thomas McNichols, James Burke, $2 each; Michael Shannon, $3. Total amount collected this week, $2,070; total thus far, about $9,300.

The St. Patrick Benevolent Association sent $215 through Mr. Clarke to John McHale, Archbishop of Tuam. The St. Vincent de Paul Society have sent $600 to the Superior of the Order in Ireland. The Catholic Church subscriptions run as high as $9,000, so that Chicago thus far has subscribed about $20,000.

The following are the collections in the Catholic churches of the Diocese of Chicago, so far as heard from: Chicago—Immaculate Conception, $227.04; St. Columbkill, $440; St. Jarlath's, $351.75; St. Wenceslaus', $15; St. James', $836.38; Annunciation, $200; St. Adalbert's, $20; St. Paul's, $10; St. Pius', $140; All Saints', $260; Our Lady of Sorrows', $87.85; Italian Congregation, $23.16; St. Patrick's, $400; St. Francis', $48; Church of the Nativity, $500; St. John's, $400; St. Boniface's, $100; St. Stephen's, $350; Sacred Heart, $348.07; St. Joseph's, $25; Cathedral of the Holy Name, $1,056.05; St. Stanislaus', $150; St. Michael's, $108; St. Vincent's, $114. The churches outside of the city have contributed as follows: St. Nicholas', Aurora, $15.30; St. Hyacinth's, La Salle, $5; Lemont, $21.50; St. Agnes', Brighton, $87; Rosehill, $38; Lockport and Lemont, $267.40; St. Mary's, Kankakee and Pilot, $10; Wilmington, $420; St. Mary's, Joliet, $154.60; St. Philip's, N. W. car-shops, $74; St. Thomas', Harlem, $34.50; St. Mary's, Lyons, $22; Apply River, $20.03; Sublette, $17.50; Sacred Heart, Aurora, $8.50; St. Rose's, Kankakee, $62; St. Michael's, Galena, $155; St. Joseph's, Rock Island, $75; Ohio Station, $33; St. Patrick's, Sterling, $70; Shannon, $32; Wilmette, $26; De Kalb, $69.70; Rockford, $800; Niles Centre and Desplaines, $45; Batavia, $61.30; St. George, $23; Bourbonnais Grove, $31; St. Patrick's, Joliet, $200. Miscellaneous subscriptions: Young Men's T. A. and B. Society, Chicago, $100; Mrs. Tierney and Miss Kelly, $25; H. and B., $5. The total amount foots up $9,033.63. Of this sum $8,025 has already been forwarded in sums of $1,000 each to the following Bishops, who will, no doubt, relieve much distress with it in their respective districts: Dr. McCarthy, Bishop of Kerry; Dr. McCormack, Bishop of Aconery; Dr. Logue, Bishop of Raphoe; Dr. Fitzgerald, Bishop of Ross; Dr. Gillooley, Bishop of Elphin; Dr. MacEvilly, Bishop of Galway; Dr. Conway, Bishop of Killala; Dr. MacHale, Archbishop of Tuam; Dr. MacEvilly (by request), $25.

In the city churches above enumerated, the Jesuit Church on West Twelfth street is omitted; but it is understood that its Sunday collection, and what the different societies connected with it will give, will amount to over $2,500. One society alone in the church last week sent direct to Archbishop MacHale $500, to be used at his discretion.

The Committee appointed by the Irish Relief-Fund Association to take steps to raise money among the Protestant Churches—viz.: Judge S. M. Moore, John Forsythe, W. K. Sullivan, Arthur Dixon, M. E. Stone, and John Finerty—met yesterday afternoon at Judge Moore's office, 108 Dearborn street, and decided to visit the various preachers' meetings a week from next Monday morning and request them to take up contributions in their churches on such Sundays as they might see fit, and turn in the funds to whatever channels they should choose for the relief of the suffering people of Ireland.

Messrs. Parnell and Dillon will speak in the following places immediately after the Chicago demonstration: Milwaukee, Wis., Tuesday, Feb. 24, both; Madison, Wis., Wednesday, Feb. 25, both; St. Paul, Minn., Thursday, Feb. 26, Parnell; Minneapolis, Minn., Thursday, Feb. 26, Dillon; Davenport, Ia., Friday, Feb. 27, both; Dubuque, Ia., Saturday, Feb. 28, Parnell; Clinton, Ia., Saturday, Feb. 28, Dillon; Des Moines, Ia., Monday, March 1, both; Peoria, Ill., Tuesday, March 2, Parnell; Blooomington, Ill., Tuesday, March 2, Dillon; Springfield, Ill., Wednesday, March 3, Parnell; Joliet, Ill., Wednesday, March 3, Dillon; St. Louis, Mo., Thursday, March 4, both.

Appointments for Messrs. Parnell and Dillon in other places in the West cannot be made until they arrive in Chicago, as they go from St. Louis to Toronto, Montreal, and other Canadian cities.

NEW YORK RELIEF FUND.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Responses to the appeal for Irish relief are gratifying. The subscriptions acknowledged to-day vary from $1,000 to 25 cents, but comparatively few are less than $1; the smaller sums are mostly from children. A great deal of money has been raised in this city and State, and considerable is coming in now from other places, including Connecticut, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Rhode Island, District of Columbia, and Canada. Among the contributors are Morton, Bliss & Co., bankers, $1,000; Eugene Kelly, banker, $1,000; Henry L. Clinton, $250; Montgomery Blair, $100; E. Harriman, $100; Fred Nathan, $100; an English woman, $150, and many others. Jews and English are prominent among many subscribers. All classes of people are subscribing.

Transportation of clothing, provisions, etc., is offered free to Ireland, and the Adams, American, and United States Express Companies bring money to the *Herald's* Irish relief fund without charge. Dion Boucicault, besides proposing that all the theatres and music-halls in the United States give entertainments on St. Patrick's Day for the benefit of the Irish sufferers, offers to be one of 100 gentlemen who shall contribute weekly $100 each.

The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, of this city, have unanimously resolved to forego their annual dinner, and give $200 to the Irish relief fund. The hope is expressed that the example of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick would be followed by the sister societies.

Haverly's Brooklyn Theatre offers the services of its attachés, its orchestra, and its artists, the free use of gas, and the gross receipts of a performance for the benefit of the famishing Irish.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 7.—The Board of Officers of the Chamber of Commerce, at the request of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick and others, who have been collecting funds for Irish relief, have appointed a committee of seven to receive and forward all subscriptions from Cincinnati intended for the relief of the distress in Ireland. The Board directed the Committee to send all contributions to the Mansion-House Committee, Dublin, and refused to take any action looking to an indorsement of Parnell.

LABOR.

PITTSBURG.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 7.—A serious break occurred to-day in the ranks of the striking coal-miners. At a meeting held at Walker's Mills, on the Pan-Handle Railroad, a large number of diggers agreed to cut loose from the strikers and go to work on Monday or Tuesday at the old rates,—three and a half cents. Information is also to the effect that Secretary Jones has made his headquarters at Mansfield, and is doing what he can to stem the tide that is so strongly setting against him and other ultra supporters of four cents or no work. Other railroad miners will hold a meeting on Monday, when action similar to that of the Pan Handle men is anticipated. It is now almost certain that all the pits will be in operation before the end of next week. This morning a conference of coke manufacturers was held with Mr. Rosenberg, the representative of the firm of Peter Wright & Co., who proposed to fill the places of the striking operatives with Belgians, who would pay their own way to the mines. The result of the conference was an agreement to employ 500 Belgians, who agree to work for less than the present wages, and who will bring their families with them and pay all expenses. They are prepared to contract for one year or more. The strikers are confident that as soon as the foreigners acquire a correct understanding they will come over to their side. Every attempt hitherto made to introduce foreign labor in coal-digging or coke-burning in this part of the State has only increased the difficulty, and the same result is looked for in the case of the Belgians.

ILLINOIS MINERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7.—The coal-miners of the Belleville (Ill.) district gathered in hundreds at their usual rendezvous, the Eight-Mile Stone, as it is called, and debated sharply a rule of the Miners' Union that no miner shall dig more than fifty bushels. The average which a good man can make is 100 bushels. In this way all the men can get work, but the process of production is much hampered. There are not enough miners, especially in the southern part of St. Clair County, to make two shifts of workmen, and hence only one-half as much labor is employed as the operators could use. The miners themselves are very much dissatisfied at the working of the rule, especially those from the southern end of the county, who intend, they say, either to break up the Union or have the fifty-bushel rule rescinded. At any rate there is every prospect of a lively row at the Eight-Mile Stone this evening, and if there is a schism in the ranks of the miners the coal market of St. Louis will at once drop two or three cents on the bushel.

POTTSTOWN, PA.

POTTSTOWN, Pa., Feb. 7.—The Quakertown Stove Works conceded an increase of wages of 15 per cent, and the strike is over.

THE INDIANS.

THE-MAN-WHO-WORKS.

LOS PINOS AGENCY, via LAKE CITY, Feb. 7.—Yesterday a runner arrived at this Agency whom Jack had ordered to inform Gen. Adams it would be thirteen days before his return. Chief Shavaux has expressed a willingness to accompany the General to Washington. He is known as "The War Chief" of the Utes, but of late years he has settled down to farming, and last summer sold a load of provisions of his own raising,—the first ever offered in the Ouray market by an Indian since this Agency was established. He favors Schurz's policy, that the Utes must settle on farms and go to work. He will be of great assistance in settling the present difficulties.

Orders have been sent out by Chief Saporaney for all the different bands to rendezvous near the Agency, and a grand powwow must be expected next week. Matters have been delayed very considerably by the press announcing the proposed trip of Gen. Adams, which Secretary Schurz attempted to keep secret. Some parties living near the line of the reservation saw it in the papers and reported it to the Indians. Douglass immediately left for a more healthy location on Grand River.

THE APACHES.

A telegram was received yesterday at military headquarters from Col. Hatch as follows:

SANTA FE, N. M., Feb. 5.—Morrow, with the troops under his immediate command, came up on the 3d inst. with the Indians in the San Andreas mountains. After a sharp fight our loss was one killed and four wounded. The Indians were routed, escaping during the night. Morrow will probably come up with them to-day either in the Organ or Sacramento Mountains. If either Carroll or Hooker has crossed the range at St. Augustine, it does not seem possible that the Indians can escape to Mexico. Morrow is under the impression that the Indians will attempt to return to the mountains west of the Rio Grande, they are pressed so close. I hope to have troops from San Juan in that vicinity shortly, and have already sent the company belonging to Marcy to Ojo Caliente.

(Signed) HATCH, commanding.

PEDESTRIANISM.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 7.—Entries for the walking-match beginning the 16th inst., under the management of Fred Englehart, closed to-night. They number thirty-four, among them being the following well-known pedestrians: George Guyon, Chicago; C. A. Harriman, Massachusetts; Garrett Fitzgerald, Jersey City; Harry Howard, Glencove, L. I.; Fritz Krohne, Mont Clair, N. J.; Samuel Russell, Chicago; Cyrenus Walker, Buffalo; John Cox, Petrolia, known as the "Oil County phenomenon"; William Pelgram, Brighton, Mass.; Samuel Collier, Baltimore; Robert Vint, Brooklyn; J. McGuffin McGill, St. Louis; Letter-Carrier Muldoon, New York; W. H. Arthur, Port Henry, N. Y.; M. J. Rogers, Marlboro, Mass.; John Kinney, Wellsville, N. Y.; Daniel Byrne, New York; R. L. Crouse, Boston; and Russ Montgomery, San Francisco. The match is to be eighty-four hours, go-as-you-please, fourteen hours each day. The prizes are a gold medal and graded shares in the receipts.

WASHINGTON.

The District Convention as Viewed by Most Intelligent Citizens.

A Very Strong Argument Against the Suffrage Movement.

Yesterday's Testimony Before the Voorhees Exodus Committee.

North Carolina Far from Being a Paradise for Colored People.

Indiana Is Compared with the Warmest Place Mentioned in Scripture.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.

A MOTLEY CROWD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—The result of the second day of the District Republican Convention is the choice of Sayles Bowen and John T. Cook to be delegates to the Chicago Convention. Mr. Bowen is an old citizen of Washington, and during the period of the Washington City Government he was Mayor more than once. Mr. Cook is a colored man, and is at present Collector of Water Rates. A full list of the nominations includes the following-named gentlemen: S. J. Bowen, Blaine; John T. Cook, Grant; Fred Douglass, Sr., and Fred Douglass, Jr., Dr. C. B. Purvis, A. M. Clapp, Grant; R. G. Ingersoll, Blaine; S. S. Smoot, Sherman; and Dr. William Tyndall.

After the first ballot the names of the two Douglasses and Tyndall were withdrawn. During the first and second ballots the enthusiasm for Ingersoll was immense, but his following afterward

WENT OVER TO BOWEN

and Cook. Purvis also had a fair chance at the beginning. Clapp, who was regarded as the champion of the District suffragists, received only 11 votes on the first and 19 on the second ballot. His defeat is acknowledged to be the death of the present suffrage movement here. The proceedings of the Convention to-day were extraordinary. At noon there was a motley crowd in and about the Association Hall, on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue, near Seventh street. Fully three-fourths of this crowd was composed of the riff-raff of colored loafers about town. It soon became evident that the floor of Association Hall was unsafe, and Maj. Richards, the temporary Chairman, was heard to say that he would be willing to give $50 to be out of that. The next thing was to

"HIRE A HALL,"

and fully two hours were consumed in making up a purse of $50 to hire Lincoln Hall for the purpose. At 2 o'clock the doors were thrown open and the unsavory crowd rushed in. Then followed a scene of the wildest disorder. Every colored delegate present was an orator, and at least twenty of them wanted to address the Chairman at one and the same time. There were great efforts at parliamentary style. The real business of choosing the delegates was not reached until late in the afternoon. The nominations were preceded by fiery and ungrammatical speeches. One of the most prominent of these untaught orators was the Rev. Dr. Laws, who spoke at great length against the claims of Col. R. G. Ingersoll, who, he said, denied the Lord. He

SPOKE FOR A CHRISTIAN CONSTITUENCY,

and he hoped his words would go out to a Christian country. He was sure that Mr. Ingersoll didn't live in the fear of the Lord. One young orator, among other reasons for general dissatisfaction with everybody and everything, said: "We is tired of diabolical demagogeries." Mr. Laws, who nominated Dr. Purvis, colored, called him a "stanch, starling, Republiking."

The Convention towards the close became very unmanageable. Complaint was made that Dr. Purvis and others of the candidates were in the Convention lobbying and raising a disturbance, and an order was actually made to eject these gentlemen from the body of the hall occupied by the delegates. It is said that the Smoot men were bought up in Sherman's interest, and the signal failure of that gentleman to make any show is claimed as an evidence of Sherman's weakness and unpopularity here.

Bowen staid in the Convention, and labored for his own election to the last moment, always a conspicuous figure by his white hair and beard.

The question of

RE-ESTABLISHING SUFFRAGE

in this District, which for some five years has been disfranchised, was really one of the issues of the local compaign which has just ended. A movement was to have been inaugurated to ask Congress to restore suffrage, to abolish the Commissioners, and to give to the District a popular form of government. The sense of the better class of citizens, and of nearly all of the taxpayers on this subject is undoubtedly represented by the following article in the *Star* of this evening:

The disgraceful scenes of the late primary meetings and at the Convention yesterday have served a wholesome purpose in illustrating what a sturdy manhood suffrage is like in this District. In no other way could it be demonstrated so well why our thoughtful, order-loving citizens have such an aversion to the project to restore undiluted suffrage here. Some who have been inclined to think suffrage a good thing for this District have been sickened by these experiences.

The *Post*, which has heretofore advocated suffrage, says to-day:

The scenes around the primaries Thursday were as disreputable as they could well have been, but those attendant upon the Convention were worse. If this is what suffrage will lead to in the District, we do not wonder that the moral sentiment of the community is against it.

Even the stalwart suffragist of the *Republican* is reported to have expressed his disgust at the Convention rowdyism yesterday, saying: "If this is suffrage, we don't want it." The same opinion was freely expressed by others of the better class of suffragists.

THE EXODUS.

YESTERDAY'S TESTIMONY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—Before the Senate Exodus Committee to-day Leonard G. A. Hackney, Prosecuting Attorney for the district in which Shelbyville, Ind., where he lives, is located, testified that twenty-six colored emigrants arrived at Shelbyville Dec. 19 last. The Mayor called a meeting of the Council, and provision was made for the destitute. About twenty came afterwards. These men are still scattered in or about the town. Witness had heard of two or three other companies coming near Shelbyville. The county is Democratic, but the Congressional District is doubtful and very close. A meeting of citizens was held, at which it was resolved that the law of 1853, inflicting a penalty of $500 upon any one who should bring a pauper into the State, should be enforced by the proper officers. Witness learned from a negro named Flowers, and a Mr. Harper, there were to be

12,000 OR 15,000 NEGROES

sent into Indiana before the 1st of February. Flowers was there to investigate the allegations that a mob had attacked the negroes. Witness had seen the alleged mob. It was a meeting of fifteen or twenty men to consider the expediency of going to the depot to see if a train-load of negroes was coming to Shelbyville. There is no doubt that all the Democrats dislike to see emigrants come, and probably the most respectable Republicans do also. The laboring class generally discountenances the movement. The demand for labor in Shelby County is fully supplied. There is even complaint of scarcity of work.

Cross-examined by Mr. Windom: The meeting or mob referred to was not composed of very responsible men,—a lot of hoodlums. They were going to the train to tell "the damned niggers they couldn't stop there." Witness did not feel called on as Prosecuting Attorney to interfere. He thought the negroes were being brought to Indiana for political purposes by the Republicans, but formed this opinion more upon general report than personal knowledge.

MILTON M. HOLLAND,

member of a Washington Emigrant Aid Society, testified that its object was solely charitable, not to promote emigration, but to aid emigrants. No political purpose was connected with it. On their request about sixty emigrants were sent to Ohio instead of Kansas. The Society has no agents whatever. So far from the movement being Republican, the Society felt very hard towards the Republicans because they had not contributed much money. He criticised the action of two Cabinet officers, who had subscribed $50 each to the Irish relief fund and nothing to aid the colored emigrants. Witness is a clerk in a Government Department.

SAMUEL A. PERRY,

a dark mulatto, testified. To Mr. Windom—He is a resident of North Carolina. In 1872 the negroes began to receive pamphlets from a man in Omaha, detailing the cheapness of lands in that vicinity, and some talk was had about forming a colony to emigrate West, but it died out. In 1876 the matter was revived, but died out again. But lately there had been much distress among the negroes, chiefly on account of poor crops, and severity of the landlord and tenant and other laws. One hundred negros got together and endeavored to get some Northern capitalists to help them emigrate. There was

NO THOUGHT OF AN EXODUS.

They forwarded a petition to the National Emigration Aid Society, setting forth these facts. Perry and a man named Williams, as agents, were sent West to look for a suitable location, their expenses being paid by the colony. They finally reached Greencastle, where some colored men told them they could do well in Indiana. They got out a lot of circulars favoring immigration to Indiana, and went back to North Carolina. At a camp-meeting they distributed these circulars. The "Road law" of North Carolina has had a bad effect on the colored people. Negroes in North Carolina complain of injustice in the courts. There are two grades of negroes. Some have white friends and can get justice. Northern men who had settled in North Carolina had been driven out by bad treatment. The negroes noticed this, because they considered these men their friends. All the offices had been taken away from the negroes. There was one magistrate now in office who openly stated that he thought the negro was no more a human being than a horse was a mule. Democrats told witness this was

A WHITE MAN'S GOVERNMENT,

and no negro ought to take part in it. The negroes think they have been cheated out of representation, and can do better by going to some Territory, away by themselves. They think, if the Democrats regain full power, the old state of things will return.

Cross-examined by Mr. Voorhees: Was a slave before the War to as good a man as ever lived, named Perry. Had never advised any one to go to Indiana. He wrote home from Indiana to his friends that if he owned a lot in Indiana and one in Hell he would sell the Indiana lot and reside in Hell. If the industrial and financial condition of negroes was as good in Indiana as elsewhere, witness would like to see enough negroes sent there to "revolutionize things, politically," but he did not hear a word about political intrigues when he was in Indiana. He consorted most with Republicans, but so he did at home. It was most natural for him to do so. Witness declared that he was

DONE WITH THE EXODUS.

He was advising people to go back.

To Mr. Vance—We think the Road law and other statutes have been made more severe on negroes than formerly. It is true, negroes pay but a minor portion of the taxes. As to the Tenant laws, the objection was that no part of the crop could be removed unless the rent was paid. Under a Republican Government part of the crop could be sold.

Mr. Vance—It don't bear hard on a man if he intends to pay his rent, does it?

Witness—Well, there are cases where a man wants to raise a little money, and has to go to his landlord and give five days' notice before he can sell any of the crop. It makes a sort of servant of the man, and they don't like it.

Mr. Vance—A debtor is a sort of servant to his creditor always, isn't he?

Witness—Well, yes; I suppose so.

Mr. Vance asked the witness if it were not true that ex-masters treated ex-slaves well in the South.

The witness said they did in some ways. For instance, they were kind to them as servants, but not as friends. He went to see his old master a while ago and he "looked on me as a servant." That is what we don't like. He didn't treat me as an equal, and of course I thought I was, as a citizen. If I was to go back to him to-day I couldn't talk to him and express my opinion.

Witness learned on returning to North Carolina that a price was set on his head on account of his connection with the exodus, but no one really harmed him.

Cross-examined by Windom: Witness said the colored people consider themselves unfairly deprived of representation since the Democrats got control of Southern affairs. They are disfranchised to all intents and purposes as completely as if the Fifteenth Amendment had been repealed. It is in their relations as citizens they complain of injustice.

NOTES AND NEWS.

STEEL RAILS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—Emery A. Storrs left here for Chicago to-night, the argument on the proposition to reduce the tariff on steel rails having been concluded. There is much speculation as to the fate of the bill in the Committee. The advocates of the present tariff themselves even are not confident that they will be able to prevent a reduction of the tax. Their hopes of the defeat of the bill, on the contrary, seem to rest in the expectation that there will be such a diversity of opinion in the Committee as to the point to which the tariff shall be reduced that no action whatever will be taken, in which event the present law will stand. There is not much doubt that a majority of the Committee will decide for a reduction, but it will scarcely be as low as $10. The indications seem to be that there may be a compromise on about $14. A decision is expected this week, and it may be that the decision will divide along party lines.

GEN. GRANT.

The Navy Department has ordered the United States steamer Powhattan to leave Norfolk for Havana to convey Gen. Grant to Mexico. A large party of Pennsylvanians, accompanied by ex-Senator Simon Cameron, has passed through here for New Orleans, and there are intimations that this party may join Gen. Grant in Mexico.

THE INDIAN COMMISSIONERSHIP.

There has been no progress in the work of selecting a new Indian Commissioner, and Secretary Schurz is credited with saying that he intends to clean out the house before putting in a new tenant. This would appear to indicate that he intends to await the investigation which is about to be conducted by Gen. Fisk and his associates of the Board of Indian Commissioners, and into other matters connected with the Indian service.

PRINT PAPER.

The bill of Col. Fort, which proposes to place soda-ash and bleeching chemicals which enter into the manufacture of paper on the free list, and also to reduce the price of book and print paper, has not as yet been formally considered by the Ways and Means Committee, although there have been private conferences of persons interested in the subject. Some of the New England members familiar with the paper trade, whose constituents are interested in its manufacture, say that they would be glad to assist in the reduction of the tariff on these articles but for the fact that it is their present judgment that it will not be wise for their section to encourage any interference with the tariff by piecemeal, for the reason that by so doing they may alienate the friends of other protected interests whose aid they may sometimes need. It is the same old story.

THE GEORGIA UNPLEASANTNESS.

The controversy between Senator Gordon and Representative Alexander Stephens relative to the appointment of Simmons as a Census Supervisor is not yet ended. Mr. Stephens to-day sent a sharp letter reviewing Gen. Gordon's course to the Atlanta *Constitution*. It is scarcely expected that any personal encounter will come of this, although Ben Hill did once challenge Alexander Stephens, and it is said the challenge was accepted.

ACCEPTS.

Minister Foster has informed Secretary Evarts of his acceptance of the Russian mission, and expressed a desire to proceed to his new post as soon as possible. He is ready to leave the City of Mexico immediately on receipt of the Secretary's letter of recall. Gen. Morgan, the new Minister to Mexico, left Cairo, his old post, for Paris Jan. 31, and has undoubtedly reached the latter city before this time.

POLITICAL.

The Latest Bourbon New Departure in South Carolina.

A Proposition to "Fix" the State for the Democratic Presidential Ticket,

By Deliberately Disfranchising the Bulk of the Colored Voters.

Ex-Congressman Rainey, of South Carolina, Entertained by the Massachusetts Club.

He Is Unreserved in His Opposition to Grant's Nomination.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—The secret of the special session of the South Carolina Legislature is discovered. There is now a movement in South Carolina the avowed purpose of which is to disfranchise the negro voters, and by State law to nullify in effect the constitutional amendments. This movement is neither secret nor indirect, but is advocated in the most influential quarters in language which is as vigorous as it is startling. The negro is to be disfranchised to civilize him, just as in the old days he was to be enslaved to Christianize him. The policy does not originate with cross-roads politicians, but it is announced and upheld in the most potential quarter in which such a new departure could be promulgated—namely, in the Charleston *News and Courier*, which arrived here to-night. The *Courier* discloses this policy by advocating a practically proscriptive registry law, and it begins to seem probable that the reason which has induced the Bourbon leaders to convene a special session of the South Carolina Legislature is that this proscriptive act

MAY BE IMMEDIATELY PASSED,

so that the negro will not be a political factor in South Carolina in the Presidential campaign. The language of this representative South Carolina organ clearly outlines this plan. The *Courier* says:

The Registration law is intended to be in operation at the next general election, and this is the last chance of securing the protection it will give, and which can be obtained in no other way. . . .

In describing the overthrow of the Republican State Government the *Courier* says:

By a gigantic effort the white people, the minority, threw off the yoke of the ignorant majority, and now have possession of every department of the Government. . . .

Further on the *Courier* acknowledges that it is possible for the Republicans to carry South Carolina for a Republican President unless this proscriptive law shall take the place of the bulldozer. It says:

But the colored people are still here. They are still the majority. They can, on the color-line, which is likewise the line of ignorance and prejudice, elect their candidates in 1880, as they elected them from 1868 to 1874. The votes are there to do it. With these facts before us, and starting with the assumption that it is the settled purpose in South Carolina that the intelligent and responsible citizens shall rule, whether they are nominally in the majority or not, what course shall the people of the State take to make themselves safe and avoid the horrible strain of such elections as the last, with their uncertainties and manifold unpleasantnesses? There are three ways to meet the difficulty. The first is to convert enough of the colored people to the Democratic faith to give the Democrats a permanent majority. The second is to suppress a part of the colored vote. The third is to make intelligence in its rudimentary expression the basis of representation.

With this bold assertion the representative Bourbon of the South announces it to be the purpose of the white minority to prevent South Carolina from casting its Electoral vote for a Republican President by

DISFRANCHISING THE NEGRO

now, before election-day. The *Courier* proceeds:

And this statement should close the mouth of those who say the negro is becoming Democratic. Can the colored people be made Democrats so that they will remain? We doubt it, and we say this with regret, inasmuch as, for many years, this paper labored faithfully to make Democrats of the colored people in the way and in the sense in which white people are Democrats in the South. It is easy enough to make it to the interest of a colored man to vote the Democratic ticket at a particular election, but reasoning has nothing to do with it. The fact that he votes the Democratic ticket to-day will not prevent him from voting the Republican ticket to-morrow. If he votes the Democratic ticket for years there is no certainty that he will vote it at the next election. As surely as water seeks its level the negro gravitates toward the Republican party!

The *Courier* considers the question, "Can the colored vote be suppressed?" and answers:

The Stalwarts say that it can be and is. We say that we are prepared to do what the Northern people would do in like circumstances. But we cannot live in comfort under the operation of revolutionary methods.

That is to say, it can be and has been, but a simple statute is

A SURER AND SAFER WAY

than the method of the bulldozer, the rifle club, and the night rider.

The *Courier* continues:

What has been done, the Stalwarts say, in violation of law, can be done, we say, in accordance with law, and in such way as to command the acquiescence and encouragement of Democrats,—of honest, upright, God-fearing men in every part of the Union.

A constitutional amendment would be too slow. The *Courier* therefore advises a registry law which will say to the negroes, "You have been electors for twelve years. The public schools have been open to you. If you have not in this time taken the trouble to learn to write your own name, you are not fit to be an elector, for you cannot read the ballot you place in the box, and you know not for whom and what you are voting for. Go to work; learn to write your name; show that you prize the privilege you have had, and you will become a qualified voter again."

The fact that some whites may also be disfranchised is the feature which the *Courier* thinks will enable the State to technically evade the constitutional amendments.

This remarkable article concludes with this declaration:

The Stalwarts will call it a new form of bulldozing, we suppose, but the intelligent opinion of the country will be with us, and we shall save our own State, our own people, our own civilization.

SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGN.

Dispatch to New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5.—The letter given below will throw additional light on the intrigues and manipulations of Secretary Sherman in his aspirations for the Presidency. The writer of the letter, the genuineness of which does not admit of question, is Mr. C. W. Moulton, who is a lawyer of Cincinnati and a brother-in-law of Secretary Sherman. He is frequently in Washington; is, perhaps, the most intimate and trusted of the Secretary's friends, and is an earnest advocate and worker for that gentleman's nomination. The letter gives an interesting insight into the political situation in New York, and it further shows that, while in some quarters, as is known, an alliance has been formed between the Blaine and Sherman forces, in others a deal is attempted with the enemies of Mr. Blaine. Some one is eventually to be cheated. The note was written in Washington. The following is a verbatim copy from the original, now in the hands of Mr. Sherman:

"A. M., FRIDAY, Dec. 12.—MY DEAR MR. SHERMAN: The result of my conference is, that Mr. Conkling will look upon his personal relations as not broken; that he prefers Grant, and cannot change that relation; that, after Grant is out of the way, he prefers you to any one now spoken of; that he will not make or allow to be made any effort to control New York against you if you are nominated, and that he will not allow his name to come before the Convention; but that he *cannot* allow your friends in New York to muster him as in your favor. This comes from the source which you are aware of. I am to request that no steps be taken by you for a day or two. Yours, C. W. MOULTON."

"P. S.—I rely upon this, but of course I cannot *know* that it is true; it is probably one of those beginnings that should be looked after. The situation of the parties makes the negotiation slow as well as very delicate. I shall say to my informant that I have stated this to you, so as to prevent mistakes. I will call on you before I leave the city."

It is evident from the above letter that Mr. Moulton had been in negotiation with some persons who professed to speak for Mr. Conkling. It reveals the fact that Mr. Sherman was afraid Mr. Conkling would make no effort to prevent New York going Democratic if Mr. Sherman should be nominated for the Presidency. The ghosts of Arthur and Cornell begin to haunt the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Senator is called upon to lay them. Who the parties were who represented, or pretended to represent, Mr. Conkling in this negotiation, it would be interesting to know.

EX-CONGRESSMAN RAINEY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 7.—Ex-Congressman Rainey, of South Carolina, was one of the guests of the Massachusetts Club to-day, and made a significant speech on Southern sentiment on the Presidential question. It was thought he would free his mind, and reporters were excluded, but the *Sunday Courier* will print his speech. He claimed that the Republicans of the South are earnest and true, and if in the past they have from want of experience appeared not true and not firm to their convictions, they have now made up their minds that, whatever the Republicans of the North shall do at Chicago, the man they nominate will be the candidate of the Southern States. Quite a number of the Republicans of the South are in favor of Gen. Grant as a candidate for the Presidency. The speaker said he had written to some of the most prominent politicians to ask the reason why they should be in favor of Gen. Grant,—a man who, when he went into power, found a Republican Congress, a Republican South, and the better part of the Northern States Republican. When he went out of power there was not a single Republican State in the South, Congress was Democratic, and the Northern States divided. He permitted the State of Mississippi to go out of the hands of the Republicans; he crushed out the hopes of forty thousand people with one fell swoop. Gen. Grant, had he done his duty, would have made it apparent to the people of the South that he intended to do his utmost to keep the Republican party intact in the South. Under his Administration the Democratic party came into power, standing in human blood, taking the place of loyal men, and claiming to be the dictators of the country. These men made up their minds that what they could not gain by fighting they would gain by legislation. It is not a majority rule in the South. It is the minority who are in power because they have the education, wealth, and intelligence. They have all the machinery of the Government in their hands. They have the Judges on their side, and therefore control the Courts, and the Republicans have by this means been defrauded in the Southern States. They are not, however, discouraged, but are firm and determined to support whoever the North shall decide upon as the fittest candidate for the Presidency. "But," said the speaker, "you will find that we will not be able to give in the South a single Electoral vote, not even that of Florida, in the election that is to be held next fall. You will find that the Democrats will carry every Southern State. You may have a majority of the votes, but the Democrats will count you out."

CONGRESSMAN BRAGG'S VIEWS ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

At the Tremont House last evening was Congressman Edward S. Bragg, of the Fifth Wisconsin District, who was en route to Washington. A few days ago he came home to attend to some extremely urgent private business. Last evening Gen. Bragg was under the protecting wing of the Hon. Perry H. Smith, and a TRIBUNE reporter found but little difficulty in getting up a conversation with him, though Mr. Bragg is little inclined to talk on political subjects. In regard to men he is outspoken, but it is only as to Republicans. The Democrat holds sway, and Gen. Bragg can only see through the eyes of his party. But he is honest in resisting all Southern War claims. "I am Chairman," said he, "of the Committee on War Claims of the House, and we have stacks of bills before us of all imaginable or unimaginable kinds. Some of them are queer, outlandish. But a precious few of them will be recommended by the Committee, however, and those that will be recommended will pass."

"How about getting the National Democratic Convention held in Chicago?" asked the reporter.

"I was astonished that I heard no talk about it in Washington,—astonished to think that your people were doing nothing on the floor of the House to get it here, especially those who should have shown more than a passing interest in getting the Convention held in Chicago. I am for Chicago, Republican of no Republican Convention. What difference does it make to me whether I as a delegate sit in a chair that was previously occupied by a Republican in a similar capacity? My Democracy is not so easily inoculated. And that is the wrong way to commence proselyting. It is a wonder to me that those who should have done so have not commenced their efforts earlier. Things are in training now to bring an assault on the National Committee. As a member of that Committee I shall do my best to bring the result about."

"Don't you think all the members of the Committee from the Northwestern States are in favor of Chicago?"

"I should think that the members from the Northwestern States would favor Chicago, and also those from the Pacific States. I should think, too, that the Southern States would favor this locality, as the facilities for getting to Chicago are unexcelled from the South. The thing of getting the Convention to Chicago has been scarcely broached in my hearing in the halls of Congress. To many people this will be the only chance to see Chicago, the greatest city on earth, and it would be something of an enterprise to get the Convention here and get these people to come. I think there is encouragement for feeling that Chicago will succeed. I don't know how Tilden's friends feel in New York State. Ohio will pull for Cincinnati and Pennsylvania for Philadelphia."

"How do you stand on Presidential nominees?"

"I am in favor of a new deal."

"Whom do you include in that?"

"I don't know whom to include in that. Some man who has the full confidence of the country, who has been connected with neither side in Congress; a man noted for his ability, honesty, and integrity, whose name shall be a guarantee in case that any raids are attempted to be made upon the Treasury, either by the North or by the South. There are plenty of such men in the country."

"How about Wisconsin prospects next fall?"

"That depends altogether upon who is nominated. The State is not Republican any way. I don't know anything about New York. The breach there cannot be readily healed unless Seymour should be nominated and he would accept. I think that would heal the breach. I only talk as a private person. I only feel as I would act under the circumstances."

"Do you anticipate a solid Democratic South in the coming campaign?"

"I think so."

"Won't it cause the making of a solid Republican North?"

"Not necessarily. That depends upon what would make the North solid. The South is naturally opposed to the Republican party, and it is hard for them to forget the iron heel which so recently has held them down, whether justly or not. Then the South is inclined to free trade, while the Republican party inclines toward protection. And, now to talk about Wisconsin going on being Republican. We have no great press influence in Wisconsin. It depends upon your Chicago papers to make opinion, and our press echoes your sentiments. It merely follows the lead of your Chicago papers. If they would nominate a man out of the Democratic party for the benefit of the State, I think we could elect him. I think we must educate our people above the bloody-shirt business. It's a hurrah which they forget the next day, and then laugh over it for their foolishness. We must show them that there is something in our Government besides the crying of nigger and anti-nigger. I don't believe in it."

"Are you going to have a little fun in Congress for the benefit of the Republican party?"

"There will be no trouble in Congress. The changing of the rules is furnishing an excellent opportunity for speeches and prevents the evening meetings necessary for talk. I think that the Marshal's bill will pass without a fight. McMahon has charge of it, and I think he will so prepare the bill as to make it unobjectionable. I believe the Supervisor law is unconstitutional, and that the Supreme Court will be evenly divided upon its constitutionality. Some of the Republican Judges don't believe it is constitutional."

Train-time having arrived, Gen. Bragg took his departure.

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RELIEF FUN
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Marlborough for the relief o
Ireland amounts to £40,733,
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THE LIVERPOOL E
LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Th
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PARIS, Feb. 7.—It is said t
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THE AMNESTY
LONDON, Feb. 7.—A disp
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LETTER OF THA
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THE AMNESTY BI
PARIS, Feb. 7.—In the Cha
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REPORTED RESIGN
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Marine, had resigned.
Gen. Arthur Jules Morin
BROCA'S ELECT
NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The
special dispatches from Pari
La Republique Francaise
umphant article concerning
Dr. Paul Broca, nominee o
Left, who has been elected L
feating Bertoland, and succe
Montalivet. The article is
Jules Simon. It says: "Had
friends defeated Dr. Broca,
curity; no more trust could

FOREIGN.

What Russian Diplomacy Has Been Doing in Central Asia,

As Developed by the Publication of English Blue-Book Extracts.

Every Effort Made to Keep the English Out of Afghanistan.

Liberal Weakness as Shown by the Recent Election in Liverpool.

How Near the French Republicans Came to Losing the Senate.

Prince Napoleon Warned that the Eye of the Government Is Upon Him.

Debate in the Prussian Diet on the Public Worship Estimates.

Weekly Summary of Events in England and on the Continent.

GREAT BRITAIN.

BLUE BOOKS.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Blue Book on Afghan affairs has been issued. Gen. Roberts reports a conversation in October, 1879, with Yakoob Khan, who stated that the British Mission under Sir Neville Chamberlain was turned back by the advice of the Russian envoy at Cabul, Stolietoff, and that when Shere Ali quitted Afghanistan in December, 1878, he issued a firman to the same authorities at Herat, declaring that Stolietoff had written him as follows: "The Emperor's desire is that you should not admit the English into your country, and, like last year, you are to treat them with deceit until the cold season passes away, and then the Almighty's will will be made manifest to you; that is to say, the Russian Government will come to your assistance. Either by diplomatic action we will entirely cut off all English communication and interference with Afghanistan, or events will end in a mighty and important war."

The Blue Book, respecting affairs in Central Asia, shows that on the 9th of July, 1879, Lord Salisbury, Minister of Foreign Affairs, asked Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador to England, whether there was any truth in the reports that the expedition from the Caspian intended to occupy Merv. Count Schouvaloff said the expedition was directed against the Tekke Turcomans, and that he entirely disbelieved the existence, among any section of the Russian statesmen, of a wish to advance on Merv. On the 16th of July last De Giers, of the Foreign Office, repeated these assurances to Lord Dufferin, the British Ambassador to Russia, in the most positive form. Baron Jomini told Lord Dufferin that the expedition would stop 200 versts short of Merv, but added: "Although we do not intend to go to Merv or do anything which may be interpreted as a menace to England, you must not deceive yourself, for the result of our present proceedings will be to furnish us with a base for operations against England hereafter, should the British Government, by the occupation of Herat, threaten our present position in Central Asia."

On the 13th of August the Emperor assured Lord Dufferin there was no intention that Russian troops should advance on Merv, but Aug. 25 De Giers, commenting on the terms in which Stanhope, British Under Secretary of State for India, conveyed Russia's assurances on this subject to the House of Commons, said he considered Stanhope's language went too far, and that, although the advance on Merv formed no part of the existing program, Russia did not intend, by the solemn pledge given for all time, to preclude themselves from ever going to Merv. Nevertheless, Lord Dufferin might rest satisfied Merv was in no sence the object of Gen. Lazareff's expedition.

RELIEF FUND.

The fund instituted by the Duchess of Marlborough for the relief of the distress in Ireland amounts to £40,733, and the expenditures to £1,358.

THE LIVERPOOL ELECTION.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The *Times* says the Liberal defeat in the Liverpool election yesterday cannot be explained away by the statement that Liverpool is essentially a Conservative constituency. That may be its bias, but, since the passage of the Reform bill, it has seven times returned Liberal members, either the first or second in voting, and since there have been three Liberal members. A third has always been Liberal. The *Times'* conclusion is that the country does not believe that the Government deserve the denunciations which have been heaped upon them, but rather thinks they should have a fair chance to complete their work.

THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA.

DUBLIN, Feb. 7.—The Empress of Austria arrived yesterday on her annual hunting tour in Ireland. She was received with the heartiest demonstrations of welcome, and many compliments were heard on her friendly and social disposition, so different from the conduct of Queen Victoria in secluding herself so completely from the people of Ireland.

FRANCE.

ST. VALLIER.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—It is said that Count De St. Vallier, after repeated interviews with De Freycinet and Gambetta, has concluded to retain his post as Ambassador to Germany.

THE AMNESTY BILL.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—A dispatch from Paris says: "Jules Cazot, Minister of Justice, in an interview with a committee on the subject of the Amnesty bill, stated that the Government objected to it as reopening a question settled last year by the enactment of the Partial Amnesty law. They reserve to themselves, however, the right of individual pardons, and would furnish a copy of the depositions against them to any persons condemned by default who might apply for it, though such a favor is contrary to usage. The number of persons still excluded from clemency is 806. Of these 543 were condemned in person, and 263 by default, including Paul De Rochefort.

LETTER OF THANKS.

Cassagnac has written a letter to Gambetta thanking him for the justice rendered to the memory of the former's father in the Chamber, while announcing his death.

THE AMNESTY REPORT.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Perier read the Committee's report on the General Amnesty bill. The report advocates its absolute rejection. The debate on the bill has been fixed for Thursday next, until which time the Chamber adjourned.

REPORTED RESIGNATION.

It was reported in the lobbies of the Chamber that Admiral Jaureguiberry, Minister of Marine, had resigned.

Gen. Arthur Jules Morin is dead, aged 85.

BROCA'S ELECTION.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The following are special dispatches from Paris:

La Republique Francaise publishes a triumphant article concerning the election of Dr. Paul Broca, nominee of the Extreme Left, who has been elected Life Senator, defeating Bertoland, and succeeding Count de Montalivet. The article is very severe on Jules Simon. It says: "Had Simon and his friends defeated Dr. Broca, farewell to security; no more trust could be put in the most solemn promises. Constant surprises and treason might issue from voting, and even the painfully-acquired Republican majority in the Senate might have been lost. Broglie would have reassumed the direction of the Senate, and new conflicts would have agitated and exhausted France."

La Soleil, Left Centre and Orleanist organ, consoles itself for Broca's election by calling it "an honorable defeat of its party."

GERMAN ARMAMENTS.

Lockroy, writing on the German armaments, says: "If France had at her command two or three good Generals, she would be tranquil. It is not soldiers nor arms we want, but leaders."

PARNELL.

Le Temps very severely blames Congress for offering hospitality to the Irish agitator, Parnell, and asks what would result if Parliament were to adopt the custom of placing its halls at the disposal of foreign agitators.

PRINCE NAPOLEON.

The leading article in *La Republique Francaise* is devoted to Prince Napoleon and his pretensions as chief of the Bonaparte family and dynasty. The tone of the article is very menacing. It gives the Prince a significant warning in these terms: "If he thinks to dissimulate his actions under vague aphorisms, he may rest assured it is not vague generalisms of this kind that will prevent the guardians and defenders of the Republic from watching him closely, in accordance with their duty."

RESIGNED.

Mace, Chief of Police, has sent in his resignation, explaining it would be impossible for him to conscientiously retain his post while the present organization of the police is adhered to. He particularly complains of the long delays which occur between the commission of a crime and of transmission of the details to him by the Juges d' Instruction. To such unnecessary delay he attributes the escape of the assasin Walder.

PAUL DE CASSAGNAC

has resigned as Deputy for Condom, and presents himself as a candidate for Mirande, in place of his father, recently deceased.

GERMANY.

THE PUBLIC WORSHIP ESTIMATES.

BERLIN, Feb. 7.—The Lower House of the Diet resumed the debate on the public worship estimates.

Herr Jadczgevski complained of the harsh application of the May laws in the Province of Posen.

Herr von Puttkammer, Minister of Worship, replied that the Government never intended rendering the care of souls in vacant parishes a complete impossibility. The Ministry throughout believed that the exercise of certain offices by the clergymen of neighboring parishes was not illegal. The legal authorities not always taking this view, the necessity for remedying the inconvenience became apparent, and the Government ordered an inquiry into each particular case.

Replying to Herr Clotz, Herr von Puttkammer said the Government will execute the Ecclesiastical laws so long as they remain on the statute book.

Herr Schorlemer objected to the item for the Old Catholic Bishops.

Herr von Puttkammer said this arrangement was sanctioned by special law and Royal decree, and no ground exists for altering it. The item was voted.

THE CHURCH AND THE ARMY BILL.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—A dispatch from Berlin says: The appeal of the Bavarian Ultramontanes, imploring the King not to consent to the augmentation of the army, forecasts the attitude of the Centre party towards the Army bill in the hope of compelling Bismarck to make concessions on the church question. This hope may prove fallacious, as the Government is almost certain to have the requisit majority without the Ultramontanes. Even the Provincial Progressist organs are beginning to acknowledge the necessity for an increase of the army.

ANOTHER ALLIANCE.

The *Magdeburg Zeitung* says it learns from Dresden that the betrothal of the Austrian Crown Prince Rudolph and the Princess Mathilde, daughter of Prince George, of Saxony, brother of the King, has been arranged.

GERMANY AND THE VATICAN.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—A rumor is abroad in the circles of the Deputies that the Prussian Government has determined to take no further direct steps towards reopening negotiations with the Vatican. But, at the same time, it is believed that the Minister of Public Worship has been commissioned to prepare an amendment to the May laws by which those clauses which have been found to be unjust and impracticable would be abolished. The Centre party is, indeed, not very well satisfied with this proposal of the Government, having always declared their fixed desire to abolish altogether the Falk laws, and to give back to the Roman Catholic Church her former liberty. The Liberal party still observes a very strict silence, but the fact that the Liberal press comments very hardly on the steps taken by the Government of Baden towards effecting a reconciliation with the Roman Catholic Church is very significant of their opinion on the subject. As the struggle with the Vatican began in the Grand Duchy of Baden, and its example was afterwards followed by the Prussian Legislature, it is natural that the Liberals should be uneasy as to the ultimate intentions of the Government of Baden. A leading organ of the above-named party expresses its opinion somewhat in the following terms:

"We are persuaded that the steps taken by the Government of Baden will excite great and just astonishment among the many warm and sympathizing friends it has up to the present moment possessed all over Germany. The tenor of the conditions themselves has not excited so much disapproval as the way in which the Government has attempted to obtain the consent of the Vatican to them. They first consulted the Roman Catholic authorities in Baden as to whether they approved them, and this policy must, therefore, be regarded as the first step towards concluding a Concordat with the Vatican. The position to which the Government of Baden has reduced itself is very humiliating. The Archbishop forbade young priests to pass the State examination required of them or to ask a dispensation from it. People certainly expected that the Government, even before commencing negotiations, would demand the withdrawal of this prohibition, by which the laws of the State were set at naught, and no doubt it did so, but without success. It is only quite lately that the Roman Catholic authorities have ceded this point, and only under the condition that the obnoxious State examination shall be altogether abolished. No one can wonder that the Ultramontane press is loud in its expressions of triumph at such a disgraceful capitulation on the part of the Government of Baden. We can only hope that the Chamber will not consent to finish a twenty years' struggle in such a humiliating way."

THE WEEK.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—A cablegram from London to the *Tribune* says: The Tories triumph this week along the whole line. It is a long time since they were equally so happy. Mr. Cowen's Jingo speech, the Queen's appearance at the opening of Parliament, and the Liverpool election are each hailed as a distinct proof of the Ministerial strength. Mr. Cowen is, however, no new recruit. For three years past he has been the leading Liberal Jingo of Mr. Walter's company. The Liverpool defeat causes no surprise. The Liberals expected it, but they calculated on less majority against them. Sir William Harcourt says they are content at having reduced the Tory majority by 1,000, but the Liberals generally admit that they were thoroughly beaten. It is not surprising that Liverpool, which formerly sympathized heartily with the Southern rebellion, should again reiterate her adhesion to the Tory cause, which she has almost uniformly supported for forty years. The Tory organs, while rightly claiming a great victory, echo Lord Beaconsfield's assertion on Thursday that the true issue was between the principle of the union of the Empire on the one side and home-rule and dismemberment on the other. Many Liverpool Liberals refused to vote for Lord Ramsay, considering the Irish alliance discreditable and dangerous. The scope of Lord Ramsay's Irish pledge is overstated, but the Irish supported him unanimously. The Irish being stronger in Liverpool than anywhere else, the defeat is regarded as far more damaging to the Parnell party than to the Liberals.

The Queen, in driving on Thursday from Buckingham Palace to Westminster to open Parliament,

WAS COLDLY RECEIVED.

Most papers say "enthusiastically," but impartial observers describe the demonstration as respectful, but not cordial. There was great pressure for tickets of admission to the House of Lords, yet during the ceremony there were numerous vacant places. In the ladies' seats there was a moderate attendance of Peeresses. The Royal family appeared nearly in full. There were numbers of diplomatists and Bishops, but only three Judges. There was much comment on the appearance of Mr. Hoppin, the American Chargé d'Affaires, in ordinary evening dress, everybody else being gorgeously appareled. The Russian Ambassador made his first public appearance. The Queen looked in fairly good health, but refused either to wear the crown and Royal robes, or to read the speech, which the Lord Chancellor read for her.

THE SPEECH MAKES LITTLE IMPRESSION,

being considered unusually argumentative and rhetorical. The session opened heavily in both Houses. There was no strong speech. The Liberal leaders denounced alike Irish agitation and the failure of the Government to provide for the Irish distress. The Irish members, deeming the Ministerial promises unsatisfactory, executed a threat to move an amendment to the address. Sir Stafford Northcote first attempted to stifle debate, but speedily collapsed, and consented to an adjournment to Thursday. The collision scarcely attracts attention, but it is understood to be a recommencement of obstruction. More sensation has arisen from Mr. Sullivan's accusation, charging the Conservative party with originating and supporting home-rule. The official Tory denial produced a fresh detailed statement, Mr. Sullivan alleging much plausible evidence which remains unanswered.

LORD BEACONSFIELD,

who was unable to appear at the opening ceremonies, subsequently spoke, but everybody agrees that he shows signs of severe illness. His speech was wholly wanting in his usual animation and vigor.

Lord Salisbury's illness continues. The Queen has again sent Dr. Jenner to Hatfield. Private friends say that they are ignorant whether the attack is bronchitis or gastric-fever, but admit that the Foreign Secretary's condition is serious.

The usual official Parliamentary dinners took place on Wednesday. Lord Beaconsfield secured the presence of the Duke of Cambridge, the new Duke of Portland, with eleven other Dukes, eight Marquises, thirty-three Earls, besides Viscounts and Barons. Earl Granville mustered comparatively few supporters of high rank. Lord Beaconsfield loses no opportunity to advertise publicly the Tory preponderance in the Peerage.

Public feeling is at last thoroughly roused about Gen. Roberts' hangings. A memorial numerously signed has been presented to Beaconsfield, and the Ministers have been questioned in both Houses. The answer is that they have no evidence of cruelties, but they expect a full report from Gen. Roberts, whose friends publish private telegrams denying that any prisoners of war were hanged.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The pretended Convention with the Sultan for the suppression of the slave trade is regarded suspiciously, as the trade thrives throughout the Turkish Empire. It is not believed that the Convention empowers the abolition of the traffic at Constantinople, where the Sultan's harem is filled with white slaves; still less in the Province of Mecca, where Consular control has hitherto been excluded. The Convention is only one more Turkish promise never to be fulfilled.

A FRESH ANNOUNCEMENT

of the intention of Dean Stanley to allow a completed statue of Louis Napoleon to be erected in Westminster Abbey occasions general surprise and regret. It was believed that the Dean had yielded to previous remonstrances, but it now appears that Court influences are stronger than the national wish. Fresh protests are being prepared in numerous quarters without distinction of party. The Liberals are unanimously hostile, and many Tories oppose the project. The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes a long and powerful letter declaring it a desecration of the noblest national shrine. The Queen is reported to be resolved to insist on the monument being erected in the Abbey and nowhere else.

BALL AT THE ELYSEE.

Special Cable.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—The first ball at the Elysée, under President Grévy, was thoroughly successful. Five thousand invitations were sent out. M. Gambetta was absent, not from discourtesy to President Grévy, but to avoid Mme. Adam. The salon reserved for ex-Queen Isabella of Spain was opened to all the instant her Majesty was conducted there. She sat before the fire-place screened with verdure, attired in white satin flounced to the waist, at the back and front, with narrow Brussels lace. She wore the regal diamond tiara. When the Queen was seated every one present was free to do likewise. The Princess Hohenlohe sat on her left, the Baroness Dyens on her right. The attendant ladies were further off. The German Ambassador paid the ex-Queen assiduous court. A plenipotentiary, observing this, said Germany would place France between two fires if she sides with Russia, whom Prince Bismarck wants to attack while she is weak. The Emperor's affection for the Czar is the main obstacle, which would disappear if the Czarowitz forced his father, the Emperor Alexander, to abdicate. Mme. Grévy wore a high dress and a ruffled lace neckerchief. Mlle. Grévy was attired in white stin, trimmed with tea roses. The most elegant toilets were in white satin and black. Mme. Adam wore white satin, and, radiant as Venus Victrix, was conducted by a General, blazing in decorations, through the salons. Later, up-stairs, where guests were sparse, she was the centre of military notabilities. Public men shunned her on account of a virulent attack on Prince Bismarck in the magazine, the *Nouvelle Revue*.

OPERATIC.

The advent of Mme. Patti and Nicolini is exciting the fashionable world more than the Governmental victory at the Senatorial election over the Simon-Broglie coalition. Mme. Patti is in fine voice, and elated at the prospect of Nanquiet's divorce bill being passed.

FRENCH POLITICS.

Special Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Although the reactionary journals would fain make people believe that France is in a bad way, and that the Government is menaced by dangers of all kinds, the country itself seems happily unconscious of its peril, and appears satisfied that its destinies are in good hands. Plainly they are told that the present Government is precipitating them into another revolutionary convulsion, and that Germany is arming to avail herself of it. They take no heed of these croakings. To those who emphatically lament the decline of France under Republican institutions they oppose the cheering character of their Parliamentary budgets and the steady diminution of their burdens, and to those who evoke the terrors of another German invasion, they reply with reason that Bismarck will have too much to do to hold his own to make another venture of that kind. As to the

INCREASED AMUSEMENTS

which are giving so much concern to timid people, the best and most natural explanation of them is that given in the *France*. "M. De Bismarck," says that journal, "is a miser who is getting another safety-lock put to his strong box. He can now only oppose to the cause of right his own force. Although no black spot is forming on the horizon, although the nations are firmly decided to remain at peace and to leave the iron man tête-a-tête with himself, he distrusts the present, and his apprehension of the future is constantly on the increase. He is preparing to resist the impending coalition of right and interests,—the coalition which is to be foreseen after an interval more or less distant,—the gigantic effort of the people which all conquerors have sought in vain to crush. It is the conviction of the truth embodied in these eloquent lines which renders the French people so calm in the presence of so formidable a fact. They feel that they are impregnable in their determination to devote themselves strictly to their own affairs, and to afford no pretense for aggression; for, by adhering to this line of policy, they will command the sympathy and support of the world."

The minority is reaping the fruits of its late bold and decided course in the reconsolidation of the fast scattering elements of Republican strength. The defeat of the trimmers of the Left Centre in the recent Senatorial election is the first step that has been made to the formation of a reliable governing majority in both Chambers.

But a truce to politics. M. Pierre Elzear's adaption of Daudet's "Nabob," which continues to draw crowds nightly to the Vaudeville, is another illustration of the axiom that good novels make bad plays. However real and brilliant are Daudet's powers, this observer and painter of French life is not yet familiar to the great mass.

Mme. Annetta Essipoff had such success at the Concert Pasdeloup last Sunday that she plays again to-day.

The rehearsal of "Aida" under the personal direction of Verdi is to begin on the 15th. Verdi is expected in a few days. He must return to Milan before the 15th of March to superintend the execution of his "Padre," "Nostro," and "Ave Maria" at a concert for the benefit of the poor.

A five act drama in verse, entitled "Garin," by a rising poet, Paul Delair, has been read to the artists of the Comédie Française. The chief parts are destined for Mounet Sulby and Sarah Bernhardt.

The composition of the Italian opera company at the Gaite leaves much to be desired. Patti and Nicolini are the only stars. The rest are poor.

M. Taine resumed his lectures on the history of art at the Ecole des Beaux Arts on Wednesday, the subject being Greek and Roman sculpture.

The approach of Lent revives interest in the preachers. Père Didon is to preach at the Trinite, and Père Monsabre, as usual, at Notre Dame. The latter has this year chosen for his subject, "Christ, the Child, the Workman, the Physician, the Wonder-Worker, the Prophet, the Martyr, the Triumpher."

LITERARY.

M. Littre's essay on "The Composition of French Society Under the Republic," in the February number of the *La Nouvelle Revue*, is attracting much attention. The opening of the essay is devoted to a historical retrospect, not very new or striking, but when sociological points are approached highly interesting. "French society," says Littre, "is based on peasantry, workmen, and bourgeoisie. These classes are the débris of the hereditary nobility and rival dynasties, which it would be advisable not to attempt to suppress violently. The dynasties neutralize each other. The nobles give useful examples of politeness and culture. It is doubtful whether it is good for Americans to be without an aristocracy." M. Littre proceeds to show the opposition of ideas existing between the working classes in cities who aspire to absolute social equality and the peasantry and bourgeoisie, who, possessing landed or other property, are more conservative. The former desire a democratic and socialistic Republic; the latter prefer a liberal and parliamentary Republic. If the peasants are guaranteed against the interference of priests and nobles they will remain Republicans.

"Two Grand schemes," says M. Littre, "chiefly trouble the brain of the Socialist workingmen,—the suppression of the bourgeoisie and the abolition of private property. Such aims are too much opposed to the existing constitution of society." M. Littre then inquires whether it would be advisable to separate Church and State in France. He pronounces it inopportune. He questions also whether such separation would harm the Church. He refers to the United States, and says, "To be sure the people of the United States are among the most religious on earth. They are certainly much more religious than the French. It is not the country which refuses to pay its clergy that is free from theological fetters, but the country which does pay. The question of payment or non-payment has little or no influence over the conflict engaged in in modern society between Church and State, and between the secular spirit and theological spirit in France. The suppression of the religious budget is purely an affair of expediency. It is not only not expedient, but would involve the Republic in grave difficulties if an attempt were made to deal so direct a blow at the traditions, habits, and belief of the mass of the nation."

BALLA.

The report of the meeting of the Balla Tenants' Defense Association is entirely correct. Messrs. Egan, O'Sullivan, and Biggar were not present. About a hundred almost starving heads of families attended the meeting and made application for relief, as it was rumored that some money had been received by the Land League. Mr. J. A. Walshe, the President, being informed that rent had been paid by many of the applicants, proposed that no relief should be granted them. This was carried by a majority. The report was published in the newspapers throughout the Kingdom from Jan. 20, and has remained uncontradicted to the present moment. John Raduff, tenant of Sir Robert Bloise, applied to the Committee for relief. Mr. Walshe asked if he had paid rent. Being informed that he had paid, Mr. Walshe proposed that no relief be granted in consequence of his rent having been paid. This was adopted by the Committee unanimously.

THE POPE'S HEALTH.

His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. has entirely recovered from his recent indisposition. He is driven daily in the gardens of the Vatican. To-morrow his Holiness will give audience to the Lent preachers. To-morrow is also the anniversary of the death of Pio Nono. A funeral service will be held in the Sixtine Chapel. Cardinal Di Pietro will perform a requiem mass and the Pope will give absolution.

The Carnival has been a very brilliant one. King Humbert, Queen Margaret, and the Crown Prince of Germany occupied seats in a balcony on the Corso and were enthusiastically applauded. All the week there have been brilliant festivities. The maskers have outdone themselves in originality of garb. The rain of sweetmeats has been falling continually from windows and balconies, and the carriages have plowed their way through flower-laden streets. The project of suppressing the races this year was speedily overruled, and the barebacked horses, with jingling goads at their sides, were duly started on Saturday from the Piazza del Popolo. There have been balls in the Politeama, and dancing at a new theatre, the Alhambra. On Monday the popular lottery was drawn, on Wednesday the Lotteria Gastronomica. The Piazza Nordua, brilliantly illuminated, has been decked out as a fair. Prizes have been distributed to the most fanciful of the masqueraders; 2,000 francs for the carriages, 100 francs for each of the foot-passengers. A new national gallery has been inaugurated in the Via Nazionale; an industrial exhibition has been opened, and the week has been a triumph of innocent gayety. On Tuesday the Moccoli are to be carried, and as the last candle is extinguished, the "Angelus" will ring out from the Church of Gesu, and the Carnival of 1880 will be a thing of the past.

AUSTRIA.

THE CABINET.

VIENNA, Feb. 7.—The *Fremdenblatt* states that it has trustworthy information that no member of the Austrian Cabinet has tendered his resignation.

AN INTERPELLATION.

VIENNA, Feb. 7.—In the Lower House to-day Herr Mernger submitted an interpellation describing as a menace to the internal peace the petition presented by the Minister of Worship before the Bohemian Bishops asking for the restoration of the confessional and clerical influence in schools. Herr Mernger asked the Government what steps they intend taking to ward off such attacks on the peace of the State.

AFGHANISTAN.

STOPPING SUPPLIES.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—A dispatch from Lahore says: "A great scarcity of food prevails in Jellalabad. Mahomed Jans' emissaries are gaining influence in the Maidan District, and are stopping all supplies destined for Cabul."

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7.—Commander-in-Chief Haines will go to Peshawur on the 20th inst.

RUSSIA.

A NEW PAPER.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 7.—The Government is about to start a journal to combat the Nihilists.

VARIOUS.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAR.

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 13.—A rupture is expected between Chili and the Argentine Confederation. Chili was to call for 50,000 men, and heavy bounties were being offered. The Argentines, it was said, had purchased the Italian ironclads Roma and Venicia.

GONZALES.

MADRID, Feb. 7.—At the trial of Francisco Otero Gonzales, the would-be regicide, the Crown prosecutor demanded, as a penalty for the crime, that the sentence of death shall be passed on him. Counsel for the defense urged that the prisoner was irresponsible for his actions at the time, and that the crime was unpremeditated.

THE HUNGARIAN DUEL.

PESTH, Feb. 7.—The Tribunal has applied to the House of Magnites for authority to arrest Baren Marthanyi for fighting a duel with Herr Verhovay, on the 10th of January. The application was referred to the Committee on Parliamentary Privileges.

THE GRANT PARTY.

HAVANA, Feb. 7.—Gen. Grant and party returned to this city from Matanzas last night, and express themselves highly gratified with their visit. They were the special objects of attention of the authorities there, staying in the municipal palace, where a banquet in honor of the ex-President was given. They visited the caves of Bellamar and the picturesque surroundings of Matanzas.

LOCAL CRIME.

THE OBSCENITY CASES.

The case of Peter W. Williams, the novelty swindler, who was arrested for mailing envelopes containing "obscene, lewd, and lascivious pictures," and "circulars giving information where, how, and of whom said pictures and indecent publications might be obtained," came up before United States Commissioner Hoyne yesterday morning.

The first witness was W. R. McAfee. He testified that he saw Williams mail between two and three hundred letters, one of which was addressed to Richard Lloyd, Verden, Ill., and another to Horace Hubbard, Dayton, O.

Mr. S. K. Dow, the attorney for the accused, used up an hour in the cross-examination, but gained nothing whatever. McAfee said he was the agent of the Western Society for the Suppression of Vice. He was not a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, but belonged to the Presbyterian Church at Collinsville, Ill.

S. G. Sparks, Postmaster at Verden, testified to the receipt and contents of the package for Lloyd. It contained circulars, and the picture of a nude woman. The package was opened in his presence, and he marked the contents, which were handed to him.

On the cross he stated that Special-Agent Stuart notified him that the letter was in the mail, and requested him to ask the one for whom it was intended to open it in his presence, if he had no objections. Lloyd was not in the employ of McAfee.

L. J. Judson, Assistant Postmaster at Dayton, O., identified the Hubbard letter as received there and opened in his presence. The contents, three circulars and the photograph of a nude woman, were marked by him.

The prosecution then closed.

For the defense, Frank S. Blaine, formerly a clerk in the unmailable division, was called, and testified that Horton, but not Williams, submitted a lot of pictures to Capt. McGrath, the Superintendent, to pass on. Some were objectionable. The one in question, witness thought, was allowed to go through the mails as third-class matter.

Mr. Dow said that Horton and Williams were acting in concert under his advice; that 157 photographs were submitted, and all the objectionable ones, including the negatives, had been destroyed.

Special-Agent Henshaw testified to going through Williams' office hunting for an obscene book, which he advertised for $2, and finding a pamphlet with that name on the cover, but containing a collection of stale jokes and receipts. He recollected the submission of pictures by Horton, but was positive the one in question was not among them.

Supt. McGrath testified that one of the circulars had been allowed to go through the mails because there was a question as to its objectionableness. Taken by itself it was vile, but in connection with the book it referred to he regarded it simply as a fraud. As to the photographs, he rejected some. He did not recollect seeing the one in question. It was objectionable, and he would not have allowed it to go through the mails.

The examination was then continued until Monday afternoon.

DARING BURGLARY.

Charles Gurneke, a character who has been loafing about in the free-lunch saloons about the corner of Madison and Canal streets, was yesterday caught red-handed in a daring burglary, and from the appearance of things he will be identified for sundry burglaries and larcenies about town, and is thus insured for a long term in Joliet. It was at about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon that W. A. Skinkle, of the Crane Bros. Manufacturing Company, had occasion to go to his room, which is No. 33 on the third floor of No. 105 West Randolph street. A burglar had just succeeded in prying open the door with a jimmy as Mr. Skinkle came up-stairs, and the burglar, finding it impossible to escape without detection, drew a revolver and, plumping it full at Mr. Skinkle's head, ordered him to stand aside. The burglar made his way down stairs closely followed by Mr. Skinkle. The chase continued through many byways and alleys, and was participated in Officers Jennings and Palmer, who finally succeeded in tracing him to Fink's saloon, on the north side of Madison street, near Canal. Entering the place they asked of the special policeman on duty there if anyone answering the description had come into the place shortly before. He pointed at a man sitting with his face concealed in his hands in the rear of the saloon, whom he said had just come in, excited, and bathed in sweat. As Palmer approached, the fellow made an attempt to get a revolver out of his pocket, but the officer pounced down upon him before he could use it. When searched at the station a deringer pistol, which was the only thing stolen from Mr. Skinkle's room, was found upon him; also a six-shooting 22-calibre revolver, a jimmy, a fine bunch of skeleton keys, a pair of nippers, a thin knife used for turning off door-latches, locks, and window-fastenings, a lady's open-faced gold watch, and a pawn-ticket dated Jan. 31 calling for a hunting-case silver watch. A brown chinchilla overcoat which he wore had farmer's satin lining and sleeves lined with red silk, marked "F. K. S." This is also supposed to have been stolen, and an owner is wanted.

ROBBED HIS EMPLOYER.

James T. Dunne, head salesman in the gents' furnishing house of Wilson Bros., on State street, was yesterday arrested and locked up at the Armory by Detectives Swanson and Ender upon a charge of robbing his employers. He was detected Friday in stealing a couple of handkerchiefs, and, as goods had frequently been missed before, he was suspected as the thief and subjected to an examination. Though his salary enabled him to live comfortably, he lived still higher than he really could afford, and was found to be wearing silk underclothes worth $30 per set, and hose worth $5. His room at the Commercial Hotel was searched, but nothing of consequence was found there, and had it not been for some information gleaned while working the case his detection would have failed. The plunder taken from the store by him was neatly done up in packages, and was kept in the coat-room at the hotel. Dunne was cunning enough not to keep the check to these packages, but gave it to one Belknap, his friend, an employé of Willoughby, Hill & Co. The packages were found to contain upwards of $200 worth of goods, all of which Mr. Wilson identified. The entire amount stolen by him is fixed at $500. He was a promising young man, and came to the firm highly recommended from Bridgeport, Conn., where his parents reside. In his possession was found a handsome hunting-case gold watch, lady's size, James Turne, Locle, maker, to which was attached a long linked chain with a neat gold locket, containing some tawdry, coarse, and bleached-looking hair. This is supposed to have been stolen also.

A PIOUS FRAUD.

Warren Goss, alias "Goose," an alleged sanctimonious fraud, was last evening arrested out of a mission Gospel house which recently superseded a saloon at No. 704 West Lake street. The warrant upon which he was arrested accused him of having stolen a silver watch worth $85, and with having obtained two weeks board by false pretenses at the house of Peter Pierson, on Laughton street, fourth door east of Leavitt street. Upon the margin of the warrant was written the address of the plaintiff, together with the following: "Defendant—sanctified boarding-house dead-beat; to be found wherever a square meal can be had for nothing." The police arrested him upon a photograph furnished by Mr. Pierson, who says he can bring to the prosecution a dozen good people who have been deluded into giving Goss a home. The young man's pockets were filled with tracts, and he is said to belong to the Y. M. C. A., whose influence he recently used to procure the situation of janitor at McChesney's dental-rooms, corner of Clark and Randolph streets.

"Oatmeal."

Old Sam Johnson hated the Scotch with irrepressible malignity, and never lost an opportunity to express himself on the subject. When engaged on his famous dictionary he came to the word "Oatmeal," and described it as follows: "A substance that is given to horses in England, and to men in Scotland." One of the Edinburg Professors saw it, and said: "Aye, and what splendid horses you have in England, and what splendid men we have in Scotland!"

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Daring and Successful Bank Robbery at Knoxville, Ill.

The President of the Bank Horribly Tortured by the Robbers.

An Ex-Convict Murdered by His Wife and Her Paramour.

Conant, the Boston Bank Cashier, Convicted of Embezzlement.

DARING BANK ROBBERY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., Feb. 7.—A daring bank robbery took place at Knoxville, five miles from this city, last night at about 2 o'clock. Mr. E. C. Runkle, President of the bank, sleeps in the building. After the three robbers effected an entrance they bound Mr. Runkle and demanded to be placed in possession of the combination that unlocks the safe. Mr. Runkle refused to give the information, nor could he, as the safe is fastened with a time-lock. The robbers, not satisfied, resorted to torture, and roasted the aged President's feet in a shocking manner. They also beat him, and hung him up by the chin. At last they departed, taking with them $8,150, which amount was not locked up. There is no clew to the perpetrators. Great excitement prevails in and around the bank.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 7.—The buggy found last night with cushions and laprobe saturated with blood proves to have been the property of John G. F. Brown, whose body was found this morning on the road near by, a bullet having penetrated the head from front to rear, and in its exit crushed the skull. The ball entered over the right eye, the orifice being an ugly-looking hole half an inch in diameter. On the left eyebrow was a bruise and cut that may have been caused by falling out of the buggy or by a blow. The hair was matted and tangled, the face bloody and discolored, and altogether presenting a most revolting picture. The Coroner immediately took charge of the body, and, suspicion falling upon the wife and a hired man, both were arrested, and are now in the custody of officers. It seems that Brown returned two or three weeks ago from a year's residence in the Penitentiary, and found living with his wife one Joseph Wade, an ex-saloonkeeper, who, she says, worked the farm, and otherwise assisted the family. It is believed, however, that he was a husband to her, and that the murder is the result of a premeditated plan to get out of the way the returned convict. He owned a good farm of forty acres, well stocked, and with good buildings; besides he was 52 years old, while his wife is only 33, about the age of Wade. To a reporter Mrs. Brown said: "My husband left the house last night at about 6 o'clock, saying he was going to the city to get his brother, James Brown, to come out and make clapboards for the barn. He told me he expected to be gone three or four hours. On the way he intended to stop at Jacob Geist's and ask him about buying a cow and some hogs we have. He had already bought a calf from us. When he left I was putting away the dishes, and after finishing that went over to Smith's and spent an hour or two, returning at about 9 o'clock. Wade came back with me, and was over there while I was. He was about the place when Brown left and did not leave except to go to Smith's with me." Wade's story is very similar to this. In tracing the track of the vehicle the officers found it led them to the house of Jacob Geist, where a turn was made, and then lost amidst other tracks. The officers think this was a blind to mislead them as to the identity of the murderer. Brown bore a bad reputation in the neighborhood, and, with his wife, was indicted for grand larceny, for which he was sent to the Penitentiary for a year. His wife, released on her own recognizance, is now held on the former indictment until the matter is sifted.

On examination, it is found that Brown was killed by blows on the head with a hammer or some blunt instrument. He was assaulted at the door of his house on his return from the city. His bloody body was wrapped in the lap-robe and a horse-blanket, put into his buggy, and driven some three miles to lay by the side of the railroad track, in order to have it appear that he had been struck by a passing train. There is no longer much doubt as to the murderers. Wade has declined to talk, but Brown's wife sent for the Prosecuting Attorney, and said if she could be promised safety she would tell all about it. She began, and said that she and Wade were in the house in the evening, and that she sent the children away to the neighbors'. Her story before was that she was away until a late hour, and came back in company with Wade. She stopped at this point and refused to say more, but it is evident that the crime was agreed to and carried out by her and her paramour, who knew the time when Brown would return from the city. She also said that Wade swore that if he could not enjoy her love it would be worth nothing to any one else. Brown's lawyer also says in an interview with a *Journal* reporter that Brown was expecting trouble of some sort. He had made up his mind to forbid Wade the house and to break up the intimacy between him and his wife, and as he parted with the attorney, Brown shook his hand and said: "I may never see you again." This interview was on Thursday night.

CONVICTED OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 7.—Royal B. Conant, Cashier of the Eliot National Bank, was to-day found guilty of embezzling $70,000 after a trial of six days. The case had been postponed from term to term to oblige Gen. Butler, counsel for the prisoner, who has alleged all sorts of engagements to put off the trial, but at last the patience of Judge Nelson, of the United States Circuit Court, was worn out, and last week he notified the assistant counsel that the case would be called for Monday, and if Butler was not present he would go on without him. The General could not get back from Washington, and Seth J. Thomas was engaged in his place. The new counsel imitated Butler's tactics to a large extent, and the jury after being out eighteen hours returned a verdict of guilty. This was quite unexpected, and the prisoner's counsel at once filed a motion for a new trial. The bail was increased from $20,000 to $30,000.

FALLEN FROM GRACE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 7.—A. J. Kirk, an ordained minister of the United Brethren denomination, was arrested here to-day on a telegram from Ottawa, Kas. He was formerly a pastor there, and is charged with swindling, seduction, and wife-desertion. The second charge does not seem to be so well sustained as the rest, although there are strong rumors of his having dallied with some of the lambs of his flock. The other charges are understood to be well proven. Kirk fled from Ottawa Dec. 23, and has since done laboring work in Kansas City. He kept his whereabouts unknown until yesterday, when he was discovered by means of a letter which he had sent to his wife. He is married to a girl of very respectable parentage, but has failed to support her.

A NEW TRIAL GRANTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Feb. 7.—In the case of Frink, sentenced to the Penitentiary for manslaughter, Judge Williams has granted a new trial. The action of the Court gives general public satisfaction.

ABSCONDING INSURANCE AGENTS.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 7.—It is asserted that the firm of Yorkey & Waterbury, insurance agents of this city, have absconded. They leave behind them considerable irregular paper, some of it supposed to have been forged, with outstanding indebtedness probably amounting to $10,000. They are both young married men of good connections. Fast living and lack of business qualifications are said to be the cause. They represented the Merchants' Fire-Insurance Company of New York; the Fireman's Fund of California, New York City; the Fire, Knickerbocker, Casualty, Commercial, Farragut, and Guardian, of New York and Hamburg; and the Magdeburg, of Germany.

AN INHUMAN MOTHER.

JERSEY CITY, Feb. 7.—John Justice, 10 years old, has just been tried for the alleged larceny of a doll valued at 15 cents. The complainant was the boy's mother. It appears the little fellow was innocent, and the unnatrual mother only wished to get rid of her son by having him sent to the Reform School. She had him arrested once before, several months ago. The Judge expressed regret that it was not the mother instead of the son who was on trial, and told her if she did not take proper care of the boy he would see that she was punished.

MURDERER ARRESTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 7.—Some time ago the police received information that Charles Brady, alias Robinson, alias McCoy, who was wanted for a murder committed at New Bremen, O., in November last, was at Chatham, Ont. The Canadian authorities were notified, and Brady was taken into custody to-day. He was brought to Windsor, opposite this city, to-night, and will be held for extradition. The prisoner is alleged to be one of a gang of four, and he makes the third man arrested.

FURNISHED THE WEAPON.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 7.—The Coroner's inquest in the case of John Morris, aged 35, who was killed by his brother William with a blow on the skull with an ax, has revealed the fact that William's little daughter, Julia, aged 10, when she saw her father engaged in the struggle with his brother, slipped the ax into her father's hands, although he did not ask her for it.

INDECENT SHOWS.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 7.—The District Court to-day decided the ordinance recently passed giving the Mayor power to license shows invalid, on the application of Snelbaker for a mandamus to compel the Mayor to issue a license to him. The mandamus, however, was refused. This destroys the recent action of the City Government against indecent shows.

THE WHIPPING-POST.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Feb. 7.—Five prisoners, all of them convicted of petty offenses at the February term of court, were publicly whipped in the jail-yard at Newcastle this forenoon in the presence of about 200 spectators. Two of them were white; the rest were black.

NOT GUILTY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7.—In the case of the United States against E. J. Baldwin, charged with defrauding the revenue in connection with the operation of his distillery at Los Angeles, the jury last evening brought in a verdict of not guilty.

NEW TRIAL REFUSED.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 7.—The Supreme Court refused a new trial to Cox, sentenced to imprisonment for life for the murder of Col. Alston. The case will be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States.

A TEXAS MURDER.

GALVESTON, Feb. 7.—The *News'* Palestine special says early this morning at Cromp's saloon John Kerr was shot dead by Kirk Hale. No apparent cause for the murder.

MURDERED FOR A DOLLAR.

DECATUR, Ala., Feb. 7.—Advice comes from Moulton that, in a fight which resulted from a quarrel about a dollar, John Williams killed T. B. Falker, in Landerdale County.

FOUND GUILTY.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 7.—Royal B. Conant, late Cashier of the Eliot National Bank, has been found guilty of embezzlement, and his bail has been increased to $30,000.

POST-OFFICE ROBBER.

YANKTON, D. T., Feb. 7.—Barney R. Riley was arrested here to-night for robbing the Post-Office at White Swan of registered letters.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

CHATHAM, Ont., Feb. 7.—The police to-day arrested Charles Robinson, alias Ryan, alias McCoy, charged with a murder in Ohio.

FIRES.

IN CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 412 at 5:20 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire in a two-story building at the corner of Bradley street and the Northwestern Railroad, owned and occupied by H. L. Spangenburg as a tannery. Damage to building and stock, estimated at $2,400, which is covered by $5,000 insurance, located as follows: Traders' of Chicago, Shawmut, Allemannia, Hekla, and Firemen's of Chicago, $1,000 each. There was some talk about the neighborhood about the fire having been the work of an incendiary, but this is scouted. Three tanneries have been partially burned in the past week, but the cause in each case was probably careless handling of fire in the boiler room by the watchman or others.

The alarm from Box 345 at 11:50 yesterday forenoon was caused by a fire in a cottage at No. 25 Vine street, owned and occupied by James Brickdale. Cause, a defective flue; damage, $25.

NEAR WHITEWATER, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WHITEWATER, Wis., Feb. 7.—The house of D. B. Rowe, about three miles northwest of this place, was burned this morning, with all its contents. Loss, $2,000; insurance light. Cause of fire unknown.

AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 7.—A fire this afternoon destroyed the Memphis ginning establishment, J. V. Patrick owner. Loss, $5,000; insurance, $3,500.

AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 7.—A fire to-day damaged Stichlenoth's malt-house to the extent of $5,000. Fully insured.

A MODEL BUILDING.

Our business-men have been watching with no small amount of pride the building of a new and entirely fire-proof building adjoining the Merchants' National Bank, on La Salle street, by Mr. Chaney B. Blair, President of this bank. We cannot imagine a more enduring monument to Mr. Blair's good judgment, enterprise, and faith in Chicago's future greatness than this splendid building will prove, nor a more flattering indorsement of superiority of fire and burglar proof vaults, safes, locks, etc., than the liberal orders Mr. Blair gave the Diebold Safe & Lock Company, of Canton, O., through Mr. John W. Norris, who represents that Company in Chicago. We understand that the safe depositories in their spacious vaults are renting so rapidly that the vaults in this new building will soon be called into requisition to meet the increased demand. All this speaks well for Chicago's business "boom."

FOUND DROWNED.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the bridge-tender at Twelfth street found floating in the river the body of a young man, which was fished out and taken to the Morgue by Officer Madigan. The deceased was about 23 years of age, five feet seven inches tall, light hair, smooth face, and was clad in a black chinchilla overcoat, a black diagonal dress-coat and vest, dark cassimere pantaloons, a blue flannel double-breasted shirt, white undershirt, a brown silk scarf with gold pin, and a new pair of hand-sewed boots. In his pocket was a New Year's calling card bearing the name of J. C. Frame, and also a photograph of a young woman, taken at Hutchinson's gallery, No. 144 Twenty-second street. The directory gives the residence of John C. Frame, telegraph operator, as No. 4418 Emerald avenue, in the Town of Lake, but the police records show no report of any such man having been missed.

RESIGNED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 7.—The Governor to-day received the resignation of F. M. Greathouse as County Judge of Calhoun County, to take effect Nov. 25.

The Tribune.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

HESPERIA LODGE, NO. 411, A. F. & A. M.—The members are hereby notified to attend a regular Communication of the Lodge, to be held at Masonic Temple, corner Randolph and Halsted-sts., on Wednesday evening, Feb. 11, at 7:30 o'clock. Master Masons are cordially invited to be present.
JAMES SMITH, W. M.
CHAS. H. BRYAN, Secretary.

LAFAYETTE CHAPTER, NO. 2, R. A. M.—Hall 72 Monroe-st.—Regular Convocation Monday evening, Feb. 9, at 7:30 o'clock. Work on the P. and M. E. Degrees. Visiting companions cordially invited. By order of M. K. FORSYTH, M. E. H. P.
WM. J. BRYAN, Secretary.

CORINTHIAN CHAPTER, NO. 69, R. A. M.—Stated Convocation Monday evening, Feb. 9, for work on the M. M. Degree and important business. By order of ROBERT MALCOLM, M. E. H. P.
JOHN O. DICKERSON, Secretary.

APOLLO COMMANDERY, NO. 1, K. T.—Special Conclave Tuesday evening, Feb. 10, 1880, 7:30 o'clock. The Order of the Temple will be conferred. Members of Apollo must appear equipped. Visiting Sir Knights are always welcome. By order of the Eminent Commander.
H. TIFFANY, Recorder.

FAIRVIEW CHAPTER, No. 161, R. A. M.—Stated Convocation Thursday evening, Feb. 12, 1880, at 7:30. Work on the Mark Degree. Visiting companions are always welcome. H. S. TIFFANY, M. E. H. P.
MYRON HARRIS, Secretary.

LUMBERMAN LODGE, NO. 77, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communication on Wednesday evening, Feb. 11. The members are all notified to be present as business of importance will come before the Lodge. Visitors always welcome.
E. M. ASHLEY, Secretary.

D. A. CASHMAN LODGE, NO. 686, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communication Tuesday evening, Feb. 10, in their hall, corner West Madison and Robey-sts., 7:30 sharp. Important work. Members expected. Visitors welcome.
G. A. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

CHICAGO COMMANDERY, NO. 19, K. T.—Special Conclave Monday evening, Feb. 9. Order of Red Cross will be conferred. A full attendance of members desired. Visitors courteously invited. By order of the Eminent Commander.
H. T. JACOBS, Recorder.

COVENANT LODGE, NO. 526, A. F. & A. M.—Special Communication Friday evening, Feb. 13, at Corinthian Hall, 187 East Kinzie-st., for most important work. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order.
GEORGE A. WAIT, W. M.
WILLIAM KERR, Secretary.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1880.

THE betrothal of the Austrian Crown Prince Rudolph and the Princess Mathilde, daughter of Prince George of Saxony, is announced.

YESTERDAY was another field-day in the local market for pork. The price declined 42½ cents per barrel, or 3½ per cent. Parties who are carrying the property became impressed with the fact of extraordinarily big stocks, and the longs were pinched for money to protect their contracts. Hence the drop.

THE aspirations of Prince Napoleon to the French throne are not likely to be realized very soon if the Paris newspapers are any guide to public opinion. One of them warns him that the guardians of the Republic are watching his movements closely, and will take measures to suppress any active pushing of his claims.

THE result of the election in Liverpool is interpreted by the London *Times* to mean that the people do not agree with the recent violent denunciations of the Government by the Liberals, and, naturally enough, manifested their disapproval of such a course by refusing to elect a representative of that party. Heretofore at least one of the three members from Liverpool has been a Liberal.

THE recent appeal of the Bavarian Ultramontanes imploring the King not to consent to the proposed increase of the German army is not likely to have much effect, although the petitioners evidently thought that their action would induce Bismarck to make some concessions on the Church question. The Government, however, is almost certain to have the requisit majority in the legislative halls, irrespective of the Ultramontanes, and consequently cares but little for opinions or wishes.

THE Republican Convention in the District of Columbia yesterday was a somewhat protracted and tiresome affair, a majority of the delegates being afflicted with the mania for oratory so prevalent in this country. There were a large number of candidates for delegate to the National Convention, but the two men chosen were Messrs. Sayles Bowen and John T. Cook, the latter a colored man. Bowen is a Blaine man, and Cook is for Grant. Among the candidates was Col. Bob Ingersoll, but he was defeated early in the fight.

WE publish this morning an exceedingly interesting letter from Ireland, written to the London *Times* by a special correspondent sent to Ireland by that paper. In this letter is detailed with great minuteness the social, moral, and industrial condition of the people. The account is given with a frankness and a candor worthy of all respect. The condition of these unfortunate occupiers of the land is truly pitiable. It will appeal to every heart; it will excite sympathy from the most prejudiced. Even at the best of times the struggle for life by these people is a hard one. It is a struggle for bare subsistence. As a whole, the people are free from the vices which generally impoverish communities. They are laborious and industrious, and contented with a living that would seem to Americans to be but one degree removed from extreme poverty. They are tenants at will; they occupy land enough to yield them enough food and means to pay the rent, and they live in danger of having the land taken from them and given to some person who will offer more. They are houseless. The mud cabins are unworthy the name of human habitations. They cannot build others, because they would become the property of the landlord, and would serve as a pretext for increasing the rent. They can surround themselves with none of the comforts of home, because that would indicate thrift, and any appearance of thrift is at once accepted as an evidence of ability to pay more rent. Ireland pays annually $65,000,000 rent, and to pay this at the best of seasons takes from the island the entire product, and leaves to the mass of the people merely enough potatoes to feed them. When the crop fails, then there is desolation and starvation. The correspondent suggests that the holdings are too small. Larger holdings would require more rent, and it is the inability to produce enough to pay the rent that is the cause of all the suffering. In France, the peasants—the most prosperous, happy, and productive in Europe—have holdings of land smaller than in Ireland. In Belgium and in the Western Provinces of Germany, the average amount of land held by the farmers is less than in Ireland. In those countries there is never any suffering for food,—there is no famine. Each occupier owns the land he cultivates, and what his labor produces is his own. The American reader can have no doubt, after reading this letter, as to the want for food and the impending famine in a land capable of supporting 10,000,000 of people, and where a population of less than 5,000,000 is now starving. Yet, though the cause of all this evil has been patent for years, has been confessed ever since the last famine, and though the remedy is self-evident, not one word is uttered in England in favor of removing that cause by applying the only possible remedy.

ALTHOUGH the Liberals have suffered defeat at the Liverpool election, they have the satisfaction of knowing that they have reduced the Tory majority from 6,000 to a little over 2,000 in a vote of 50,000, and this in the face of the English howl against the Irish Home-Rulers, whom the Liberal candidate favored. The 5,000 liquor-sellers of that drunken city also supported the Tory candidate en masse, as did the clergy and adherents of the Church of England, and the plutocracy of the city. Had the Liberals succeeded there is little doubt that Beaconsfield would be forced to an early dissolution, and had the Tory majority been much larger it is not improbable that the Premier would have taken advantage of the "boom" and appealed to the country. As it is, the defeat is not so overwhelming, nor the victory so great, as to cause either party to be seriously impressed with the event, or to make it a basis for calculation. The happiest man over the event, except the successful candidate, perhaps, is Lord Salisbury, and he is happy because the election shows that his ancient rival, Lord Derby, has not such a powerful influence in Liverpool as the Liberal party was led to believe.

MR. A. M. SULLIVAN, M. P. for Louth, Ireland, seems to have a proper appreciation of the character and effects of the atrocious and barbarous land-laws of Ireland, and has opportunely given notice of his intention to introduce a bill to put a stop, for the time being, to the further service of ejectment-processes in that country. The measure, which is appropriately styled "A bill for the protection of life and property in Ireland," is not likely to be received with much favor in the British House of Commons, composed as it is largely of landlords, and Irish landlords at that; but the justice and expediency of the measure will be none the less apparent to all enlightened and unprejudiced people. Perhaps in no other country in the civilized world than Ireland would a handful of men be permitted to rob, starve, and murder a whole nation, not only with impunity, but with the sanction of law. Poor, famished, sickly wretches are turned on the roadside to die because they cannot pay rents promised in more prosperous times, after from one-third to one-half of their crops has been lost through the inclemency of the season; and if they dare to resist the Government of the country are ready to send whole regiments of soldiers and policemen to the aid of their oppressors. Lord Clarendon, at one time Viceroy of Ireland, described the land-system of Ireland as "felonious landlordism." Yet during his Administration, in 1847 and 1848, scenes such as are now occurring in the west of Ireland were then enacted in the name of law and with the sanction of Lord-Lieutenant Clarendon.

While the charitable people of the world are pouring alms into the lap of Ireland that her unfortunate children might be saved, the English landlords are plundering them of their substance, driving them from their homes, and hounding them to pauper graves. The tenantry of Ireland have cultivated a crop that is not their own, according to English law; they reap only that "harpy hands may sweep the harvests from their lands." Their crops and cattle are taken from them by the felonious landlord that he may riot in London, Paris, or Baden-Baden. No wonder that in many cases the people have considered that "Patience ceased to be a virtue," and have precipitated themselves on the policemen and bailiffs, and no wonder that men like Father McWilliam, of Athenry, Galway, whose mission is peace, feels called on to lead his poor people in opposing the service of ejectment-processes.

The discussion of Mr. Sullivan's measure in Parliament cannot fail to have a good effect, even if it should not become law. The English Liberals will have an opportunity of declaring their position on the Irish land question, and the world will understand that restrictive measures are necessary to prevent Irish landlords from committing robbery, and perhaps murder.

THE MILITIA LAW SUSTAINED.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has just made public one of the most valuable and interesting decisions which it has ever delivered. In an opinion filed yesterday at Mt. Vernon it sustains from the enacting clause to the concluding section the validity of the act for the organization of the Illinois National Guard, passed at the last session of the Legislature. Soon after this act went into force an effort was made to secure a test case by arresting a Communist Captain and some of his men, who were parading the streets with arms in violation of its provisions. The leader sued out a writ of *habeas corpus* before Judge Barnum and was released, the Judge, in a long opinion, holding that not merely the particular section under which the man was arrested, but all the other provisions of the law, were unconstitutional and void. There was no way in which this case could be carried to the Supreme Court. Subsequently a man, summoned as a juror before Judge Barnum, then sitting in the Criminal Court, pleaded his privilege of exemption, he being a member of the National Guard. This plea the Judge refused to recognize, and fined the man, who appealed the case to the Supreme Court, where it was elaborately and fully argued last November. Now the Court has delivered its opinion, and delivered it with a promptness which shows that the Judges fully appreciated the gravity of the subject upon which they were to act.

In their opinion, published in another column, they take up and demolish one by one, with a clearness of logic and a contempt for fine-spun inane technicalities which it is refreshing to find in a court, the mass of objections made to the validity of the law by the Communists' lawyer and sustained by Judge Barnum. The Judges decline to allow themselves to be entangled in the web of sophistry woven in the lower court, but, brushing aside these cobwebs, sustain the will of the people as expressed in the act of the Legislature.

To the first point raised by the opponents of the law, that the power to organize and discipline the militia having been conferred by the Constitution on Congress, and Congress having acted the State has no jurisdiction, they reply that, for many reasons, the assertion is not warranted. The power given to Congress to raise taxes and impose duties does not strip the State of the power to impose taxes for State purposes. The decisions of the Supreme Court and of various States are referred to to show the fallacious position assumed on the other side.

To the assertion that the Militia act is repugnant to the laws of Congress, they say, as all reasonable men would, that non-essential variations are of no consequence. It is not a valid objection that the law does not require the entire militia to be enrolled as active members; nor is it so serious a matter that the State law does not provide for a Major-General; nor that its provisions as to the number of men in a company do not exactly coincide with those of the Federal law. To such trivialities as these the Court pays no attention.

To the objection that the Federal Constitution forbids a State to keep armed troops in time of peace, the Court very sensibly replies that the National Guard, composed of men whose pursuits are those of peace, who meet occasionally for drill, and then separate to return to their ordinary avocations, is not to be confounded with troops whose sole object is war, and who have no peaceful pursuits. The distinction between the First and Second Regiments of this city, whose members meet at night to drill, and who have a military encampment once a year, and the standing troops of Continental nations is obvious to the Judges, though it may not be to the Communists.

The objection that the clause forbidding the march of armed men through the streets of a city without a license from the Governor where they do not belong to the National Guard is in derogation of personal liberty and unconstitutional is very summarily dealt with by the Court. The Legislature, in making that provision, acted within the scope of its powers. The police powers of a State are plenary and inalienable. It is a power coextensive with self-protection. Its exercise in this particular instance is warranted by the State, and is not repugnant to the Federal Constitution. The object of the Legislature was to preserve the peace. It acted within the scope of its authority, and the Court declines to interfere with its decrees.

The illusory hopes of a favoring decision of the Court with which the Communists have been fed for a year back are now summarily ended, and it is to be hoped that they will disband their illegal organizations and make no further attempts to violate the provisions of the State law.

STREET-CLEANING IN CHICAGO.

One of the standing expenditures of the City of Chicago is that for street-cleaning, and one of the standing reproaches against the city is, that it never has any clean streets. It is generally an even thing between the paved streets and the earth streets as to which are the more dusty in dry or more muddy in wet weather, and, as the weather is either dry or wet, the dust and the mud are the alternatives in the thoroughfares of Chicago.

We spend good round sums nominally for scraping the paved streets, but these scrapings are semi-periodical, and the mud is carried off and dumped upon the earth streets, thence to be blown, in the form of dust, or hauled on the wheels of all kinds of vehicles back to the paved streets. In convenient proximity to all paved streets there are unpaved ones, kept seemingly to supply the others with mud in wet weather, and with dust in dry. The expenditure of money for street-cleaning under these circumstances is like spending money to sweep back the sea with a broom.

The Commissioner of Public Works and the Citizens' Association have considered this matter seriously, and have come to some kind of an agreement as to the sum which ought to be expended for this purpose, to which agreement there is probably no objection, if the present system is to be maintained. But the time has come when there ought to be some effort made to arrest the supply of mud by means of permanent prevention. There should be a systematic improvement of the streets; they should be paved, or they should be macadamized, cindered, or graveled. All the streets not improved by paving with wood or stone should be given a hard surface by thick beds of cinders, macadam, or gravel. It is folly to expect paved streets to be kept free of mud so long as there is a continuous train of vehicles bringing mud upon their wheels from all the unpaved streets and depositing it on the paved roadways. All the mud and dust scraped from the paved streets should be hauled away to fill up low grounds, and should never be dumped on the unpaved streets. These should be all improved by the removal of the soft-surface-earth, which is alternately dust or mud, and should be provided with deep and firmly-rolled beds of cinders, macadam, or gravel. The beds of these streets should be made so hard that they will throw off the rain, and, when this is done, the supply of mud which is now furnished to all the streets will be reduced proportionately. Having stopped the manufacture and distribution of mud, then the work of keeping the paved and all other streets clean will be reduced to the minimum. If all the money now expended annually for scraping and sweeping the paved streets, and for trimming the earth or dirt ones, were quadrupled, it would not suffice to keep them in a respectable condition.

Of all the expenditures made by the city, that for "cleaning" the earth streets is the greatest waste. The performance would be ridiculous if it were not so costly. Large gangs of men are employed throughout the year for this purpose. These men shovel the soft earth from the sides of the street and throw it upon the centre of the roadway, and the first shower washes it back to the level, reducing the whole roadway to a disgraceful mass of thick mud. The defense of this expenditure is, that it gives employment to a class of men physically unable to perform any other work; the expenditure is therefore a matter of charity,—a direct donation from the City Treasury. Occasionally the Council Chamber echoes with fervid appeals that these men should not be required to "work" more than eight hours a day, and should be paid 30 per cent more than the current price of labor. So far as their labor is concerned, it would be of as much practical benefit to the city if employed in bailing out the river or the lake.

If one-half the money annually appropriated for street-cleaning were expended in macadamizing these mud streets, or in giving them a good hard bed of cinders, every dollar would be of practical use.

In the matter of street-cleaning, and especially of street-sweeping, the city authorities should remember that the streets are not for the mere use of those occupying the houses fronting thereon, but of those who have occasion to need them. The streets in the South Division north of Harrison or Twelfth street are used by hundreds of thousands of persons every day. They are visited by persons from all other parts of the city, and the whole population is interested directly in having them free from mud and free from dust. All the strangers who come to this city on pleasure or business have occasion to use these streets, and therefore it is that the city should provide for the cleaning of these streets by scraping and sweeping with such frequency that they should always be free from mud and dust. In dry weather they should be swept every night, and thus avoid their scraping altogether. It is to be hoped that the very practical Commissioner of Public Works will bear in mind that one of the most efficient means to keep the streets clean is to put an end to the manufacture of mud, and that to do this he must give all the mud streets which shall not become paved a hard bed of macadam, or of cinders, or of gravel.

THE TORIES' PLAN FOR THE RELIEF OF IRELAND.

Sir Stafford Northcote's proposed measures for the relief of Ireland are such as might have been expected from the leader of the Tory party in the House of Commons,—weak, temporary, restrictive, and inadequate. The landlords through whose avarice and cruelty the Irish peasantry are starving and half naked are to be made the instruments of the Government in relieving the distress. Loans are to be issued to such of the land-owners as may apply, to be by them expended in the improvement of their lands, thereby giving employment to the tenants. When it is remembered that it is on the estates of the rack-renting landlords that most distress prevails, and that these same Lords are more desirous of clearing out their tenantry than of aiding them, the efficacy of the Government measure cannot be well perceived. Then, again, the loans are to be made on security. Most of the estates of the rack-renters are heavily mortgaged, and it is improbable that they will be burdened by their owners to any greater extent, even if the Local Government Board was willing to negotiate loans on the security of such estates. It is well to bear in mind also that the compensation paid to workingmen will be very niggardly. In justification of this statement we might offer the case of the Earl of Kenmare, a Catholic nobleman living in the County Kerry, who has borrowed $13,000 from the Church Surplus Fund, and who pays his laborers 1 shilling, or 25 cents, per day. Out of this scanty sum a man is supposed to be able to support himself and family!

Another provision of the proposed measure will give power to the Local Government Board to authorize Boards of Guardians to give outdoor relief. That this authority will be productive of some good in many places is beyond doubt, but there are many places also in which it will remain a dead-letter, because of the landlords forming a majority of the Board of Guardians. In 1847-'48 some of these Boards were so remiss in the performance of their plain duties in relieving the sufferers that an act of Parliament was passed giving the Local Government Boards authority to remove them, and this was done in 143 cases. The system of outdoor relief, too, is demoralizing and degrading,—so degrading, indeed, that a sensitive people had rather die of starvation than receive it. The manner in which this outdoor-relief business was managed in 1848 was simply horrible. "The feeding of dogs in a kennel was far more orderly."

The only feasible, practical, and sensible plan of immediate relief would be the employment of the people in some useful and necessary productive works. This is what the representatives of the Irish people demanded months ago from the Government; but the Tory leaders are veritable "Bourbons, who never learn or never forget anything," and they seem determined to move in the same old groove as in 1847-'48. There are thousands of acres of waste lands which, by proper drainage, might be changed into arable land where families might live in comfort and prosperity. Many of the Irish streams periodically overflow their beds, and a slight outlay towards deepening their channels would prevent these overflows and the consequent destruction of much valuable property. Then there are the fishing-harbors, which by a slight outlay might be put into good, serviceable condition, but which are now mere creeks, without docks, piers, or anything which would render them available for the purpose for which they are attempted to be used. Such matters have been brought before the attention of the Government by the Irish members, only to be totally disregarded. They do not wish that the control of the relief funds shall pass out of the hands of their pets, the landlords, who may be able to use the influence which the distribution of the funds shall give them to bolster up an infamous system of land tenure.

TILDEN'S LOVE AFFAIRS.

Some of the intimate friends of Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, say in soft whispers that he is in love. Doubtless thousands of ardent boys fell deeply in love at or near the moment when the sage of Gramercy Park declared himself a victim of the tender passion. Sammy denies that he is in love. This is quite natural and as it should be. The other thousands of boys in the very act of heaving deep sighs also blush and deny the soft impeachment. It is as natural for the lover, while in the agony of suspense, to deny that he is "spoony" on a young woman as for a politician who aspires to the Presidency to insist that it is the farthest possible thing from all his thoughts. Birds pair in the spring, and in the same season the thoughts of boys turn to love. But the winter has been exceeding mild. In the soft, springlike days of January the buds swelled and threatened to burst into foliage. What wonder that the tender heart of Sammy throbbed with warmth and passion! We happen to know that nothing grieved Mr. Tilden so much during the Presidential campaign of 1876 as the cruel reflections cast upon his state of bachelorhood. With a refinement of brutality, it was charged that the good man of Gramercy Park lacked the warmth of heart and delicacy of sentiment essential to connubial bliss, and that he lived unpaired from a feeling of disdain and contempt for the fair sex. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Mr. Tilden's admiration for women is of the chivalric kind peculiar to the Middle Ages. There has never been a moment of his life when he has not desired the love and companionship of a wife. But he had a mission. From the moment when he drank in political wisdom at the feet of that great patriot, Martin Van Buren, Mr. Tilden felt that he was born to reform American political life and save the Constitution of his country from wreck. With him, to see the path of duty was to follow it. He therefore entered the political arena at an early age, but abruptly retired after a brief experience, having made the observation that the possession of wealth was essential to the prosecution of a successful political career. This observation caused Mr. Tilden a serious pang. He had a passionate fondness for the joys of domestic life, coupled with an aversion which amounted to loathing for the sharp practices and double-dealing necessary to the rapid accumulation of a vast fortune. Thus early in life the alternative was presented to Mr. Tilden of marrying and settling down to a life of domestic repose, or of sacrificing himself for the benefit of his country. With that heroic self-abnegation which has distinguished every moment and every act of his subsequent life, Mr. Tilden threw himself into the whirlpool of legal business, burying remorselessly all soft thoughts of love, all hope of domestic comfort, all ambition of paternity. Hiding his grief at the stern dictates of his hard fate beneath the folds of the Constitution, he became a railway-wrecker! He was not unaware that his chosen calling would be the occasion of heaping upon his head mountains of abuse. But he said to himself: "The end justifies the means. My country is in danger. I alone can preserve it from destruction, and I can only accomplish my heroic purpose by a liberal use of money. From this great mission a wife would distract my attention; the prattling of children would deter me; the social requirements of the family circle would weaken my high resolve. As *Hamlet* put away from him the dream of *Ophelia's* love, so will I put aside all fond thoughts and intents. To me my nephew Pelton shall be wife, child, and family circle." Thus Mr. Tilden quenched passion and emotion, presenting to the world an exterior cold, calculating, and remorseless. Inspired by a noble purpose and boundless devotion, he robbed a railway, as a despairing father would rob a baker's shop to procure a loaf of bread for his starving children. With the holy design of saving the Government from destruction, he cheated that Government out of its revenue. In pursuance of the same great object, he caused the files of a court to be rifled of its records in order to prevent their use to deprive him of a portion of the estate essential to the success of his benign scheme of the Government's salvation. All the proceeds of these robberies Mr. Tilden laid away, with a religious benediction, in his strong-box, against the day of his country's need.

But after all Mr. Tilden is only human. As there were moments in the life of *Hamlet*, the avenger of the wrongs of his murdered father, when thoughts of love nearly drove him from the execution of his great purpose, so there are times when the sensitive and loving nature of Mr. Tilden revolts and reasserts its sway over the whole man. In these moments of weakness Mr. Tilden's warm heart is convulsed by terrible gusts of passionate tenderness. The soft emotions of a generous and loving nature, repressed for years, break forth like a torrent, bearing down everything before them. During these episodes Mr. Tilden makes violent love to some beautiful woman, and in wooing he is perfectly irresistible. He possesses the ardor of a boy overwhelmed by his first passion, and the tenderness of a girl in her teens. His paralytic eye is restored to life and immediately resumes proper relations with its old neighbor on the other side of the nose, and in all respects conducts itself as a well-regulated optic should behave, charming with smiles and tears, and finishing the conquest with an irresistible wink. It is during these episodes that the rumor goes forth that Mr. Tilden is intending matrimony. It is under these circumstances that Pelton plays the *Ghost* to Tilden's *Hamlet*. At breakfast, the nephew, in sepulchral tones, reads the announcement in the morning paper. There is an ominous silence. Pelton inquires, in a stage whisper, whether it is true that Mr. Tilden has abandoned his solemn purpose to save his country through the enticing invitation of love,—of the smiles, and tears, and sighs of a fascinating woman. Suddenly Mr. Tilden's erstwhile lonely eye, which, but the night before, "looked love to eyes which spake again," becomes frozen, still, and cold in its socket. The lover disappears in the patriot; the sage regards his nephew with a glance of mingled gratitude and abhorrence, takes another muffin, rises from the festive board, paces the floor of his library, meanwhile dictating a letter to Gov. Garcelon directing him to hold on to the Government of the State of Maine, and another to Smith Weed requesting his services in and about the next Presidential election.

OLD MEN, AND MARRIAGE.

There seems to be an unfounded prejudice in the community against old men, which manifests itself most violently when old men manifest a disposition to marry. They are immediately assailed upon all sides with the cheerful declaration that there is no fool like an old fool. It is unanimously assumed, first, that he has no right to marry; second, that he has no need of marriage; third, that he should turn his entire attention to the affairs of the other world instead of the marital state; fourth, that it is sufficient evidence for application for a writ *de lunatico inquirendo*; fifth, that he is the victim of infatuation; sixth, that the cunning fowler has caught him in her snares with the intention of demonetizing his children; and thus we might go on numerically to the end of the catalog. The lady who has the courage to unite herself to senility runs a similar gauntlet. Some of her friends are reminded of May and December. Some think she is a bold, horrid thing. Others, for the life of them, can't comprehend what she sees in that dreadful old granny. Her next-door neighbor wonders if she will enjoy herself tucking him up nights and mixing his gruel, while the children of the happy old gentleman hate her with a cordial malice that is extremely ingenious in discovering methods of annoyance.

The marriage of Charles O'Conor, the eminent lawyer, and Mrs. Hicks, the eminent ensnarer of old gentlemen, is a case in point. Rumor and gossip have been busy with them ever since it was announced, and all sorts of theories have been propounded to account for what is called an ill-assorted alliance. And why ill-assorted? Mr. O'Conor is universally conceded to stand very near if not at the head of the American Bar. That is proof of his mental ability. He has recently gone through an illness that would have killed any ordinary man, and defied the doctors and Death, even when the former had handed him over to the latter. That is proof the old gentleman has a good constitution and splendid physical power. He has recently put upon record the belief that the Democratic party is past any hope of returning common sense. That is proof of his good judgment and close observation. He is very wealthy. That is proof he knows how to take care of his money. He has married a very smart and very handsome woman. That is proof of his good taste. He knew Mrs. Hicks' past life, for her record has been very generously bruited abroad in the newspapers. That is proof he has not been entrapped. Why should he not marry her?

And why, on the other hand, should not Mrs. Hicks marry Mr. O'Conor? She is not entering upon a new and untried course of life, to be doomed to unhappiness and disappointment. Though still in her prime, and not out of her forties, she has had senile experience. Her first husband was an old man, and there is nothing to show that he was not a happy old man, or that she was not a happy young woman. Her second husband, Mr. Lord, was an old man, and, notwithstanding the calummy that was heaped upon her head, and the absurd stories that were circulated, there is nothing to show that the late Mr. Lord was not a happy man during the brief time he had the pleasure to sojourn with her, or that she did not manage his affairs with skill and judgment. And, now that she has married a third old man, who even now is worth a regiment of average young men, have we not the right to assume that they will be as happy as any two young people who commence life as gossamer and rainbows without any of that knowledge necessary for the procuring of bonnets and beefsteaks which Mrs. Hicks and Mr. O'Conor have acquired through long years of valuable experience? They know the world, all its crooks and its turns. There is no uncertainty about the future, as both have plenty of money. There is no social position to be struggled for; they have already attained it. There are no battles to be fought, for their fighting days are over. They are not obliged to get acquainted with each other; the public supplied that want long ago. There is no "blasted nonsense" in the business, for they have long passed beyond the jurisdiction of the fool-killer.

It is nonsense to charge that Charles O'Conor is the victim of infatuation, for he is the last man in the world to be infatuated with anything or anybody. And, even if he were, what does it signify? It is the common experience of life that all persons are infatuated when they marry. If they were not, they probably wouldn't marry at all, since after marriage they devote themselves to the study of the problem what it was they were infatuated with. Nature, in this matter as in many others, is kindly in her offices. As the boa-constrictor garnishes the rabbit before it swallows it with a glutinous substance that makes it go down easier, so Nature wraps the two lovers with a glamour that makes the mutual absorption perfectly practical, the mistake not being discovered until the time for digestion arrives, when they wonder why they liked each other so much. But, even admitting that Mr. O'Conor *is* infatuated, does he show bad taste in being infatuated with a handsome woman, especially when he has money enough to indulge his infatuation to the farthest stretch of luxury?

There is no room for faultfinding in this case. Mrs. Hicks has obtained a husband of whom any woman might be proud who wants social position, family pride, and the comforts which wealth can obtain. Mr. O'Conor has obtained a wife of whom any man might be proud who wants beauty, brightness, and experience in life. This was no stake ventured upon the turn of the wheel, but a fair exchange, and both are to be congratulated. We make no doubt that they will be happy together; and, when the gallant groom is gathered to his fathers, there is no special reason why the thrice-triumphant widow should not make some other old gentleman happy, and so continue in her missionary work until her duties are ended. Instead of calumny, she deserves credit for the courage with which she has asserted the great principle that old men have the right to get married, and practically carried it out by giving her hand to an old gentleman whom the whole country honors.

ASTRONOMICAL.

Chicago (TRIBUNE office), north latitude 41 deg. 52m. 57s.; west longitude, 42m. 18s. from Washington, and 5h. 50m. 30s. from Greenwich.

The subjoined table shows the time of setting of the moon's lower limb, and the official time for lighting the first street-lamp in each circuit in this city, during the coming week, unless ordered sooner on account of bad weather. Also the following times for extinguishing the first lamp:

Day.	*Moon sets.*	*Light.*	*Extinguish.*
Feb. 8	....	5:35 p. m.	5:30 a. m.
Monday	....	5:35 p. m.	5:30 a. m.
Tuesday	6:0¾ p. m.	5:35 p. m.	5:30 a. m.
Wednesday	7:10 p. m.	5:35 p. m.	5:30 a. m.
Thursday	8:17 p. m.	5:35 p. m.	5:30 a. m.
Friday	9:22¼ p. m.	5:35 p. m.	5:30 a. m.
Saturday	10:26¾ p. m.	5:35 p. m.	5:30 a. m.
Feb. 15	11:29½ p. m.	5:40 p. m.	5:25 a. m.

The moon sets this evening at 5h. 50¾m.

The new moon will occur Monday (to-morrow) at 5h. 27m. a. m. Thursday morning the moon will be near Jupiter, and Saturday morning near Saturn. Thursday evening she will be above Jupiter, and the next evening between Saturn and the Square of Pegasus.

Monday, sun's upper limb rises 7h. 4m. a. m. Souths 14m. 28.5s p. m. Sets 5h. 25¼m. p. m.

Friday, sun's upper limb rises 6h. 59m. a. m. Souths 14m. 27.5s p. m. Sets 5h. 30¼m. p. m.

Sidereal time Thursday noon, 21h. 28m. 39.5s.

Mercury is near the sun; to the westward. The Superior Conjunction will occur next Saturday afternoon.

Venus is a morning star. Thursday she rises at 5h. 0m. a. m.; souths at 9h. 40m. a. m.; nearly three-fourths of her disc is illuminated. She is now approaching the sun.

Mars is an evening star. Thursday souths at 6h. 17m. p. m., and sets at 1h. 45m. the following morning. About nine-tenths of his illuminated disc is turned toward us. He is near the Pleiades, and on Monday will be only two degrees south of that group of stars.

Jupiter is an evening star. Thursday, sets at 7h. 31m. p. m. He is a short distance south from the square of Pegasus.

Saturn is an evening star, nearly midway between the apparent places of Mars and Jupiter, and southeast from the Square of Pegasus. Thursday he souths at 3h. 19m., and sets at 9h. 32m. p. m. The breadth of his ring system is apparently about one-sixth of its apparent diameter.

Uranus souths Thursday at 1h. 07m. a. m. He is just visible to the naked eye in a clear sky; but not so favorably situated for evening observation as he will be a month hence.

Neptune souths Thursday at 5h. 1m. p. m. Right Ascension 2h. 30¼m., and Declination 13 deg. 58 min. north. He is invisible except through a telescope.

The middle star in the belt of Orion souths at 8h. 01m. Thursday evening; and Sirius will south at 9h. 11m.

A comparison of all the reported measures that have been made of arcs of the earth's meridian gives the following as the most probable values of the earth's dimensions:

	Feet.	*Miles.*	*Metres.*
Equatorial radius	20,926,000	3963.28	6,378,200
Polar radius	20,854,800	3949.78	6,356,500

Ratio of the axes, 292.94 to 293.94.
Logarithm of axes, 9.9985200.

The eccentricity is one-twelfth, very nearly.

Value of one degree on the equator, 365,328 feet. Equatorial circumference at sea-level, 24,902 miles; and circumference on a meridian, 24,860 miles, very nearly. Surface on sea-level, 196,938,000 square miles.

The circumstances of the case scarcely warrant the supposition that we can obtain a knowledge of the earth's dimensions that may be depended upon as true to with one-millionth part of the whole. Probably one part in a hundred thousand is nearer the limit of accuracy.

The polar radius, as above given, is 7,600 inches in excess of 250,250,000 inches, which is supposed to be the value of 10,000,000 cubits of the Great Egyptian Pyramid. The Pyramid inch has been stated to be equal to 1.001 British inch; it would require to be equal to 1.00103 inch, in order to make the above-given dimensions correspond with the theory that the polar radius is 250,000,000 Pyramid inches. The nearness of this commensurability was first pointed out by the late Sir J. F. W. Herschel, in 1863, as a powerful argument against the adoption of the French metre as a unit of measure, the metre being in error to the extent of more than one part in 6,000 from what it was assumed to be—viz.: one 10,000,000th part of a quadrant of the earth's meridian.

THE New York Democratic papers assert that the Empire State is the pivotal one in the next Presidential campaign, and that in order to carry it Mr. Tilden, Mr. Seymour, Judge Church, or some other good New York man, should be nominated for the first place on the ticket. The Republicans think that the nomination on their side should be made with special reference to carrying that State, as without New York the day is lost. In Ohio the Democrats insist that Thurman must be nominated in order to carry that State for the Democracy, and that no other Democrat can take it out of the list of Republican States. On the Republican side the same necessity—say his friends—exists for nominating John Sherman. Pennsylvanians haven't any "favorit son" yet developed for the Presidency, but they will be likely to hang their lip if they cannot dictate the nomination at Chicago. Mr. Hendricks' friends take the same position in Indiana. That State is doubtful, they say, with any other candidate in the field but Tom Hendricks, and Tom it must be. The Republicans of Indiana don't insist on the first place on the ticket, but they are quite certain that, with Ben Harrison as the candidate for Vice-President, it would be a dusty hunt for the Democratic party in Indiana. The same may be said of both parties in some other States. Party fealty is not strong enough to hold the voters up to the scratch unless they are stimulated by the nomination of a local candidate, and they can only "boom" for a favorite son. But the Maine and Illinois Republicans do not predicate their support of the nominees of the Chicago Convention upon any such flimsy and unpatriotic motives. Both States have their favorits,—Illinois a pair of them,—eminent citizens; but, if the choice falls to some other State, they will keep step to the Republican music all the same. The line of battle will not waver in either of those States, no matter who is the standard-bearer. Their Republicanism is a matter of principle that adheres through evil and good report, and not a mere incident of personal friendship, depending for its existence upon local considerations.

A SCHOOLMASTER named Doherty, writing from Charlestown, County Mayo, to the Dublin *Freeman's Journal*, gives a pitiable picture of the suffering in his locality. He says: "I teach a school which is attended by 250 children. There are 107 in attendance to-day; on last Monday there were only thirty-nine, the attendance being very low of late on account of the paralyzing apathy which exists among the people, caused by want. I have known several cases since last November in which children attended my school without having tasted a morsel that day." Surely this is a state of things which should not be permitted to exist in any civilized community, and the system and the Government which are responsible for it are accursed. The penal laws of the last century only starved the minds of a majority of the Irish people; the land laws starve the body and the mind as well. How can hungry, half-clad children be expected to progress in their studies, even should they attend school? It appears that in this case hunger and want of clothing keep 213 out of 250 children home from school. The Government that permits such a state of things calls itself civilized and enlightened. It would seem that patience should soon cease to be a virtue in Ireland. How long, O Lord! how long?

MR. E. G. ASAY, the well-known *bibliophile* of this city, has recently received from London and Paris some rare and beautiful books. Among them is an *edition de luxe* of L'Abbé Prévost's "Manon Lescaut," and another of Amyot's "Daphnis et Chloé," each containing a preface by Dumas fils. These volumes are published by Louis Glady, in London; they are printed on Turkey mill paper, in blue and red ink, and from the most distinct and beautifully-rounded type. The edition of each is limited to 333 copies, printed on various kinds of rare and costly paper. Another valuable volume recently acquired by Mr. Asay is a history of Jeanne D'Arc by H. Wallon,—a large quarto, illustrated by fac-similes of the illustrations found in old manuscripts, and of the engravings, paintings, tapestry, sculpture, and other works of art suggested by the career of La Pucelle, embracing samples from her own time down to the present.

THE Denver *Tribune* says: "The Hon. Thomas B. Bryan, of Idaho Springs, has recently purchased a group of lodes on Sulphurets Hill, near Idaho, which form a very valuable mining property. The lodes are easily accessible, situated conveniently for development, and two of them, the France and France Extension, carry ore of unusually high grade. Ten assays taken from the France averaged $1,080 per ton in gold and silver. From a number of assay certificates one gives eighteen ounces of gold and 277 ounces of silver, another forty-nine ounces of gold and 480 ounces of silver, and a third assays thirty ounces in gold and 800 ounces in silver per ton. The shaft is but fifteen feet deep, and the ore is usually a brown decomposed, friable mineral. The ore-mill runs from $500 to $600 per ton."

A NEW dodge troubles the passengers on the Long Island Sound steamers. The walls of the staterooms do not run all the way up to the ceiling, but there is an opening along it so that the rooms may be ventilated. Recently several robberies have occurred because of this, the case of Miss W. J. Davis furnishing an example. Miss Davis, who was a passenger on the steamer Massachusetts, hung her dress on the only peg in the room when she retired last Saturday night. About 1 o'clock a man, who had purposely selected the adjoining stateroom, slipped a hook through the opening, caught the dress, and dragged it noiselessly up and through into his room. Relieving the pockets of the valuable contents, the robber as noiselessly put the dress back again, and, vacating his room, left the steamer before morning.

A DUBLIN dispatch of yesterday says: "The Empress of Austria arrived yesterday on her annual hunting tour in Ireland. She was received with the heartiest demonstrations of welcome, and many compliments were heard on her friendly and social disposition, so different from the conduct of Queen Victoria, in secluding herself so completely from the people of Ireland." Old Madam Vic never liked the Irish, and has always exhibited a special aversion to the sister island. We believe that during her forty-three years' reign she never set her foot on it but once. When the inhabitants, under the joint effect of British rents and potato failure, were dying in 1847 by tens of thousands, she prevented the Sultan of Turkey from giving £10,000 for their relief, and made him cut it down to £2,000, the same as her own insignificant donation.

THE Atlanta (Ga.) *Republican* is in pursuit of information, as appears from the following extract from its columns: "The papers inform us that two negroes have been fined $100 each in Morgan County, Ga., for enticing colored men to emigrate to Mississippi. It must be a queer law under which such proceedings are had, especially in a State which has passed a law to encourage immigration, and has appointed an 'Immigration Commissioner.' Suppose that New York should fine Mr. Fontaine $100 for 'enticing' her citizens to remove to Georgia, what a howl there would be, and justly! And what is the difference? Does Georgia punish 'negroes' for what she appoints white men to do? Will somebody who knows explain this law to us?"

THEY have the meanest swindlers of the day in Boston, according to the *Traveller*. A few days since a young couple called on a prominent clergyman and asked him what his price would be for marrying them. He answered $5. They having no company, he called in two of his servants as witnesses. The services ended, the bridegroom presented a $50 bill and was given in exchange $45. A few days after, having occasion to use the $50 bill, the clergyman found it to be a rank counterfeit. The clergyman, on reflection, now thinks that they were two young scamps, one dressed in girl's clothes, as the purported bride never looked him in the face while he performed the ceremony.

FREDERICK HETLER, a farmer of Marion, O., was approached the other day by a well-dressed man who wanted to buy a team of fine horses. As the stranger's credentials were good Hetler sold the horses, taking in pay a United States bond for $500 and giving the stranger his note for $300. The purchaser of the horses drove away with the team, stopped at the next bank, disposed of the note, and disappeared. A few hours after the sharper's departure Hetler found that the bond was bogus, a counterfeit, and utterly worthless.

IN 1847-'8 many Coroner's juries throughout Ireland returned verdicts of willful murder against the English landlords and the English Government. A Coroner's jury in Kings County, Ireland, recently returned a verdict of 'willful murder against a landlord who evicted the person on whose body the inquest was held. It is now the duty of the Government to prosecute the landlord, but it will scarcely do so; its only chance of retaining power after the next election is to keep the landlord and the publican on its side.

LONDON *Spectator*: "The French are the keenest reasoners in Europe, and shrink instinctively from half measures. With such thinkers a change of opinions or beliefs, to be acceptable, must be fundamental. The English love of compromise is too often founded on muddled brains rather than moderation, and the so-called French fickleness springs quite as much from clearness of head as from infirmity of temper."

THE Rev. Mr. Taylor, of Richmond, Ind., undertook to escort a young lady from his church to her home, in order to protect her from the attentions of a suitor who was disliked by her parents; but the suitor waylaid the clergyman, whipped him savagely, and eloped with the young lady.

EXCEPT the magnificent gift of the late A. T. Stewart to the merchants of Chicago after the great fire, there has been no munificence that compares with the subscription of Mr. Bennett of the New York *Herald*, of $100,000 to relieve

the distress of the Irish people. In the same number of the *Herald* that announces this splendid donation are a number of tables showing the prevalence of the destitution, and the great necessity of its alleviation. The showing is frightful enough to move the hardest heart to pity, and it is so wide-spread that it includes within its ghastly area a large proportion of the population. Mr. Bennett has nobly responded to this loud call upon the charitably-inclined, and made such a good use of a portion of his annual income as might serve as a wholesome example for other rich men to follow.

The Orthodox clergy in Berlin have lately delivered many exciting speeches in the German Capital against the Jews; and particularly Hofprediger Stöcker has set on foot a lively agitation in the *Social Christian Union* against the Semitic race. The Ultramontane press fully approves these acts; but the Crown Prince, who has once already expressed his displeasure at the behavior of the Orthodox clergy, has now written the following letter to Pastor Gruber, in Reichenbach: "I have been particularly pleased at receiving your book, 'Christian and Jew,' and owe you my sincere thanks for it. I hope with you that your call for peace will be listened to by all circles, and will find the appreciation which it deserves." Pastor Gruber, who is also an Orthodox Christian, explains how great is the responsibility of those who have stirred the Jewish question, and he calls for peace.

Mr. Beecher on amusements: "When I was in Germany I went to a great garden. There I saw family after family—old and young—sitting under trees and listening to the music. They were drinking lager beer, which I think—yes, I think they could have left that out. But when I came home and saw fathers going to Washington and Albany and other places of amusement, leaving their families for a week or two at times, I said I would rather have the German with his lager than the amusement-seeking American with his separation from his family. I think that the churches, industrial clubs, and guilds should see to it that the people are provided with proper amusements."

Some of the Chinamen in San Francisco are very adroit thieves. When they wish to steal chickens, a dozen or more of them, in dead of night, visit the locality where fowls are supposed to be kept and distribute themselves about at convenient distances. They then commence imitating the crowing of the cock, which they do so really that all the roosters in the neighborhood send out shrill defiance. This betrays the exact whereabouts of the roosts, and the unfortunate fowls must roost high or they are gobbled and taken to Chinatown for the next day's dinner.

Courts are not always infallible. Judge Knapp, who tried Mrs. Smith and "Cove" Bennett when they were acquitted last week by the unanimous verdict of the jury on the first ballot, also "sat upon the case" when they were adjudged guilty and sentenced to be hung. On the first trial it is said that the Judge charged the jury very strongly against the prisoners, who found them guilty accordingly, but on the second trial he charged them otherwise, and the result was different.

The imports of 1879 exceed those of 1878 by $31,967,533, while the exports of 1879 are only greater by $28,058,420 than those of 1878. From the way business opens up in 1880 the imports will be 100 millions larger even than those of 1879. It is doubtful whether the exports will more than equal the imports. The business boom is becoming crazy, and will run into the ground ere long.

The *News* center has scooped the cent *Telegraph* for the city printing by seeing it and going it one cent better on the price of corporation advertising. While the fight of the mice was going on for the printing, they were also engaged in a fearful swearing contest as to the respective per cent circulation. The *News* was the hardest swearer, and won by a cent.

Marshal MacMahon has made a sensation in Paris by offering for sale a half of his magnificent property in the Rue de Bellechesse, at a reserve price of 320,000 francs. The house is the ancient hotel of the Duc de Castries, Minister of War under Louis XVI., from whom Mme. MacMahon derives the title of Duchess de Castries.

As a dark horse, Vice-President Wheeler has his admirers. What gives color to his darkness and makes his friends think his nomination probable is, that he hails from the great State of New York, and that the Empire State must be propitiated.

The Troy *Times* says that Senator Conkling would be the favorite candidate for President in New York, and "would sweep the State like a whirlwind," but he refuses absolutely to be a candidate. The *Times* is booming for Grant.

The last "swear" of the New York *Herald* and *Sun* as to their respective circulation puts the *Herald* ahead. The *Sun* oath-taker committed the least perjury this time.

The Connecticut Republican Convention for appointing delegates to the Chicago Convention will not be held until the 7th of April.

MODERN VS. ANCIENT ARTS.

The wise man, Solomon, said: "The thing that hath been is that which shall be, and there is no new thing under the sun." In the fourteenth century Chaucer rephrased the same sentiment,—"There is nothing new but what has once been old,"—and another put it in this way: "There is nothing new but what has before been known and forgotten." And, strange to say, in the face of the most startling discoveries of the last fifty years, the aphorism of Solomon remains one of the current coins of speech. As a matter of fact, the phrase has ceased to possess any significance whatever, since, so far as the everyday life of the people of the nineteenth century is concerned, there is nothing old, so to speak, under the sun. A hundred years before Chaucer rephrased the saying of Solomon, Roger Bacon made a prophecy almost as absurd to the people of his time as that of the Shipton. "I will now," says the friar, "mention some of the wonderful works of art and nature in which there is nothing of magic, and which magic could not perform. Instruments may be made by which the largest ships, with only one man guiding them, will be carried with greater velocity than if they were full of sailors. Chariots may be constructed that will move with incredible rapidity without the help of animals. A small instrument may be made to depress or raise the greatest weights. Machines may be made which will enable men to walk at the bottom of seas or rivers without danger." The basis of this remarkable prophecy consisted of the knowledge that the ancients comprehended dimly the power of steam and other mechanical devices, but lacked the ingenuity to apply them to the needs of life. To say that the art of railway and steamship construction is not new, because the Romans used the power of steam to turn a spit, is a slander upon the memory of Fulton, Watt, and Stephenson. To refer to the block-printing of the Chinese as evidence that the modern art of printing is merely the revival of an old art is equally absurd, and equally unjust to the inventors of the movable types of the fifteenth and the cylinder-presses of the nineteenth centuries. With as much propriety it might be pretended that the modern flouring-mill is "no new thing under the sun," because the Egyptians pounded corn into meal in a mortar; and that the sawmill is an old invention, because a Greek made the first iron saw-blade in imitation of the jawbone of a snake.

Disraeli the elder says, referring to their practice of stamping pottery with block letters, that the Romans invented printing without being aware of it. He suggests that the improvement of the art may have been prohibited by the Senate. This is very improbable. The Romans used terra-cotta pipes as a means of conveying hot air through their dwellings, but their kitchens were only cleared of smoke by opening wide the windows. The Roman Senate would not, presumably, have objected to chimneys; but in all the City of the Seven Hills there was not a Roman citizen with the necessary degree of inventive skill to devise a smoke-stack. It was not until the fourth century that the Romans knew the use of the saddle. The first Roman cavalryman sat on the bare back of his horse. Subsequently, cloths and the skins of animals were adopted as coverings. The first mention of the saddle occurs in the year 340, when it is related that Constantine the younger was killed "by a fall from his saddle." The first saddles were doubtless very imposing structures. How heavy they were is not known,—no specimens have been preserved,—but they were certainly ponderous affairs, because in the year 385 Theodosius found it necessary to issue an order forbidding those who rode post-horses to use saddles weighing more than sixty pounds! After the heavy saddle came the costly saddle. In the fifth century saddles were made so extravagantly magnificent as to call for the interference of the Government. The Emperor Leo I. issued an edict in which it was ordered that saddles "should not be ornamented with pearls and precious stones." It seems to have been two or three hundred years before stirrups were thought of as a convenient accessory to the saddle. In the statue of Trajan at Rome the legs of the rider hang down without any support whatever. In the absence of stirrups, mounting-stools were provided. Some horses were taught to kneel to receive their riders, and, in other cases, conquered Princes and Generals were forced to stoop their backs to the foot of the rider. Thus the Emperor Valerian bent to his victor, Sapor, King of Persia.

That Necessity is the mother of invention is shown by the history of horseshoes. They came in with paved streets and gravel roads. The horse of the Arab who roamed the desert as free and almost as swift as the wind required no shoes and had none. In Ethiopia and Tartary horses are still unshod. The Greeks and Romans shod their horses sometimes in time of war, but presumably only when their feet were sore, and then clumsily with leather or hemp, not with iron nailed on to the hoof. Nero's favorit mules were, however, shod with silver shoes.

It was not until the eighth or ninth century that the modern horseshoe was invented. But it was a long time even then before horseshoeing became general in Europe. Iron was scarce, and it was all required for the fabrication of arms and armor. In the eleventh century, when a rich Prince of Tuscany went to meet his bride, his train was magnificently decorated and his horses were shod with silver. The nails with which the shoes were fastened were also of silver, and when one of them dropped out it was the spoil of the finder.

Undoubtedly we owe much to the ancients. Invention is a progression of ideas. Each step in advance contains a hint of the next. That the moderns take the hint quicker than the ancients did is owing to the fact of the greater diffusion of knowledge. Among the ancients the development of the fine arts, as painting and sculpture, far outran that of the practical arts. The architect devoted a great wealth of genius to the construction of palaces and temples which should dazzle the eye with their splendid proportions and gorgeous ornamentation; but he never devised a comfortable tenement-house. The people of India made cotton fabrics so fine that, being spread upon the grass and wet with dew, they were no longer discernible; but in the industry which constitutes the basis of all other industries—agriculture—their methods were simply wretched. Egypt's architectural monuments remain the wonder of the world even to the present time. Her people attained to a position of preëminence in all the then known arts of civilized life. But Herodotus says of the Egyptians: "When the fields have been irrigated by the flood of the river, each man sows his own land and turns swine into it; and when the seed has been trodden in by the swine, he afterwards waits for harvest-time, and then, having trod out the corn with his swine, he gathers it in." In the hieroglyphics found in the Pyramids, which have required ages to decipher, we see the dawn of the salvation of all arts, through the art of "making thought permanent in written characters." The ancients could neither teach the many what the few know, nor preserve what they had acquired for the instruction of future ages. So we recur to the printing-press as the source of modern education and the salvation of each step of modern progress,—the distinctive feature of difference between the civilization of the ancients and the moderns.

PERSONALS.

The Czarina has arrived at Paris from Cannes. Her health is greatly improved.

Neither Mr. Tilden nor Mr. O'Conor has engaged himself to any young ladies during the past two days.

King Alfonso has not been shot at for two weeks, and begins to fear that things are going wrong in Spain.

The thermometer reached 15 below zero in Minnesota last week, and people thought it was an Adams boom.

Clara Louise Kellogg has gone to Nice for the rest of the winter. Clara is evidently determined to have a good time while abroad.

It seems that old Standing Bear and Bright Eyes are absent from their reservations without a pass, and are liable to arrest in case they visit Washington.

We notice with pleasure that Nemesis has begun operations again. A man named Irwin was killed in a wrestling match at Evergreen, Ala., recently.

Tom Thumb is now one of the features of a 10-cent Bowery show in New York. It would hardly be appropriate to say "How are the mighty fallen" in this connection, but that's the idea suggested.

When Gen. Grant felt the earthquake shock at Havana he took off his hat, bowed politely, and remarked to one of his attendants that this was the neatest personal compliment that had ever been paid to him outside of Philadelphia.

The Spaniards have a proverb that "a paper cigaret, a glass of fresh water, and the kiss of a pretty girl will sustain a man for a day without eating." In this country it is different. A man's knee has been known to support a girl several nights in succession.

The Burlington *Hawkeye*, always a close observer, says: "Did you ever notice, brethren, the bigger the woman the smaller the hat? It's only your delicate little fairy, whose lightly falling tread scarce bends the daisy that it falls upon, that wears a hat as broad as a coal barge."

A Cincinnati girl who had a quarrel with her beau one night last week suddenly rushed from the parlor in which they were seated and drowned herself in the canal near by. When Chicago girls quarrel with their lovers they simply whistle for the old man and the dog.

The editor of the Mount Sterling (Ky.) *Scorcher* had a call from 200 masked men, who requested him to publish their warning against the horse-thieves of the county. He said it was against his rule to print anonymous communications, but he thought he could make an exception in this instance.

The Washington *Post* is mean enough and Democratic enough to say a campaign with Mr. Sherman for a candidate would be rich in many of the elements of humor. To hear a crowd trying to give three cheers for Sherman, while their teeth were chattering from the inevitable chill of his icy presence, would be better than a circus.

An attempt to introduce one-cent coins in San Francisco is meeting with vigorous opposition from the small dealers. At a public meeting a cigar-dealer denounced their circulation as a movement of capitalists in favor of the Chinamen. The circulation of cents where five-cent pieces have heretofore been given, he said, would injure the white man, and introduce bankruptcy, and cause many small storekeepers to sell out at less than cost within a month. Another speaker said that the penny had no more to do with hard times than the rising of the sun, but, a vote being taken, there were found to be only two advocates of the cent piece present.

NEW MUSIC.

Lewis & Newell (the Chicago Music Company) are now receiving the latest additions to the edition Peters, Leipzig. Most noticeable are the Chopin works, revised by Scholtz, inexpensive and elegant. This house have the finest editions of music and musical works of Europe and America. Those interested in music should not fail to visit Lewis & Newell's, 152 State street.

EX-SHERIFF KERN'S HALF-SHELL SCHEME,

wherein he furnishes our oyster-loving downtown lunchers daily with steamed, broiled, fried, stewed, or raw oysters in superb style in connection with his business lunches, and the remarkable quantity and quality of imported and other beer on draught at 108 and 110 La Salle street, are highly commended.

DRUNKENNESS.

Dr. D'Unger, discoverer of the cinchona cure for drunkenness, cures all cases. Room 27 Palmer House.

"Brown's Household Panacea" will stop any pain or ache, or heal any fresh wound. Trial size, 25 cents. Avoid counterfeits.

Feeble ladies, aged persons, weakly children, persons of sedentary habits, all need Hop Bitters daily.

THE RAILROADS.

A Marked Decrease in the East-Bound Traffic Last Week.

Increased Facilities for Suburban Travel on the Illinois Central.

Reduction in Lumber Rates to the Missouri Quadrilateral.

A Project Which Might Prove Convenient.

EAST-BOUND FREIGHT MOVEMENT.

The increase in east-bound freight shipments during the week ending Jan. 31, induced the railroad managers to believe that another boom had set in, and that henceforth they would have their hands full of business. But these hopes have again been shattered by the result of the business during the past week. The statement for the week ending Feb. 7 shows that the roads leading east have carried 34,817 tons of flour, grain, and provisions, the principal articles shipped, against 40,416 tons the week previous,—a decrease of 5,599 tons. The bulk of the grain business was again done by the Michigan Central Grand Trunk route, which carried 11,397 tons out of a total of 19,152. The business of the pool lines will probably experience a still greater falling off during the present week, as there will be a new competitor in the field—namely: the Northwestern Grand Trunk, which was opened for business last evening, when the first train left the freight depot, corner of Canal and Sixteenth streets, with a cargo of grain for Liverpool via Portland. This line, although owned and controlled by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, will act independently of the old line. The latter will continue to act in harmony with the Eastern trunk lines, and send its business from this point via the Michigan Central the same as heretofore, while the former will do its business direct over the Grand Trunk via Port Huron to Portland, and thence by steamer to Liverpool. The steamship line from Portland and the Northwestern Grand Trunk, it is understood, have entered into a contract to do their business jointly, and issue joint bills of lading from this point. This will enable the new line to make such rates as it deems proper to secure the business, regardless of what the rates from Chicago to New York and other Eastern seaboards may be. As shippers care but little by which line their business goes, as long as they get such rates as they want, it is most likely that the new line will obtain all the business it can carry. This fact will undoubtedly have the effect of accomplishing with the Eastern trunk lines what all arguments and pleadings heretofore could not accomplish, namely; a reduction in freight rates. It is generally understood that, in order to meet the competition by the new line, the rates will be reduced about March 1. The competition by the Grand Trunk is sure to make trouble between the Eastern lines before long, and unless, Commissioner Fink succeeds in devising a plan by which the various interests can be harmonized and equalized, another Eastern war in freight rates may be expected as soon as navigation opens. The Grand Trunk will be able to make it hot for the New York lines if such a war occurs, for it has not only a good all rail route to Portland and Boston, but also a lake and rail route via Sarnia to the same points. Then it will have the advantage of cheaper ocean rates than the New York lines, and lower terminal charges. Were it not for this Grand Trunk complication, a reduction in rail rates need not be looked for for some time to come, as the railroads do not expect any serious trouble from lake competition this spring. They do not expect that a reduction in rates will move much more grain than is carried at present, but what is going forward they do not like to have taken away by the new rival. It is claimed by the Eastern managers that if they were to carry for nothing they would have business only until the seaboard storehouses were filled, which would not take long, for they are pretty full already. The prices continue to be so much higher in the West than in the East, and in the East than in Europe, notwithstanding the decline during the last two weeks, that but very little can be exported. There is an enormous tonnage in New York harbor waiting for cargoes, but the vessels cannot secure them, although the storehouses in New York are nearly as full as those in Chicago. In New York the number of bushels in store is nearly one-half greater than at the same time last year, and the total "visible supply" at lake and seaboard ports Jan. 31 was about 52,000,000 bushels this year, against 39,800,000 in 1879, and 24,900,000 in 1878. Under ordinary circumstances the railroad men say it would probably be good policy to reduce the rail-rates about this time to prevent holding until navigation opens; but the elevators being substantially full already this argument does not tell. Future arrivals at the seaboard ports cannot be held, and with such an enormous accumulation, and the great demand for vessels for carrying iron-ore and lumber, already proved by the making of contracts at high prices, it is all but certain that the vessels will get advanced rates in the spring, and consequently the railroads will be able to secure traffic at remunerative rates after navigation opens. Therefore, if a reduction is decided upon by the railroads it will be simply enough to meet the competition by the new Grand Trunk route, and not to move the produce now being accumulated in the storehouses. For, should they reduce the rates to a very low figure now, and the grain should come forward, then there would be such competition for freights by the vessels in spring and summer that probably the railroads could not get more than 15 or 20 cents per 100 pounds for carrying, which would hardly pay their expenses, while now they are making an immense profit. The evening-up of the percentages of the various roads in accordance with the pool allotments is still causing much headache to the various roads, and they are getting wider apart every day instead of reducing the gaps between them. The principal difficulty is between the two Vanderbilt roads. The Michigan Central on the 4th inst. had run ahead 16,982 tons, and the Lake Shore was behind 16,212 tons. The Fort Wayne was ahead 3,384 tons the Pan-Handle was behind 315 tons, and the Baltimore & Ohio 3,839 tons. The immense surplus of the Michigan Central is accounted for by the large amounts of freight shipped over this line by the Grand Trunk during the last few weeks, but the heavy shortage of the Lake Shore can hardly be explained on any other ground than that it has been allotted a much higher percentage than it is entitled to or able to secure.

The following statement will show the amount of flour, grain, and provisions carried by the various Eastern roads during the week ending Feb. 7:

Route.	Flour, brls.	Grain, tons of 2000 lb.	Prov's, tons of 2000 lb.	Total tons.
Michigan Central..	10,408	11,397	1,892	14,329
Lake Shore.........	6,417	2,821	3,080	6,040
Fort Wayne.........	5,245	4,102	3,754	8,379
Pan-Handle.........	3,655	1,312	3,240	4,915
Baltimore & Ohio..	1,176	520	517	1,154
Total..........	26,901	19,652	12,383	34,817

DETROIT & MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 7.—An important decision involving the legal corporate existence of the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railroad Company and its liability for the bonds of the old Company, was rendered in the Superior Court this morning by Judge Chipman. On the 26th of April, 1875, Robert Cook recovered judgment against the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad Company for $5,000. After the judgment the property and franchises of the Company were sold under foreclosure to certain parties, who, under the statute, transferred them to the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee. The judgment, with interest, now amounts to about $6,700. Cook claimed that the last above-named corporation and the Detroit & Milwaukee Company are the same corporate bodies, with a mere change of name, and it was sought to maintain this on the ground that if the defendant is organized under the provisions of Act 96, Session Laws of 1859, the statute expressly makes them the same; and, secondly, that that act is repealed by the legislation of 1872 providing for reorganization after foreclosure. It was assumed under the last ground that the defendant is illegally organized and never has been organized. In fact, and that the only corporate entity it has or is capable of exercising is that of being the old Company. In rendering the decision Judge Chipman said the case must be determined by the construction of Act 96. The purchasers at the mortgage-sale acted in accordance with that act. The validity of the last organization cannot be inquired into in this proceeding. A strong controlling fact in the case is that the Detroit & Milwaukee Railway Company were divested of their property by mortgage foreclosure and sale, and that the purchasers at the sale took it absolutely free from all claims against the Company except prior mortgages. In their hands all liability of the property to execution for previous indebtedness of mortgages was cut off exactly as all rights of mortgages to property were cut off. They stood in the position of other persons acquiring title in a legal manner, and up to this point were at liberty to dispose of it as they pleased, and whether to keep it or sell it was entirely at their option. Judge Chipman said he did not believe that Act 96 intended a reconveyance to the same Company. The purchasers bought under the provisions of that act, and if they failed in achieving their purpose of forming virtually a new company out of the franchises of the old because the act was repealed, it would be monstrous to hold that they lose all rights under foreclosure, and that the property they bought at the sale is not theirs, but belongs to a person whose right to it was solemnly foreclosed by decree of a court of competent jurisdiction. It may be that this act is unconstitutional as between the old stockholders and the new, or between the State and present corporate body, but this is a question relating to the rights of a creditor of mortgagees, and the intention of the act is clearly expressed that the purchasers shall take the property and franchises free of all claims against the original corporation. The property purchased at the foreclosure sale is the property of the purchasers and their grantees, exactly as any other property purchased at such sale would be, and that they have done nothing which would render it liable to claims of the nature to be cut off by the ordinary rule. The plaintiff is not entitled to recover, and judgment ought to be rendered for defendant.

I. C. SUBURBAN LINE.

The next number of the *Railway Age* will contain the following interesting article regarding the extensive improvements lately made by the Illinois Central on its suburban line between this city and Grand Crossing:

The Illinois Central Railroad Company is about completing some extensive improvements which will give it facilities for rapid transit for suburban travel probably unequaled by any other surface road in the country, and, in respect to economy of construction, convenience of reaching and leaving trains, and attractiveness of route, it will be superior to the enormously expensive elevated railways of New York. The Company early inaugurated a liberal policy in running suburban trains, and, by continually increasing its facilities, has built up a very large suburban traffic, and caused the lake shore to be rapidly peopled by those doing business in the heart of the city. It now runs twenty-seven trains daily, at short intervals during the morning and evening hours, with less frequent trips at midday and in the evening. Its rates of fare are quite low. Ten-ride "punch" tickets, good for any number of persons, are sold at the rate of six cents per trip for the first four miles, seven cents as far as the city limits, five miles, and so on to 13 cents to Parkside, 8.74 miles out, where most of the regular suburban travel ends, though these trains also run some miles farther.

To still better accommodate the increasing business, and to enable trains to be run as often as may be desired without interruption by the through traffic which now crowds the double tracks, the Company has been engaged for some months in widening its road-bed and laying down two additional tracks as far as Parkside Station. This work is being done in the most substantial manner, and the total cost will not fall much short of $200,000.

The Company is now building six cars similar to those used on the New York elevated roads, having the seats placed in the usual position in the centre with others at each end, these facing each other after the manner of street cars, in order to facilitate ingress and egress. These cars will seat forty persons,—only two less than the ordinary coach,—weigh only fourteen tons when empty, and when loaded weigh no more than those now in use weigh when vacant. As an experiment, an engine of the "double-ender" type is being built at the Rogers locomotive works. It will have two pairs of forty-eight-inch drivers, a four-wheel truck under the tank, and a two-wheel truck under the front of the engine; cylinders, 15 by 22; boiler, 46 inches in diameter; weight, 31 tons empty. As this engine will not have to be turned, considerable time will be saved. At present all engines, after arriving at the Lake Street Depot, have to run back to the turn-table, at Sixteenth street, a mile and a half.

A CONVENIENT PROJECT.

Washington Dispatch to New York Herald.

The House Committee on Railroads and Canals is entertaining a singular proposition, which, if it should find favor with Congress, is capable of very wide application. The Washington, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company proposes an arrangement with the Government, by which it shall be allowed to import steel or iron rails for its road and pay the custom duties with its bonds, which the Secretary of the Treasury is to hold until the road has earned their face value by serving the Government. Such a rule, if it were adopted, would be endlessly convenient to American citizens. For instance, a man might import a pair of trousers and pay the duties on them with a bond to be held by the Secretary of the Treasury until he had obtained a Government office and earned enough salary in it to pay his campaign expenses and redeem his bond. The Committee is considering the Company's proposition, but it will probably prefer to recommend a general law allowing everybody to import everything and pay the customs duties with bonds.

The same Committee intends to report favorably a bill compelling the Government to guarantee the bonds of the San Antonio & Mexican Border Railway to the handsome tune of $15,000 per mile for 160 miles. It will be observed that there is nothing mean about this Committee, but the general impression is that the House of Representatives is not at this time giving guarantees to railway bonds.

REDUCTION IN LUMBER RATES.

As predicted in yesterday's Tribune, the roads in the Southwestern Railroad Association decided yesterday to make a reduction in the lumber rates to Missouri River points. The new rates will be as follows: From Chicago to St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, and Kansas City, 21¾ cents per 100 pounds in car-loads of 24,000 pounds; from Mississippi River points north of Keokuk, 17 cents per 100 pounds; from Mississippi River points south of and including Keokuk, 13¾ cents per 100 pounds. This is a reduction of 3¼ cents per 100 pounds, and will, no doubt, have the effect of bringing more life in the lumber traffic from this point, which has been almost at a standstill during the last month or two, owing to the competition by the so-called "Lumber Line" lately formed by the West Wisconsin, Sioux City & St. Paul, Sioux City & Pacific, and Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs Railroads for the purpose of taking lumber direct from the Wisconsin regions at Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls to Missouri River points. The Northwestern Railroad, it is claimed, is acting in conjunction with the "Lumber Line," and is, therefore, fighting the other Chicago lines on the lumber business.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, Feb. 7.—On the 22d ult. the New York & Oswego Midland Railway was reorganized as the New York, Ontario & Western, and a new Board of Directors and officers were elected. On Friday an entirely new set was elected, as follows: Jose F. De Navarro, Charles J. Canda, Julius Hallgarten, Charles S. Hinchman, of Philadelphia; Corporation-Counsel William C. Whitney, Samuel S. Strong, E. L. Frank, William M. Fleiss, C. N. Jordan, Theodore Houston, Gen. Burnham, Mr. Farley, of the banking firm of George Opdike & Co. and one other. It is understood that Mr. Jordan is to resign the Presidency of the Company within a few days. The significance of the change lies in two facts: One is that Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., in whose office the meeting was held, are the American fiscal agents for the English purchasers of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway, recently sold under foreclosure. The other is that Messrs. De Navarro, Canda, and Strong are members of the New York Loan & Improvement Company, which built the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad. Wall street has been filled with seemingly absurd rumors for some time past of a proposed combination between the Atlantic & Great Western and New York, Ontario & Western for the building of connecting links and the establishment of another very round-about through trunk line via the New Jersey Midland, which is soon to be sold under foreclosure, from New York to the West. These rumors have been repeated and denied a hundred times. Yesterday the parties interested refused to talk on the subject one way or the other.

C., C. & I. C.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 7.—W. P. Fishback, Master in Chancery, who returned from Washington this morning, reports that Justice Harlan will make his final decree on Monday in the case of the contested lease of the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad by the Pan-Handle Company, and that it is believed it will deny the lessor company—the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central—about $1,000,000 of the rent which the Master reported was due on the 1st of January; will affirm, as was held last August, the validity of the lease; will hold that about $8,000 paid to the National Line as commissions and to a Car Trust Company for rents must be accounted for as expense by the lessee, and paid out of the 70 per cent of the gross earnings retained by it. The lessee will appeal to the Supreme Court.

DETROIT & BUTLER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 7.—The total local subscriptions up to to-night in aid of the Detroit & Butler Railroad project amount to $47,800. The books were opened at the Board of Trade rooms this morning, and individual members of the Board subscribed $9,800. This latter sum is entirely independent of the Board of Trade subscription of $10,000, and all subscriptions are made with the understanding that they are not to be paid until the road is completed and trains running. James F. Joy, Buhl, Ducharme & Co., Newberry & McMillan, Allen, Sheldon & Co., and the estate of Senator Chandler give $5,000 each.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 7.—The New York Central Railroad has appointed R. H. Noble Northern Passenger Agent, with headquarters at Buffalo. His territory includes Western New York, Ontario, the Oil Regions, and parts of Ohio. The Central has never had a Passenger Agent at this end of the road before, and this new departure means a lively competition between the Central and Erie for New York business.

CINCINNATI SOUTHERN.

Cincinnati, Feb. 7.—It now appears that the clauses in the law providing for the last issue of bonds for the Cincinnati Southern Railroad prevent the contractors from turning it over to the trustees until fully completed. The trustees will ask relief from the Legislature to allow them to receive the road.

CASUALTIES.

BEHEADED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Toledo, Feb. 7.—Another of the frequent railroad horrors which have occurred at this point took place this afternoon about 4 o'clock in the Canada Southern yard at Canada Southern Junction. As one of the yard engines was backing down to be connected with a freight train Assistant Yardmaster Michael Sullivan attempted to get upon the rear platform of the tender to make a coupling, but, in doing so, the tool-box, which he had caught hold of, tipped over, and he fell square across the track. The wheels on one side passed over his neck, severing his head from his body, and on the other side running over the legs below the knees. The deceased was 30 years of age, married, and leaves a family of three children. Another man with him had a narrow escape from the same fate.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 7.—About 6 o'clock this evening a horrible accident occurred near the Grand Avenue Station of the Missouri Railway, in this city. A switch engine was backing up the main line, when a Mrs. Phœbe Murphy, who was walking with some friends on a side-track, became frightened and jumped directly in front of the moving machine. The footboard knocked her down, and she was instantly killed. So quickly did the affair occur that Thomas Barry, who was on the footboard, did not see the unfortunate woman until she was down. The accident was witnessed by the husband of Mrs. Murphy, who stood in a doorway not twenty rods away.

BURIED ALIVE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Keokuk, Ia., Feb. 7.—While workmen were engaged in excavating under a high embankment this morning the earth caved in, burying one of the men, named John Gavin, out of sight. The earth was removed and he was taken out dead, his body being badly crushed. Owen Ennis was buried to his hips and severely though not dangerously hurt. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict to the effect that Gavin's death was the result of negligence on the part of those in charge of the work in failing to provide proper protection to those employed.

A TERRIBLE PROBABILITY.

New York, Feb. 7.—A second large iron tank has drifted ashore near Ocean Grove, N. J. The first one came ashore Wednesday. One weighs six tons, and bears on its man-hole-plate the maker's name, "McKeoghs Bros., Liverpool." It is thought unless the tanks were blown overboard, which is hardly possible, some great vessel foundered at sea during the recent storm.

SUFFOCATED.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 7.—The house of Andrew Bemot, a farmer living near White Bear, burned this afternoon. One child, 3 years old, suffocated, and others were rescued. Money loss, trifling. The children, left alone, caused the fire.

STREET-CAR COLLISION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 7.—A collision between street-cars this evening on the Washington and Noble streets line severely injured a lady passenger, and the driver of one of the cars had a leg badly fractured.

DROWNED.

St. John, N. B., Feb. 7.—By the upsetting of a schooner at Cheney's Cove, Gran Menan, John Fesbit, Frank Robinson, John Larry, Mrs. Lindsay, and Mrs. Simon Franklin were drowned.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 7.—General-Manager William P. Taylor, of the Canada Southern Railway, was seriously injured while driving his trotter on Delaware avenue to-day.

A ST. LOUIS SCHEME.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 7.—Some forty or fifty of our leading merchants and manufacturers held a meeting at the Lindell Hotel to-night to consider a project of establishing in the City of Mexico a permanent exposition of articles manufactured or purchasable in St. Louis, and providing for a similar exhibit of products of Mexico in this city. The project met with great favor, and a committee of five active business men were appointed to work it up.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

London, Feb. 7.—Steamships Republic, Columbia, and Guy Mannering, from New York, have arrived out.

New York, Feb. 7—Arrived, steamships State of Pennsylvania, from Glasgow; Maine, from Bremen; City of Chester, from Liverpool.

TOO MUCH GAS.

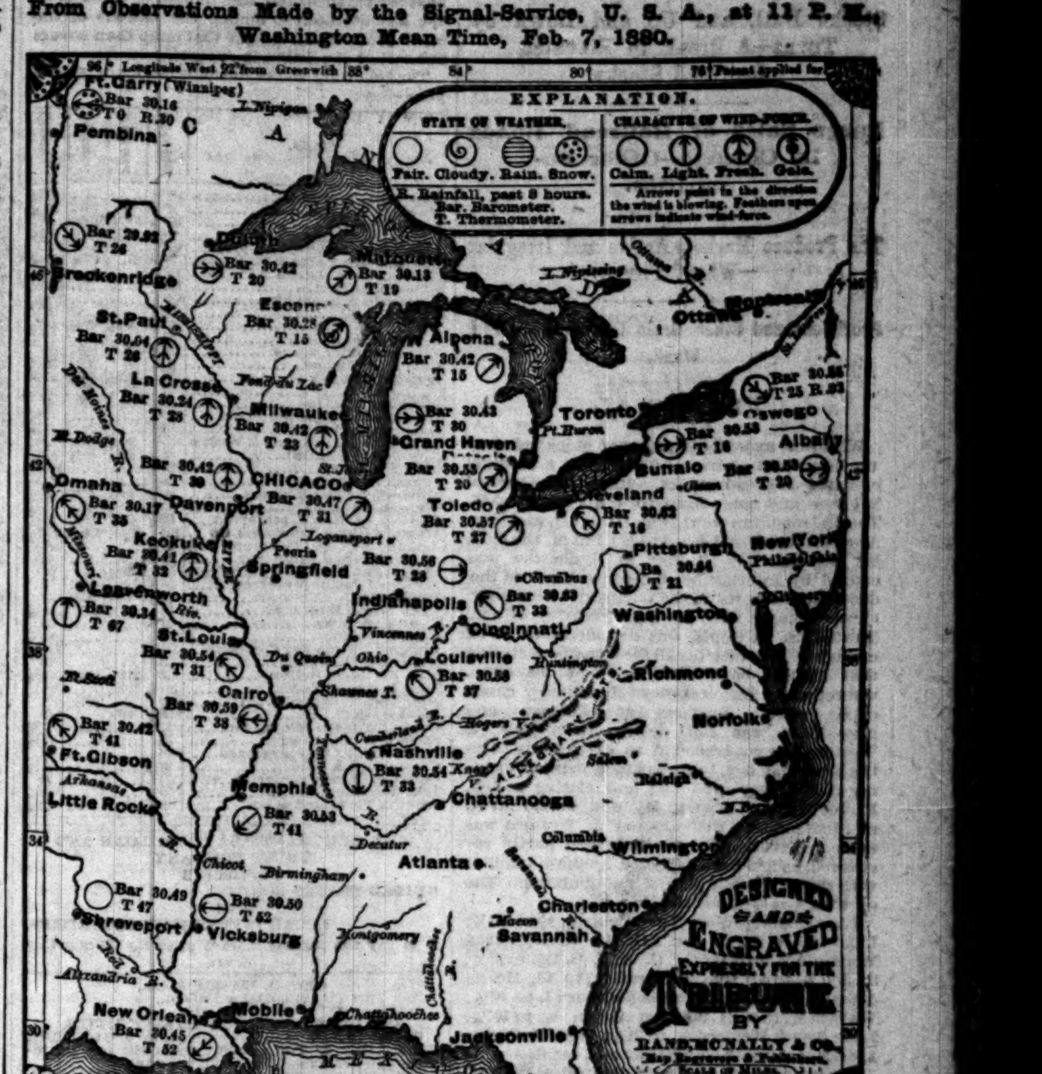
New York, Feb. 7.—Capt. Brackett, Revenue Agent of the Treasury Department, severely injured about two weeks ago by an explosion of coal gas in the bunkers of the steamship Greece, has begun suit against the National Steamship Company, fixing his damages at $25,000.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Arend's Kumyss, the daintiest of foods and most potent tonic in form of a pleasant beverage, a mild milk-wine. Nothing else so rapidly enriches the blood. Dyspeptics, the weak and delicate generally, should drink it. It affords immediate comfort, and often restores health after all else has failed. To be had only at 179 Madison street.

THE TRIBUNE WEATHER-MAP.

From Observations Made by the Signal-Service, U. S. A., at 11 P. M., Washington Mean Time, Feb. 7, 1880.



Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	R'n.	Weather.	Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	R'n.	Weather.
6:18 a. m.	30.49	15	65	N. W..	4	.02	Clear.	2 p. m..	30.57	30	66	W......	6	......	Clear.
7 a. m....	30.51	15	65	N. W..	5	......	Clear.	9 p. m..	30.63	31	58	S. W..	4	......	Clear.
10:18 a. m.	30.61	20	56	W......	6	......	Clear.	10:18 p.m.	30.47	31	58	S. W..	5	......	Clear.

Maximum, 31; minimum, 15.

INDICATIONS.

Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D. C., Feb. 8—1 a. m.—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, slightly warmer, southeast to southwest winds, falling barometer, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Lower Lake region, south to west winds, falling barometer, slight rise in temperature, and clear or partly cloudy weather during the day.

For the Upper Lake region, during the day, south to west winds, rising temperature, and falling barometer, with clear or partly cloudy weather, followed in the northern portions by slight snow.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, in the southern portions during the day clear or fair weather, warmer south to west winds, and falling barometer. In the northern portions threatening weather and snow, followed during the night by colder north to west winds and rising barometer.

PIANOS.

KNABE

UPRIGHT PIANOS. "A HOST OF FRIENDS AND NO ENEMIES."

REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC,

191 & 193 State-st. | A. REED & SONS, Proprietors. | Established 1842.

ST. JACOBS OIL.

St. Jacobs Oil

The Great German Remedy.

ENTHUSIASTICALLY INDORSED BY *The Trade.* THE PRESS. THE PEOPLE.

The Chicago Tribune, in an article embodying the high praise prominent people of that city bestow upon the St. Jacobs Oil, says:

"Taking in view the number of testimonials in support of the efficacy of St. Jacobs Oil and the high character of those supplying them, the inference is irresistible that this remedy is the most remarkable for such diseases as have been mentioned in the above interviews that has yet been discovered; and, considering their value as a guide and suggestion to suffering humanity, there is nothing unmercantile or unprofessional in advertising the article. The above ought to commend it to the confidence of all our citizens."

ST. JACOBS OIL.

Sold by druggists at 50 CENTS a bottle. Directions in eleven languages.

PROFESSIONAL.

CATARRH.

One Hundred Thousand People Die Annually, in the United States, of Consumption.

Ninety-five Per Cent of all Consumptive Cases Begin With Catarrh.

SYMPTOMS AND PROGRESS.

Although Catarrh of the mucous lining of the facial cavities and throat is attended with most unpleasant, and often distressing, symptoms, yet it is usually not until the disease has reached the bronchia and lining of the upper part of the lungs that the subject feels alarmed, or awakes to the imminent danger to which his self-neglect has brought him.

Although there is scarcely one in ten of the hundreds all around us, dying in youth or middle age of consumption, but that can look back to a time when it was "nothing but Catarrh," and although in case of facial Catarrh every breath of air drawn into the lungs is slowly and surely drawing the disease from the face downwards, yet the catarrhal subject is quite as certain that the disease will never reach the lungs, as is the dying consumptive that the lungs are not affected.

Pain over and between the eyes, weak eyes, confusion of thought and loss of memory, difficulty of breathing through the nostrils, bad taste in the mouth, offensive breath, sore throat, hacking cough, and the unmitigated annoyance of continually clearing the head and throat,—these are the symptoms of catarrh while confined to the throat and facial cavities, and should be deemed of sufficient importance to demand a cure, if possible, of so troublesome a disease, even if there was no danger.

CARD SPECIAL.

From twenty-seven years' experience in the treatment of Catarrh and its complications, I extend my professional services to the public with the assurance that in the future, as in the past, it shall be my persistent endeavor to merit the confidence reposed in the mode of practice of which it is my pleasure to be the author and advocate, and which I have seen signally successful in hundreds of cases, when and where all other known means and methods have proved unavailing.

DR. CLESSON PRATT, 243 State-st.

Hours from 10 to 12, and from 2 to 5.

SAPANULE.

TRADE "SAPANULE" MARK.

CURES BY ABSORPTION.

Rheumatism! Neuralgia! Malaria!

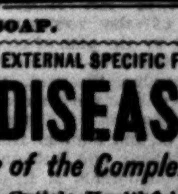
"Sapanule," the wonderful GLYCERINE LOTION, is a positive cure; it has never failed. "Sapanule" has no equal for Chronic Lameness, Lame Back, Lumbago, Sprains, Piles, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Bunions, and all diseases of the Skin, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Eczema, Humors of the Scalp, etc., Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Pneumonia, and all inflammatory diseases. Ladies who suffer from local difficulties find immediate relief, and a permanent cure by using "Sapanule." Used in sponge or foot bath removes all soreness of body, limbs, and feet. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Sold by all Druggists. Price, 50c. and $1 per bottle. Send for illuminated circular and cards. Samuel Gerry & Co., Proprietors, Office 237 Broadway, N. Y.

MORRISON, PLUMMER & CO., Wholesale Agents, Chicago, Ill.

OPIUM, THE MORPHINE CRAVE AND DRUNKENNESS.

These habit-induced diseases relieved at once and radically CURED by a treatment original and practiced only by DR. CLESSON PRATT. Professional Rooms, Central Music-Hall. Correspondence solicited. Reception Room 23. Consultation free. Positive proof given.

FOLDING BEDS.



Save Room-Rent and Buy Burr's Parlor & Cabinet Folding-Bed, The most Compact, Elegant, and Substantial made. Best Steel Spring Mattrass for "Solid Comfort." Send for *Illustrated Catalogue.* Mf'd, sold by A. H. Andrews & Co., 195 & 197 Wabash-av., Mfrs of Artistic Household Furniture, Wood Mantels, etc.

SULPHUR SOAP.

GLENN'S



SULPHUR SOAP

CAUTION!—See that you get the above bearing both the name and design on the packet which encloses each cake, as this famous remedy has been counterfeited.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Sole Prop., N. Y.

THE LEADING EXTERNAL SPECIFIC FOR SKIN DISEASES

A Beautifier of the Complexion.

It renders the Cuticle Healthful, Clear, and Smooth, and is the best possible substitute for expensive Sulphur Baths. It will heal Ulcers and Sores.

Persons employing it have no need to resort to Sulphur Springs for bathing purposes.

It is a desirable DISINFECTANT of CLOTHING or BED LINEN, and a capital remedy and preventive of Obnoxious or Contagious Diseases. It is also valuable as an injection.

As an adjunct of the TOILET, it is far more desirable than any cosmetics.

TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, and BLOTCHES yield to its influence; and it is the very best soap to shave with, leaving the skin smooth. It also ERADICATES DANDRUFF. The article is endorsed by the Medical fraternity.

PRICES: 25 cts. a Cake. A BOX WITH 3 Cakes 75 c. Sent by Mail Prepaid.

All respectable Druggists, Fancy Goods Dealers and Grocers keep on hand GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP; and will on demand for it supply the genuine.

FAMOUS REMEDIES.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR, for Coughs and all Lung Diseases.
HAIR REVIVUM, for Restoring Gray Hair to Original Color (Unequaled), 50 Cents.
PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS, which Cure in One Minute, 25 Cents.
HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE (Instantaneous), 50 Cents.
JAPANESE CORN FILE, for Removing Corns, Bunions, &c., 35 Cents.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Stocks Dull, and Up and Down by Turns—A Break in Elevated Railroad Stocks.

Large Sales of Railroad Bonds in Chicago—Other Securities.

The Produce Markets Active and Irregular—Wheat Firmer.

Provisions and Other Grain Lower—Pork Very Weak.

FINANCIAL.

With few exceptions prices of stocks showed no important changes. There was a break in elevated railroad stocks. Manhattan opened ⅛ lower and sold down to 48¾, closing at 49. The Metropolitan went from 114 to 111, and New York elevated sold down to 120, but at the close 121 was bid. The decline in Manhattan was caused by internecine difficulties between the different interests in the Company. The other elevated stocks went down in sympathy with it. The health of Gould was considered to be of enough importance to call for dispatches stating that he had been able to be at his office, whereupon the country breathed easily once more. Business at Chicago and New York was not active. Lake Erie & Western was not traded in so extensively as on the preceding day, but was steady in price, opening at 34, selling up to 34⅜, and closing at 34⅜. Pacific Mail sold down to 40⅞, and closed at 41, and Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western was neglected at 39¼. Canada Southern partly recovered, as had been expected by those familiar with the Vanderbilt plan of manipulation. The opening was 66⅝, and the close 67¼.

The gains were New York Central, ⅜ to 131⅜; Lake Shore ⅜, to 104; Erie ¼, to 48⅜; Iron Mountain ⅝, to 57¼; C., C. & I. C. 1¾, to 23⅝; St. Joe ¼, to 40; the preferred ¼, to 70; Morris & Essex ¼, to 103⅝; Canada Southern 1, to 67½; Wabash ¼, to 45⅝; Western Union ¼, to 104¼; Lake Erie & Western ⅜, to 34⅜; Central Pacific 1, to 82½; Alton & Terre Haute ¼, to 24½.

The losses were Michigan Central ½, to 90⅛; Northwestern ¼, to 89⅝; St. Paul ⅛, to 77⅝; Louisville & Nashville ½ to 119⅝; Ohio & Mississippi ⅛, to 30⅞; Delaware & Hudson ⅜, to 74⅜; Lackawanna ⅝, to 85⅝; Jersey Central ⅛, to 81⅜; Kansas & Texas ¼, to 46⅛; Wabash preferred ⅝, to 69⅝; Atlantic & Pacific ⅞, to 42; Northern Pacific preferred 1¼, to 56; Pacific Mail ¼, to 41; Manhattan 1⅜, to 49; Central Arizona ⅛, to 11½; Chesapeake & Ohio ¾, to 21½; Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western 1, to 39⅝.

Chicago, Clinton, Dubuque & Minnesota sold at 59¾ and 60; Flint & Pere Marquette at 25; Iowa Central at 13⅜; Houston & Texas, 75; Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western incomes, 64⅛; Iron Mountain first incomes, 94; seconds, 77⅛.

There was a point about Lake Erie and Western to the effect that the largest holder had agreed not to sell, and that the pool were going to push it to 40.

Erie second 6s opened at 90½, and closed at 91.

In railroad bonds in New York on Thursday the dealings were well distributed. Erie consolidated seconds and do funded 5s were in active demand, the former advancing from 90¼ to 90⅞, and the latter from 84⅛ to 85½. Lake Erie & Western firsts rose from 94 to 94½; St. Louis & San Francisco seconds class B from 71½ to 72¼; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 7s from 119½ to 120½; Wabash new 7s from 97⅜ to 98½; do seconds from 103½ to 104. Kansas & Texas firsts fell off from 105¼ to 104¾; do seconds from 68 to 67¾, but the latter afterward rose to 68½. Iron Mountain second preferred incomes rose from 68¾ to 71½, reacted to 70¼, and advanced to 72½. C., C. & I. C. supplementary declined from 93¾ to 91½, and closed at 92. International seconds Purchasing Committee receipts declined to 47; Houston & Great Northern do to 46. Denver & Rio Grande firsts rose to 104½, and reacted to 104. Chesapeake & Ohio firsts fell off from 67¾ to 67¼; do Currency 6s from 42¾ to 41¾.

Holders of Government bonds in Chicago are taking advantage of the present high prices to sell. The 4s were 105¼ bid and 105⅝ asked in New York, with sales of registered at 105⅝. In Chicago, the 4s were 105 bid and 105⅜ asked. The 4½s were 107⅞ and 108⅛; the 5s, 102⅞ and 103⅛; and the 6s, 105 and 105¼. There is a Chicago demand for District of Columbia 3.65s. These are now selling at 89¾, at which price they yield 4 17-100 interest.

Foreign exchange was dull and strong, with no important variations in prices. In sterling the posted rates were 483½ and 486. New York actual rates were 482½ and 485@485¼. In Chicago actual rates were 482½ and 485. Sterling commercial bills were 480¾@481¼. Paris bills were 524⅜, Antwerp 525⅜, and Havre 525. German commercial bills were 94.

Currency shipments are slightly in excess of the receipts. New York exchange was quoted between banks at par. Discounts are not active, and rates are unchanged at 6@8 per cent at the banks and 6@7 per cent on the street.

Manager D. R. Hale, of the Chicago Clearing-House, makes the following report of the bank clearings for the week:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$ 8,254,993	$ 677,901
Tuesday	11,457,414	1,273,850
Wednesday	5,800,018	765,809
Thursday	4,927,981	653,416
Friday	4,312,925	539,110
Saturday	4,291,870	393,337
Total	$39,025,173	$4,303,554
Corresponding week last year	22,557,865	2,069,294

The importance of Chicago as a financial centre may be seen by the fact that one institution here within a few days has sold one-third of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul first 7s that were put on the market at New York. The sales yesterday were $275,000 at 108⅜. Cook County 5s, $5,000 were sold at 103½. Chicago scrip is 98¾@99.

On the Chicago Mining Board there were sales of 1,000 Leviathan at 20. The following quotations were made:

	Bid.	Asked.
Leviathan	20	25
Original Keystone	160	200
Consolidated Pacific	350	450
Boston Consolidated	110	120
Silver Cliff	20	25
Cook County 7s	113¾	....
West Chicago 5s	101½	102
Lincoln Park 7s	107½	107¾
North Chicago City Railway 7s	106¾	....
West Division City Railway 7s	106¾	107
Hyde Park 7s	....	107½
Town of Lake 7s	105½	....
Fifth National Bank	130	....
Commercial National Bank	155	....
Merchants' National Bank	210	....
Union National Bank	185	....
National Bank of Illinois	115¾	....
Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Co.	160	....
Hide & Leather	100	....
International Bank	100	116
North Chicago Railway	135	....
Chicago West Division Railway	180	....
Chicago City Railway	180	200
Gaslight & Coke Company	142½	150
Elgin National Watch	75	90
Traders' Insurance Company	113	117
Chamber of Commerce	62½	67

Cotton opened at 13.59c for April and 13.80c for May, and closed steady at 13.27c for March and 13.72c for May.

The *Sun* says that all rumors relative to the extension and future of the reorganized Atlantic & Great Western Railway have been denied at the banking house where the reconstruction trustees have their headquarters in New York. The agent of Mr. McHenry said that the course of the reconstruction trustees was limited by the plan of reorganization, and that they would do nothing in the way of leasing or extending the road. He knew, however, that funds were at the command of the reorganized company to build a Chicago connection from Ashland, O., and another from Salamanca, via Port Allegheny and Williamsport, to connect with the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, over which and the Jersey Central it would reach New York.

Consols opened and closed at 97 15-16. The Bank of England lost $360,000.

The British foreign trade for 1879 exhibits a gain in exports. The net imports during the calendar year amounted to $1,530,638,705. The exports of British productions during the same period footed up only $957,518,360. This exhibits an adverse balance on the foreign commerce of $573,120,345 for 1879. This is not so large as the preceding year, as will be seen:

BRITISH TRADE IN 1879 AND 1878.

	1879.	1878.
Imports of foreign merchandise	$1,810,638,705	$1,843,048,660
Less re-exports	280,000,000	263,174,720
Net imports	$1,530,638,705	$1,579,873,930
Exports of British produce	957,518,360	994,244,750
Excess of imports	$ 573,120,345	$ 615,628,780

This exhibits a reduction of $42,254,815 in the value of the foreign merchandise.

The question is often asked how does Great Britain stand such an adverse balance of trade? The answer is, that the profit she makes in he vast carrying trade by her thousands of ships and steamers covers more than 250,000,000 of the adverse balance, and the thousands of millions she has at interest among the nations of the earth produces an income that more than covers the rest of the deficit in exports.

The following shows the fluctuations of stocks yesterday:

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
New York Central	131¼	....	....	131⅜
Michigan Central	90¾	90	89⅝	90⅛
Lake Shore	103⅞	104⅛	103⅞	....
Chicago & Northwestern	89⅝	89⅝	89½	89⅝
Chicago & Northwestern pref'd	105	....	....	105
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	77¼	78	77⅝	77⅝
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	149⅞	....	....	149⅞
Illinois Central	104¾	....	....	104¾
Louisville & Nashville	119	....	....	119⅝
Union Pacific	92¾	....	....	92¾
Erie	47¾	48⅜	47⅝	48¼
Erie preferred	72	....	....	72¾
Erie second mortgage	90¾	91	90⅝	91
Ohio & Mississippi	30¾	31	30⅝	30⅞
Iron Mountain	57	57⅜	56⅜	57⅛
C., C. & I. C.	22	24¼	22	23⅝
Hannibal & St. Joe	39⅝	40⅝	39⅝	40
Hannibal & St. Joe preferred	70⅝	....	....	70⅝
Delaware & Hudson	74⅝	....	....	74⅜
Delaware, Lackawanna & West'n	86⅛	86⅝	85⅝	85⅝
New Jersey Central	81⅛	81⅜	81⅛	81⅜
Morris & Essex	103⅞	....	....	103⅝
Canada Southern	66⅝	....	....	67⅛
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	46⅛	46⅝	46⅝	46⅛
Wabash, St. L. & P.	45⅛	45⅝	45⅛	45⅝
Wabash, St. L. & P. preferred	69⅝	70⅛	69⅝	69⅝
Western Union Telegraph Co	104	104¼	103⅝	104⅛
Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co.	42	....	....	42
St. Louis & San Francisco	45	....	....	45
St. L. & San Francisco preferred	57	57⅛	57	57
Northern Pacific preferred	56⅛	....	....	56
Pacific Mail	41¼	41⅛	40⅞	41
Lake Erie & Western	34	34⅜	33⅞	34⅜
C., St. L. & N. O.	37¼	....	....	38
Central Pacific	82¾	....	....	82⅝
Pullman Palace-Car Company	117¾	....	....	117⅝
American District	70	....	....	70
Met. Elevated Railway	112	112	110	110⅛
Met. Elevated Bonds	101¾	101¼	....	101½
New York Elevated	120	....	101⅜	121
Manhattan	50⅜	50⅛	48	49
Central Arizona Mining Co	11	....	....	11½
St. Paul & Sioux City	38	....	....	38⅝
St. P. & Sioux City preferred	76	....	....	77
Chesapeake & Ohio	21¾	....	....	21½
Chesa. & Ohio 2d preferred	24	....	....	24
Ind., Bloomington & W	39¼	....	....	39⅝
Alton & Terre Haute	24¼	....	....	24½

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BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Governments irregular. Railroad bonds strong and generally higher. State securities neglected; nominal.

The stock market was weak in the early dealings, and the general list declined a fraction, but the decline was subsequently recovered, and the market closed firm. C., C. & I. C. fell off from 22½ to 22, rose to 24¼, and closed at 23⅝. Canada Southern rose from 66⅜ to 67⅝, and Boston Water Power from 17⅝ to 19, but later reacted to 17¼. Lake Erie & Western advanced from 33⅞ to 34⅜, and closed at 34¼. Marietta & Cincinnati first preferred fell off from 13 to 12, rose to 13¾, and closed at 13¼. New Central Coal declined from 26¾ to 23½, and closed at 24⅜. Elevated Railroad shares declined ½@3 per cent, and recovered 1@1½ per cent.

Transactions were 149,000 shares: 6,500 Canada Southern, 1,200 Chesapeake & Ohio, 6,300 C., C. & I. C., 4,500 Delaware & Lackawanna, 28,000 Erie, 1,700 St. Joseph, 5,000 Iron Mountain, 11,000 Kansas & Texas, 5,800 Lake Erie & Western, 1,800 Michigan Central, 6,400 Marietta & Cincinnati first preferred, 2,200 Northwestern, 12,000 Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, 1,200 New Jersey Central, 1,300 New York Central, 1,600 Ohio & Mississippi, 4,500 Pacific Mail, 5,700 St. Paul, 14,000 Wabash Pacific, 1,700 Western Union, 2,000 Little Pittsburg, and 1,200 Northern Pacific.

Money market easy at 4@6, closing at 4; prime mercantile paper, 5@5½.

Sterling exchange weak; sixty days, 482½; sight, 484¾.

The Arbitration Committee of the Stock Exchange has decided that the 50,000 shares of Central Pacific stock sold Jan. 29 by five brokers representing a syndicate in the stock was sold "ex-dividend"; that is, without the dividend of 3 per cent due Feb. 1.

The following is the weekly bank statement: Loans, increase, $7,187,100; specie, increase, $2,681,800; legal tenders, increase, $2,148,100; deposits, increase, $4,728,300; circulation, increase, $153,300; reserve, decrease, $648,375.

The banks now hold $3,331,450 in excess of their legal requirements.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 1881	105¼	New 4s	105⅝
New 5s	103	Pacific 6s of '95	122
New 4½s	108¼		

STATE BONDS.

Louisiana	48¼	Tennessee	33¼
Consol	107½	New	25
Missouri 6s	105½	Virginia 6s	25
St. Jo	37		

STOCKS.

Rock Island	149½	Iron Mountain	57¼
Panama	180	St. L. & San Fran	44¾
Fort Wayne	115	St. L. & S. F., pfd	56½
Pittsburg	114	Do, 1st preferred	76
Illinois Central	104	C., St. L. & N. O.	37
C., B. & Q.	146	Kansas & Texas	46½
Chicago & Alton	107¾	Union Pacific	92¾
Chicago & Alton, pfd.	120	Kansas Pacific	62¾
New York Central	131⅜	Northern Pacific	33
Harlem	160	Northern Pacific, pfd.	55¾
Lake Shore	104	Louisville & Nashville	119
Canada Southern	67⅜	Houston & Texas	74
Michigan Central	90⅛	Western Union	104
Erie	48	Atlantic & Pacific Tel.	42
Erie, preferred	72¼	Pacific Mail	41
Northwestern	89¼	Little Pittsburg	23¾
Northwestern, pfd.	105	Reading	67
St. Paul	77¼	Adams Express	108¼
St. Paul, preferred	102¼	Wells Fargo	102
St. Paul & Minnesota	58	American Express	56
St. Paul & Sioux City	38	United States Express	47
St. P. & S. C., pfd.	77¼	Quicksilver	21¼
Del., Lack. & Western	86	Quicksilver, preferred	65½
Morris & Essex	103	Leadville	3⅞
Delaware & Hudson	74⅜	C. P. bonds	113
New Jersey Central	81½	U. P. firsts	110
Ohio & Mississippi	30¾	U. P. land grants	113
O. & M., preferred	70	U. P. sinking funds	119
Chesapeake & Ohio	21¾	Lehigh & Wilkesbarre	113
Mobile & Ohio	21	S. L. & S. C. firsts	100¾
Clevel'nd & Columbus	76¾	C., C. & I. C. firsts	94
L., C. & L.	23	Erie seconds	91
B., C., R. & M.	52½	Central Arizona	11⅛
Alton & Terre Haute	24½	Caribou	2¼
A. & T. H., preferred	53	Excelsior	5
Wabash, St. L. & P.	45½	Homestake	37
W., St. L. & P., pfd	69¾	Ontario	33¾
Hannibal & St. Jo	40	Standard	30
H. & St. Jo, pfd	70¼	Lake E. & W	34

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Consols, for money, 97 15-16; account, 98 1-16.

American securities—New 5s, 105⅞; 4½s, 111¼; 4s, 108⅛; Illinois Central, 107½; Pennsylvania Central, 54½@59; seconds, 94; Reading, 35.

The bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £72,000.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—Rentes, 82f 15c.

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 7.—The following are the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha	9⅛	Belle Isle	3
Alta	4	Tioga	27-32
Belcher	1⅛	Northern Bonanza	3¼
Best & Belcher	14½	Argenta	9-16
Bullion	4	Noonday	1½
California	3⅝	Bechtel	2
Chollar & Potosi	3⅝	Boston Consolidated	3
Consolidated Virginia	3⅝	Bulwer	2
Crown Point	5⅛	Golden Terra	10¾
Exchequer	3	Lady Washington	1⅜
Gould & Curry	6	Black Hawk	29-32
Grand Prize	4	Silver King	23-32
Hale & Norcross	6⅛	Wales	1½
Julia Consolidated	1	Caledonia	5-16
Justice	2¼	Fairfax	1⅛
Mexican	13⅛	Leeds	11-16
Northern Belle	15	McClinton	13-32
Ophir	17⅛	North B. I.	⅜
Overman	2	Belvidere	4⅝
Savage	6	Nevado	1
Raymond & Ely	27-32	Dudley	1
Sierra Nevada	28	Day Belle	⅜
Union Consolidated	58	Manhattan	½
Yellow Jacket	10	Good Show	⅜
Bodie	10¼	Hillside	15-32
Potosi	4¼	Jackson	1
Martin W	19-32	Leopard	1⅛
Independence	8⅛	Tuscarawa	5-32
Consolidated Pacific	21-32	Kossuth	1⅛
Mammoth	4	South Noon	1⅛

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Saturday morning:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.
Flour, brls	4,062	12,748	4,583	8,277
Wheat, bu	15,476	76,650	35,877	50,830
Corn, bu	115,436	131,676	79,121	122,580
Oats, bu	20,249	21,508	10,300	17,279
Rye, bu	1,655	4,004	2,400	4,108
Barley, bu	14,523	14,387	8,235	9,580
Grass seed, lbs	118,840	264,100	89,351	243,742
Flaxseed, lbs	73,130	5,348	26,000	24,000
Broom-corn, lbs	22,380	10,000	43,519	49,560
Cured meats, lbs	322,100	1,377,739	3,717,587	4,437,220
Beef, tcs	....	....	37	951
Beef, brls	....	138	241	237
Pork, brls	....	....	1,316	3,142
Lard, lbs	215,460	385,967	509,300	1,191,394
Tallow, lbs	24,780	62,186	41,500	45,450
Butter, lbs	241,097	164,739	125,430	147,980
Dressed hogs, No	2,223	396	153	1,032
Live hogs, No	31,062	21,684	3,388	10,738
Cattle, No	5,390	4,295	3,619	3,214
Sheep, No	987	1,779	849	2,869
Hides, lbs	133,966	174,091	95,950	167,690
Highwines, brls	110	....	....	150
Wool, lbs	17,425	22,795	49,791	1,970
Potatoes, bu	3,215	2,365	42	774
Coal, tons	5,986	6,134	1,367	971
Hay, tons	250	90	30	....
Lumber, m ft	505	531	1,487	1,122
Shingles, m	555	160	360	....
Salt, brls	949	400	2,448	1,199

Withdrawn from store during Friday for city consumption: 2,582 bu wheat, 18,748 bu corn, 5,004 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city Saturday morning: 3 cars No. 3 winter wheat, 27 cars No. 2 spring, 27 cars No. 3 do, 7 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (65 wheat); 151 cars No. 2 corn, 82 cars high-mixed, 83 cars new mixed, 13 cars rejected (329 corn); 22 cars white oats, 9 cars No. 2 mixed, 11 cars rejected (42 oats); 5 cars No. 2 rye; 1 car rejected; 1 car No. 2 barley, 7 cars No. 3 do, 8 cars extra (16 barley). Total, 458 cars, or 224,000 bu. Inspected out: 6,355 bu wheat, 98,833 bu corn, 817 bu oats, 1,285 bu rye, 3,362 bu barley.

The Directors of the Board of Trade are endeavoring to stop the trading in grain after 'Change hours, and ask the provision men to assist. There is reason to believe that the effort will be successful, as the members of the Board are taking the advice in a kindly spirit.

The leading produce markets were weak Saturday, with the exception of wheat, which advanced early under the filling in of about 1,000,000 bu shorts, and partially sustained afterwards by a 2c advance in New York. Provisions were active and quite heavy, being weighed down by large offerings of pork under free calls for margins, by bankers as well as traders; and other breadstuffs than wheat were weak in sympathy. Mess pork closed 37½c lower, at $11.60 for seller March and $11.75 for April. Lard closed 7½c lower, at $7.05@7.07½, for new seller March and $7.15@7.17½ for April. Short ribs closed at $6.15@6.20 for March. Spring wheat closed ⅛@¼c higher, at $1.21¼ for spot and $1.22 for March. Corn closed ½c lower, at 35¼c spot and 40⅜c for May. Oats closed ⅝c lower, at 36⅛c for May and about 32c for April. Rye was easier at 76c for fresh No. 2 and 75c for March. Barley was nominal, at 83c sellers for March No. 2 and 59@60c spot extra 3. Hogs were steady at $4.25@4.35 for light and at $4.30@4.55 for heavy. Cattle were weak, with sales on a basis of $2.50@5.40 for common to extra.

The demand for dry goods continues of generous proportion for the time of the year, and the tone of the market is buoyant. Both cottons and woolens are steadily advancing. In the grocery market there is increasing activity, and prices seem to be working firmer. Boots and shoes remain firm. The demand is on the increase, and jobbers look for an unusually active spring trade. No changes were apparent in the market for dried fruits. Fish were firm and steady as last quoted. There were no new features of importance to note in connection with the market for dairy products. A fair degree of activity was apparent, and the prices current earlier in the week were thoroughly supported. Prices of canned goods remain firm. No changes were noted in leather, bagging, tobacco, pig-iron, and coal. Oils were generally steady.

Lumber was in moderate demand. The shipments are fair, and local manufacturers of boxes, etc., are taking considerable stuff. Furs were steady, beaver, otter, and other flat, smooth furs having advanced in sympathy with the London market. The rise is attributed to the fact that these varieties are becoming fashionable in France for trimmings. The wool market was firm, and some grades are already scarce in this market. Broom-corn was quiet. Timothy seed broke about 10c per bu under free offerings, with considerable seed sold at the decline. Other varieties received little attention. Hay was quoted weak under increasing supplies. Poultry was in demand and steady.

The following little table shows the latest prices on pork, lard, and short ribs for March delivery for four Saturdays past:

	Pork.	Lard.	Ribs.
Jan. 17	$13.12½	$7.75	$6.67½
Jan. 24	12.67½	7.50	6.52½
Jan. 31	12.55	7.47½	6.50
Feb. 7	11.60	7.07½	6.17½

The decline in the three weeks is about 11½ per cent on pork and 8¾c on lard and meats.

Parties in the trade figure out 13½c per bu on wheat and 3¼c on corn, to the "disfavor" of direct shipments from this city to Liverpool on Saturday's quotations, even after allowing for rebate on storage.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were active and very weak. There was a slight improvement early, a few outside buying orders having been induced by the steadier tone of the previous afternoon. But these were soon filled, and then the market broke badly under rather large offerings of pork, some of which were caused by a free calling of margins. After declining to nearly the lowest point of Friday there was a pause, and the market ruled steady till past noon, when it again turned downward. Lard and meats sympathized with pork, though not offered to the same extent; lard was 3d lower in Liverpool. The stock of meats is relatively small, so that there is no pressure to sell; but the quantity of pork on hand is enormous, and the stocks of lard are large, notwithstanding a diminished production. The decrease in this city since Nov. 1 has been 566,000 head as compared with last year. The packing is reported at 2,039,000 and 2,605,000 head respectively. The stocks of provisions in the cities named are estimated as follows:

	Mess pork, brls.	Lard, tcs.	S. R. Sides, lbs.
Chicago	300,000	225,000	40,000,000
St. Louis	14,000	22,000	12,000,000
Indianapolis	2,500	10,500	6,000,000
Milwaukee	10,000	20,000	4,000,000
Total	326,500	277,500	62,000,000

MESS PORK—Advanced 5c, declined 37½c, and closed 27½c below the latest prices of Friday, at about $11.62½ for round lots, spot or seller the month, $11.70 seller March, and $11.85@11.87½ for April. Sales were reported of 37,000 brls seller March at $11.65@12.02½, and 48,500 brls seller April at $11.80@12.20. Total, 85,500 brls.

LARD—Declined 5@7½c per 100 lbs from the latest prices of Friday, and closed tame at about $7.00 for round lots spot or seller February, $7.07½ for March, and $7.17½ for April. Sales were reported of 600 tcs cash at $7.00@7.05; 1,250 tcs (old) at $6.95@7.02½; 12,500 tcs seller March at $7.07½@7.20; 13,500 tcs seller April at $7.17½@7.30; and 1,000 tcs seller May at $7.35. Total, 28,850 tcs.

MEATS—Were active in local futures, which declined 10@12½c per 100 lbs. There was some demand at a corresponding reduction for export cuts, but holders were slow to make the desired concessions. Sales were reported of 100 boxes shoulders at $4.10; 25,000 lbs green do and 300 boxes short clears on private terms; 500 boxes long and short clears at $6.40; 3,850,000 lbs short ribs, at $6.20@6.37½ seller March and $6.30@6.47½ seller April; 150,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs) at 7c; 50 tcs sweet-pickled hams (20 lbs) at 7c. Prices for the leading cuts were about as follows at 1 o'clock for partly cured lots:

	Short ribs.	Shoul ders.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose	$ 6.15	$ 3.85	$ 6.15	$ 6.25
Spot, boxed	6.35	4.05	6.35	6.45
February, boxed	6.35	4.05	6.35	6.45
March, boxed	6.45	4.15	6.45	6.55

Short ribs, seller March, closed at $6.20. Long clears quoted at $6.10 loose and $6.30 boxed; Cumberlands, 6¼@7c boxed; long cut hams, 8@8½c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 7¾@7¾c for 17@16 average; green hams, same average, 6¾@7c; do seller March, 6⅞@7c; green shoulders, 3¾c.

Bacon quoted at 4½@5c for shoulders, 6¾@7c for short ribs, 7@7¼c for short clears, 9@9½c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 6@6¼c for white, 5¼@5½c for good yellow, and 4½@5c for brown; country do was quoted at 5¼@6c for white, 4¾c for yellow, and 4¼c for brown.

BEEF—Was quiet at $7.25@7.50 for mess, $7.75@8.00 for extra mess, and $14.00@14.50 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quoted at 6@6¼c for city, 6c for No. 1 country, and 5¼c for No. 2 do.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was again dull, except the purchase of 1,000 bags in one lot for export. Outside of this there was nothing but a light local demand. Sales were reported of 200 brls winters at $5.75@6.60; 1,400 brls double extras at $4.75@5.50; 100 brls no grade at $3.35@4.00; and 100 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, 1,800 brls. Export extras were quoted at $5.00@5.25 in sacks, and double extras do at $5.25@5.75.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Sales were 6 cars bran at $13.00 per ton; 2 cars middlings at $13.25@14.00; 1 car wheat screenings at $6.50 per ton. Coarse corn-meal was nominal at $14.00@14.25 per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was active in futures and stronger, advancing 1⅛c, and closing on 'Change ⅛@¼c above the latest prices of Friday. The British advices noted a firmer tone in Liverpool, with 1s per quarter advance in cargoes off coast, and New York was quoted about 2c higher, while the receipts here were small, and exceeded by the reported shipments. This led some operators to think that wheat is on the edge of an upturn, and they bought. One firm is believed to have filled nearly 1,000,000 bu of shorts, and the purchase was followed by several others of smaller quantities, from 100,000 bu down. This took about all the wheat there was on sale, and left little to be offered afterwards, except in the scalping way, though a few small selling orders were received after 12 o'clock, and local operators were somewhat impressed by the weakness in pork. The later New York telegrams noted an easier tone. There was a good demand for spot in proportion to the offerings, closing at $1.06 for fresh receipts of No. 3 in favorit houses, and $1.21 for No. 2, the March premium receding to ¾c. Seller March opened at $1.22@1.22¼, advanced to $1.22⅝, and fell off to $1.21⅝ at the close. Seller the month was quiet at $1.21@1.21⅜, closing at $1.21. April was quiet at $1.22⅜@1.23⅝, and May was easier, ranging at 2½@3½c above March. Spot sales were reported of 28,400 bu No. 2 at $1.21@1.21⅝; 8,000 bu No. 3 at $1.06; 800 bu do at $1.05½; 30,000 bu do, winter storage, at $1.05@1.05½; and 6,400 by sample at 70c@$1.12, mostly on track. Total, 73,600 bu.

OTHER WHEAT—Sales were 400 bu red at $1.22; and 1,200 bu No. 2 Minnesota at $1.21¼.

CORN—Was moderately active, and quite weak. It advanced ⅛c early, but declined, under rather large offerings, to ⅜@½c below the latest prices of Friday. Liverpool was quoted dull and easier, and New York was dull in sympathy, while our receipts were some 50 per cent larger than those of Friday. The weakness in pork tended to depress corn, but the chief point seemed to be that colder weather is expected to give big arrivals, and this weakened the hands of parties who held futures. There was a fair demand for cash lots, but buyers reduced their bids when futures fell off. Sample lots were quite dull, especially ear corn. Seller May sold early at 41⅛c, touched 41¼c, and declined to 40¼c at the close. Seller the month ranged at 35⅛@35c, March at 35⅛@35¼c, June at 40⅝@41c, and July at 41@41¼c, all closing at the inside. Cash No. 2 closed at 35⅛c for car-lots in preferred houses. Spot sales were reported of 128,000 bu No. 2 and high-mixed at 35@35⅛c; 7,000 bu new high-mixed at 35c; 4,000 bu new mixed at 34⅝c; 4,400 bu rejected at 34c; 19,000 bu by sample at 34½@35⅝c on track; 400 bu (choice) at 39c; 12,000 bu at 35@35⅛c free on board cars; and 5,400 bu ears at 34@34⅛c. Total, 180,800 bu.

OATS—Were moderately active and ⅜@⅝c lower. The market opened stronger, in sympathy with wheat, then fell off under free offerings, and the receipts were larger than for some days previous. Samples were plenty, and slow at lower prices. Seller May sold at 37c early, then fell off to 36⅛c under rather free offerings, and closed easy at the lower price. April sold towards the last at 32c, and February oats were quoted at 31⅛@31⅜c. Fresh No. 2 were quoted at 33c. Cash sales were reported of 15,700 bu by sample at 33@36c on track, and 12,700 bu at 33@37½c free on board. Total, 28,400 bu.

RYE—Was quiet and easier. The offerings were small, and there was little inquiry. Fresh No. 2 sold at 76c, and March at 75c in settlement. Seller the month was quoted at 74c. Cash sales included 400 bu No. 2 at 76c; 1,600 bu by sample at 77@78c on track. Total, 2,000 bu.

BARLEY—Was inactive and nominal, excepting samples, which were taken by the local trade. Nothing was done in futures, and many operators refused to name a price. Extra 3 was quoted at 59@60c for March and cash, and No. 2 at 83c spot and 83c sellers for March. No. 3 was quoted at 53@55c. Cash sales were reported of 11,000 bu by sample at 45@81c on track.

LATER.

Saturday afternoon provisions were active and lower. The offerings were free, and mess pork declined about 10c per brl, recovering slightly at the close. Mess pork sold at $11.60@11.70 for March, closing at about $11.60. April closed at $11.75, selling earlier at $11.85. Lard was quoted at the last at $7.15@7.17½ for April and $7.05@7.07½ for March. Meats were quoted lower, at $6.25@6.30 for April and $6.15@6.20 for March. The grain markets were quiet. Wheat closed firmer, at $1.22@1.22¼ for March, and corn at 40⅝c for May and 41c for July.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 12s; No. 2, 9s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 10s 10d; No. 2, 10s 3d; spring, No. 1, 10s 7d; No. 2, 10s; white, No. 1, 10s 9d; No. 2, 10s; club, No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 10s 7d. Corn—New, No. 1, 5s 4d; old, No. 1, 5s 7d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 60s. Lard, 38s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7.—COTTON—Hardening at 7⅛@7¾; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 8,000.

PROVISIONS—Lard, American, 38s 9d. Bacon—Long clear, 35s 6d; short do, 44s.

ANTWERP, Feb. 7.—PETROLEUM—18¾f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 9s 6d@12s. Wheat—Winter, 10s 3d@10s 10d; spring, 10s@10s 7d; white, 10s@10s 9d; club, 10s 7d@11s. Old corn, 5s 7d; new, 5s 4d. Pork, 60s. Lard, 38s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7—2:30 p. m.—Unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7.—Wheat in fair demand and firm; red winter, 10s 11d; No. 2 spring, 10s 6d; No. 3 do, 10s. California declined 1d. Corn dull and easier at 5s 4½d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat in fair demand for the United Kingdom and Continent; red winter advanced 6d, and No. 2 spring 1s. Arrived—Wheat and corn steady at the decline. To arrive—Wheat—Better tone; California advanced 6d. Corn in fair demand and firm. Pork—Western prime mess 60s. Lard dull at 38s 9d. Bacon—Long clear, 35s 6d; short clear, 37s. Tallow, 36s 6d. Cheese, 73s. Beef—Prime mess, 81s.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat firmer; California, 10s 6d@11s. Corn rather easier at 5s 4½d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat a shade dearer; fair average No. 2 spring, 50s@50s 6d; fair average red winter, 54s 6d. Corn firmer. Cargoes on passage—Wheat improving. Corn firm. Fair average quality of No. 2 Chicago spring for shipment during the present and following month, 50s.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—COTTON—Market easier at 13@13⅛c. Futures steady; February, 13.10c; March, 13.27c; April, 13.51c; May, 13.71c; June, 13.90c; July, 14.00c; August, 14.10c; September, 13.55c; October, 12.66c.

FLOUR—Quiet; receipts, 7,000 brls; superfine State and Western, $4.75@5.25; common to good extra, $5.25@5.70; good to choice, $5.75@7.75; white wheat extra, $5.65@6.25; extra Ohio, $5.50@7.50; St. Louis, $5.40@7.75; Minnesota patent process, $7.00@8.75.

GRAIN—Wheat—Market dull; receipts, 16,000 bu; ungraded spring, $1.29@1.35; No. 3 spring, $1.30; ungraded red, $1.37½@1.48¼; No. 2 do, $1.46½@1.47; ungraded white, $1.38@1.43; No. 2 do, $1.41¾; do (sales 48,000 bu), at $1.44@1.45; No. 2 red, February (sales 48,000 bu), at $1.45½@1.47; March (sales 296,000 bu), at $1.49@1.49½; April (sales 192,000 bu), at $1.50@1.50½; May (sales 16,000 bu), at $1.49@1.50. Rye scarce and nominal at 96@$1.00. Corn dull and nominal; receipts, 131,000 bu; ungraded, 59½c; No. 3, 56½@57c; No. 2 February, 58c; March, 55¼@56c. Oats heavy; receipts, 15,000 bu; mixed Western, 47½@48½c.

HAY—Demand active at 75c.

HOPS—Choice steady; others dull; yearlings, 7@18c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar steady; fair to good refining, 7¾@7⅞c. Molasses nominally unchanged. Rice—Demand fair and market unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Dull; united, 9⅛c; crude, 7@7¾c; refined, 8c.

TALLOW—Steady at 6 13-16c.

RESIN—Nominally unchanged.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 49c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 16@18c.

LEATHER—Steady; hemlock sole Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light middles and heavy weights, 26@29c.

WOOL—In good demand; domestic fleece, 43@58c; pulled, 30@58c; unwashed, 18@40c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; old mess quoted at $12.00. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats dull and unsettled; long clear middles, 7c; short do, 7⅛c. Lard heavy; prime steamed, $7.55@7.60.

BUTTER—Quiet but steady; Western, 15@27c.

CHEESE—Firm; Western, 10@14½c.

WHISKY—Nominal at $1.11@1.12.

METALS—Manufactured copper nominally unchanged; ingot lake, 24@24¼c. Pig-iron quiet but firm; Scotch, $32.00@35.00; American, $37.50@40.00. Iron—Russia sheeting, 13¼c.

NAILS—Cut, $5.15@5.25; clinch, $6.25@6.85.

MILWAUKEE MARINE NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 7.—Shipments across the lake are at present so light that the steamship Minneapolis is the only boat plying on the Grand Haven route. The R. J. Hacket and Forest City remain in ordinary.

After the expiration of Capt. Peck's contract with the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway Company, on the 31st of March, the cabin is to be removed from the Minneapolis and the craft converted into a steam-barge for the iron-ore trade. It is also probable that Capt. Peck will resume his residence at Cleveland.

The scows Blue Bell and Mocking Bird are lying at Manitowoc, loaded with ice for Milwaukee and Chicago.

The schooner Alice Richards is receiving extensive repairs at Manitowoc.

John Jacobs, of Manitowoc, has sold the schooner Industry to James Gunderson and Louis Miller, of Sheboygan, for $1,800.

The old sheds south of Buffalo street bridge have disappeared, and will be replaced with a mammoth fire-proof structure similar in style and general appearance to the buildings erected by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company for the use of the Union Steamboat and Anchor Line propellers. With the completion of this addition and the erection of the new fire-proof warehouse west of the new Menominee bridge, Milwaukee, through the efforts of the railway company, will possess the most extensive freight warehouses to be found on the entire chain of lakes.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 7.—Presto San Felix, a well-known tobacco-dealer, lately doing business at No. 620 Pine street, in this city, has disappeared under singular circumstances. At 7 o'clock Wednesday morning San Felix took $1,000 in money and left the house, saying that he was going to pay some bills. Since that time he has not been heard of. He was in good circumstances, left several thousand dollars' worth of stock in his store, and all his relations were pleasant. He has purchased large quantities of tobacco in Havana, always tasting it, and the odd feature of the case is that this tasting is supposed by his wife to have made the man insane.

RECALL AND REGRET.

Why are we bound to remember
  That which the heart would forget?
Why will the mind ever linger
  Over the grave of regret?
Love is a half-withered flower,
  Hate is a torturing pain;
Sleep is but death of an hour,
  And memory wakens again.

'Tis but the wraith of our story,
  But clear as the rays of the sun
It will be till my hair shall grow hoary
  And the sands of my life shall have run.
Chill as a grave in December,
  Setting the heart-chords afret,
Is the ghost of our love I remember—
  Is the past I would die to forget.

O brown eyes all dim in your sorrow!
  Brown locks intermingled with gray!
Yesterday, now, and to-morrow,
  Thy memory ever will stay!
Darkly the shadows are blended;
  Life with death—midnight and day—
So on till the curtain, descended,
  Shall hide the last act in the play.

HURRICANE HALL, Feb. 1, 1880. AVIS GRAY.

DARWINISM.

Has Man Been Evolved from Irrational Animals?

What the American Colleges and Schools Do Not Teach.

Replies of Nine College Presidents to the "Observer's" Inquiries.

From the Popular Science Monthly for February.

The gradual acceptance of the doctrine of evolution among our theological friends is causing some perturbation which it is important to notice. Our orthodox contemporary, the *Independent*, recognizing the mischief that is being done by the obstinate refusal of religious teachers to accept the conclusions of science, came out strongly in favor of the evolution theory. Dr. McCosh had declared, in addressing the Evangelical Alliance in New York: "It is useless to tell the younger naturalists that there is no truth in the doctrine of development, for they know that there is truth which is not to be set aside by denunciation. Religious philosophers might be more profitably employed in showing them the religious aspects of the doctrine of development; and some would be grateful to any who would help them to keep their old faith in God and the Bible with their new faith in science." The *Independent* took this ground, and in its article upon the subject said: "We are all taught in our best schools, by our scientific authorities, almost without exception (and we laymen in science are, therefore, compelled to believe), that man was, at least so far as his physical structure is concerned, evolved from irrational animals. We, therefore, cannot help doubting, as every thinking and scholarly young man [in these schools] must and does doubt, whether the story of the fall in the first Adam is historical."

The cautions and vigilant New York *Observer* now took the alarm. It sent this passage to nine Presidents of colleges, and asked them if it was true that it represented the teaching in their respective institutions. Dr. Porter, of Yale, replied, "The inclosed does not give a correct representation of the teaching in this college by our scientific authorities." Dr. McCosh, of Princeton, said: "In answer to your inquiries I have to state that we do not teach in this college that man is 'evolved from irrational animals.' I teach that man's soul was made in the image of God, and his body out of the dust of the ground. I do not oppose development, but an atheistic development." Dr. Chadbourne, of Williams, answered: "The doctrine is not taught here that man, even in his physical nature, was evolved from one of the lower animals. Wallace, who claims with Darwin the honor of the doctrine known as 'Darwinism,' admits that its principles fail when applied to man." President Cattell, of Lafayette, replied: "I have never heard of any of my colleagues expressing, either in private or in the class-room, the opinion referred to in the slip you send me. We are keenly alive here to the danger from what is manifestly the infidel trend of the views generally held by evolutionists. It is a great relief to me to know that among all my colleagues there is such a cordial acceptance of the old faith, which it has been the tendency or the avowed aim of these materialistic teachers to destroy." Dr. Brown, of Hamilton, responded: "The doctrine of the 'evolution of man from irrational animals' has never, to my knowledge, been taught in Hamilton College. I trust it never will be till it is proved to be true, as in my judgment it has not been, and do not think it ever will be." President Potter, of Union, declared, "The printed statement you forward is not a correct statement of the teaching in this college." President Robinson, of Brown University, replied, "We do not teach the doctrine stated in the inclosed slip." Dr. Anderson, of Rochester University, protested that "we have never taught in our institution that man is 'evolved from irrational animals,' for the simple reason that we believe the notion to be an unverified hypothesis." And President Seelye, of Amherst, indignantly responded: "This college does not yet teach groundless guesses for ascertained truths of science. So long as the notion that man is evolved from the monkey or from any irrational animal has not a single fact to rest upon, and is in flat contradiction to all the facts of history, I think we may leave it with the sciolists."

Now, this unanimity of unqualified denial has its significant implications. For, if evolution is not taught in those colleges, we may fairly infer that it is because the old alternative doctrine has not been given up; that is, as President Cattell observes, there is among his colleagues "such a cordial acceptance of the old faith." Hence we learn that, on a large question of natural history, nine of the leading American colleges teach the old theological beliefs rather than the conclusions of modern science.

The *Observer* of course exultingly avails itself of the official declarations it has elicited, and points the moral of the case by restating the biological teaching of "the Holy Scriptures," still inculcated in the colleges. It triumphantly asks of the *Independent*: "Where are the schools, 'our best schools,' in which its vile doctrine is taught? Degrading as the doctrine is, opposed to the common sense of mankind, contradicted by science, and history, and the Holy Scriptures, what reckless audacity there is in asserting that it is taught in our best schools!" Again it says: "The Apostle Paul affirms that 'by man came death,' and that 'in Adam all died,' and that 'death reigned from Adam to Moses,' and that 'by one man's offense death reigned by one.' But the *Independent* says that 'every scholarly young man' must doubt whether the fall in Adam is a fact. The historian Luke traces the lineage of the Son of Mary from son to father, step by step, till he gets back to Seth, 'who was of Adam, who was of God.' This is the Biblical history of development, by which the human race is traced to the time when Moses says God made man and called him Adam. . . . No young person whose mind receives the views of the *Independent* can at the same time be a believer in the oracles of Divine truth. To hold the one is to despise the other. If the irrational animal gospel is true, Christ's Gospel is a humbug."

Such is the theological biology to which the Presidents of nine American colleges are thus authoritatively construed as committing themselves and their institutions.

Several interesting questions here arise, and the first is an unpleasant inquiry as to how far these Presidential declarations are fair and true. Do they represent the facts or do they mislead? We leave this question to be answered by the *Independent*. Having gone behind the returns and looked into the subject, it reports that, in Yale, Profs. Marsh and Dana are pronounced evolutionists, and that what is true of these two men is true of Verrill, Brewer, Smith, and of all the other teachers of the biological sciences in Yale College; and it quotes Marsh as having said before the American Scientific Association: "It is now regarded among the active workers in science as a waste of time to discuss the truth of evolution. The battle on this point has been fought and won." As regards Princeton, the *Independent* says: "Dr. McCosh is quite outspoken in defense of the legitimacy of evolution, though not a Darwinian nor a naturalist. Prof. Macloskie, their only naturalist, a man who has developed remarkably within a few years, is even more decided in the same direction, as are, without reserve, the distinguished Professors of Astronomy and Physics, Young and Brackett."

In respect to Brown University, we are told that "Prof. A. S. Packard, Jr., is the only instructor in zoölogy or botany that we recall in Brown. He fully believes in evolution,—man's physical structure no exception,—and his published books support evolution through and through."

As to Amherst, "It is sufficient to state that the Professor of Geology in Amherst is an unreserved theistic evolutionist, who teaches the antiquity of the human race, and we have no doubt the same is true of his young colleague in natural history."

The *Independent* then presses the question as follows:

"Why did not the *Observer* inquire of the President of Harvard College? Probably because he was afraid of the answer he would get. But did he not know that Harvard is one of those 'best schools,' having 'scientific authorities,' which we were talking about; and that Louis Agassiz, the great opponent of evolution, the most influential naturalist that ever lived in America, was a Harvard Professor, while Asa Gray, the great American botanist, a champion of religion against materialism, and a devout member of an orthodox church, is another Harvard Professor? But its omission was wise. Of all the younger brood of working naturalists whom Agassiz educated, every one—Morse, Shaler, Verrill, Niles, Hyatt, Scudder, Putnam, even his own son—has accepted evolution. Every one of the Harvard Professors whose departments have to do with biology—Gray, Whitney, A. Agassiz, Hagen, Goodale, Shaler, James Farlow, and Faxon—is an evolutionist, and man's physical structure they regard as no real exception to the law. They are all theists, we believe; all conservative men. They do not all believe that Darwinism—that is, natural selection—is a sufficient theory of evolution; they may incline to Wallace's view, but they accept evolution. It is not much taught; it is taken for granted. At John Hopkins University, which aims to be the most advanced in the country, nothing but evolution is held or taught. In the excellent University of Pennsylvania all the biological professors are evolutionists,—Profs. Leidy and Allen in comparative anatomy, Prof. Rothrock in botany, and Prof. Lesley in geology. We might mention Michigan University, Cornell, Dartmouth, Bowdoin; but what is the use of going further? It would only be the same old story. There can scarcely an exception be found. Wherever there is a working naturalist, he is sure to be an evolutionist. We made inquiry of two ex-Presidents of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. One wrote us, in reply, 'My impression is that there is no biologist of repute nowadays who does not accept in some form or other the doctrine of derivation in time, whatever be the precise form in which they suppose the evolution to have occurred.' His successor replied: 'Almost without exception, the working naturalists in this country believe in evolution. . . . In England and Germany the belief in evolution is almost universal among the active workers in biology. In France the belief is less general, but is rapidly gaining ground. . . . I should regard a teacher of science who denied the truth of evolution as being as incompetent as one who doubted the Copernican theory.' We challenge the *Observer* to find three working naturalists of repute in the United States—or two (it can find one in Canada)—that are not evolutionists. And where a man believes in evolution, it goes without saying that the law holds as to man's physical structure."

These, then, are the "sciolists," the smatterers, the shallow novices, to whom President Seelye leaves the subject; meantime the learned professors of Amherst illustrate the dignity of scholarship and the ripeness of knowledge by teaching the biology of the ancient Hebrews. The theory of evolution is now guiding the researches of the scientific world because it is being constantly and increasingly verified in the new results to which it leads; but President Anderson will not teach it because it is "an unverified hypothesis." Has he a verified hypothesis, then? or do they, at the University of Rochester, dodge the foremost philosophic question of the age?

The college Presidents seem to resent the imputation that they teach the derivation of man from "irrational animals"; and the *Observer* calls the doctrine "vile" and "degrading." There is a current vulgar belief that the idea of human derivation from inferior animals is scandalous and revolting. But is not this, after all, the established method of producing man? What is a newborn babe but an "irrational animal," and does not each President of a college come from such an "irrational animal" by a process of development? And that is not all. Each human individual, beginning as a protoplasmic germ, is evolved step by step, passing in the gestative period through type after type of "irrational animals" before the developed human life begins. Will the nine Doctors of Divinity be good enough to say who it was that they think designed this arrangement? And do they not, moreover, teach that the Creator first tried the miraculous method of bringing people into existence at once and perfect, and then abandoned it for the present plan of developing them gradually out of "irrational animals" through the common processes by which inferior creatures are multiplied?

IN MEMORIAM.

The Late John Schmahl.

The gentlemen composing the Merchants' Exchange—the wholesale grocers of Chicago—held a largely attended meeting yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the club-room of the Tremont House, to take suitable action in regard to the death of John Schmahl, who, though not known outside of the grocery trade in Chicago, with which he had been long identified, was yet one of Chicago's most enterprising citizens, a most charitable man, and one whose kindness of heart was proverbial, and whom none knew but to love. His acts of generosity were many and unostentatious, and many an unfortunate has been kept afloat through the recent era of adversity by his helping hand. Among those present at the meeting were A. A. Sprague, E. A. Robinson, F. D. Gray, W. T. Allen, H. C. Durand, W. J. Quan, Charles B. Marsh, William Armour, M. A. Farwell, Charles Marrimon, James H. Gilchrist, Franklin MacVeagh, S. B. Raymond, S. B. Sherer, William Carver, N. W. Mundy, T. H. Spencer, William Stewart, H. W. May, Charles Higgens, John Roper, Thomas Murdoch.

Mr. A. A. Sprague was chosen to preside, and Mr. Charles Higgens, of McNeal & Higgens, was selected as Secretary.

The following-named gentlemen were selected as the Committee on Resolutions: Franklin MacVeagh, F. D. Gray, S. B. Raymond, H. C. Durand, and W. J. Quan. They reported the following, which was adopted and ordered spread upon the records of the Exchange:

The Merchants' Exchange of Chicago, out of sincere regard for the memory of the late Mr. John Schmahl, whose death has taken from its membership one of its best-known members, desires to represent to his family and to the community its deep regret at Mr. Schmahl's death.

The long and intimate acquaintance existing between Mr. Schmahl and the members of the Merchants' Exchange make it becoming to claim the privilege of expressing to the community the kindness and respect they feel for him, and the sadness and regret they felt at the loss of his companionship. Mr. Schmahl's career in business has illustrated the worth of intellect and honorable devotion to a chosen pursuit in its ability to bring along with material success the esteem and confidence of the community.

The members of the Exchange must appeal again, and especially for their long friendship for Mr. Schmahl, to justify the intrusion of expressing their sympathy for his sorrowing family and tendering to them their unaffected condolence.

In connection with the above resolution, Mr. Gray read the following brief sketch of the life of the deceased:

The subject of the foregoing resolutions is another added to the shining examples of high station and influence acquired through and attendant upon innate strength and virtue of character.

Mr. Schmahl, an only son, was born in Cologne, Germany, in the year 1837. His parents emigrated to the United States when he was 6 years old. After various changes they finally settled in Peru, Ill., where Mr. Schmahl remained until his 27th year, passing there his early boyhood, and later employed as clerk in various stores, and acquiring the elementary experience on which his subsequent business success was rounded out.

In 1864 he came to Chicago, and became a salesman in the wholesale grocery house of H. M. Thompson. His progress in his new field was rapid and sure, and it was observed that the trade once acquired by him held a steadfast faith in and remained with him, notwithstanding the severest competition.

In 1867-'8 he revisited his native land and passed a year in Europe to recover the full health which had been impaired by the strain of excessive application to business pursuits. Returning to Chicago in 1868 his well-known ability, energy, and integrity secured him at once a partner's interest in the influential wholesale grocery house of Farrington, Brewster & Co. On the subsequent retirement of Mr. Brewster, the firm became the now well-known house of Farrington & Schmahl, and so continued until the sad event which calls us together this afternoon. Mr. Schmahl leaves a wife and four children of tender age, and his parents, to mourn a loss whose magnitude to them not only they know, but also all those with whom Mr. Schmahl ever came in contact. In all relations he was a genial, pure-minded, large-hearted gentleman, of a high morality and a broad humanity. In charities he was always liberal, though never ostentatious. In business matters he was high above the petty jealousies, evasions, and trickeries which business rivalry only too frequently engenders in less noble natures.

Courteous and kindly at all times, no matter what the perplexities and annoyances. It was asked by one brother merchant of another: "Where has John Schmahl an enemy?" The answer was, "Nowhere; not one in the world!" But the many who in times of adversity have received his generous assistance and sympathy—never refused—know how warm and grateful will be the remembrances in which his name will always be cherished.

Mr. Schmahl was stricken with illness some five or six months ago, which soon developed into a cancerous affliction, for which an operation was performed some time in December last. He rallied somewhat after that, but gradually began to sink, until death peacefully called him away. He leaves a wife and four young children well provided for. His funeral will take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon from his late residence, No. 834 Indiana avenue.

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RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aSioux City & Yankton	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aDubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
aOmaha Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
aDes Moines Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
aDes Moines Day Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aSioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 3:10 p m
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:30 a m
bMilwaukee Fast Mail	* 8:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bMilwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
bMilwaukee Express	*10:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:45 a m
bMarquette Express (daily)	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:45 a m
bGreen Bay Express	* 9:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
bLa Crosse Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bLa Crosse Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
bWinona & New Ulm	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bWinona & New Ulm	§ 9:00 p m	* 7:00 a m
aLake Geneva & Rockford	* 4:00 p m	*10:45 a m
bFond du Lac, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:30 a m

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Guide-Books, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car accommodations, apply at any of the following ticket offices of the Company: 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express office (on northeast corner Randolph and State-sts.), foot of Indiana-av., Grand Central Depot, corner Sixteenth and Canal-sts., Palmer House, and corner Canal and Madison-sts. (on West Side).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Ottawa & Streator Express	* 7:25 a m	* 7:40 p m
Nebraska & Kansas Express	* 9:30 a m	* 4:05 p m
Rockford & Freeport Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Pacific Fast Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Kansas & Colorado Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a m	* 1:40 p m
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p m	* 7:55 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	* 4:35 p m	*10:40 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p m	* 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 7:15 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:30 p m	* 6:35 a m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m
Texas Fast Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m
Kansas City & St. Joe Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m
Saturday-night Theatre Train	11:30 p m	

C., B. & Q. Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wheel Sleeping-Cars run between Chicago and Omaha, Topeka, and Kansas City, on the Pacific Express.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport Express	* 7:50 a m	* 7:05 p m
Omaha Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
Night Express	‡10:00 p m	§ 6:50 a m

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st. and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 7:55 a m	*10:20 a m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express	*10:10 a m	* 4:00 p m
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Iowa Express	* 5:00 p m	* 7:45 p m
Libertyville Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 8:20 a m
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Fast Mail (daily)	§10:10 a m	§ 4:00 p m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, La Crosse, and Winona.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 3:40 p m
Kansas City Night Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:25 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 8:00 p m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 8:00 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Peoria, Burlington } Fast Expr'ss	* 9:00 a m	* 3:40 p m
& Keokuk } Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Pekin & Peoria Express	*12:30 p m	* 8:00 p m
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 8:00 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 3:40 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 9:10 a m	* 8:30 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 9:10 a m	* 8:30 p m
aCairo & Texas Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Springfield Express	* 9:10 a m	* 8:30 p m
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 9:10 a m	* 8:30 p m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 6:35 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p m	*10:30 a m

aOn Saturday night runs to Centralia only.
bOn Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
Day Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	† 9:10 p m	‡ 7:30 a m

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Fast Line	† 9:10 p m	‡ 6:30 a m

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:50 a m	* 5:40 p m
Fast Line	§ 9:40 p m	§ 7:35 p m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Fast Express	†10:20 p m	‡ 6:40 a m

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:10 p m
Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:10 a m

Kankakee Line.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
" Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)
Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	* 8:55 a m	* 6:20 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	§ 7:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m

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REAL ESTATE.

Upward Turn in House, Store, and Office Rents.

Scarcity of Small Stores and Demand for New Buildings.

Less Activity in Sales of Property, Improved or Vacant.

Building Permits—Loans—City Improvements—Indian Titles—Taxation by Special Assessments—Miscellaneous.

A very decided upward movement has begun in rents. Agents do not like to say too much about it, for fear landlords will get excited and put their figures above the ability of tenants to pay, but that the price of house, store, and office

ACCOMMODATIONS HAS INCREASED

there can be no doubt. Houses are already in good demand, and there were never so few vacant residences offered at the renting agencies. Houses that could be had last spring at $25 a month are now held at $30, $30 houses at $35, and $40 houses at $45. There will be less increase probably in office rents than in any others. About 10 per cent is about the advance charged on new leases now being made. The most surprising changes are to be noticed in store rents, particularly

IN THE CENTRE OF THE CITY.

Six months ago there was a downward tendency, especially on Wabash avenue; but all this has been changed. A store on Wabash avenue, near Randolph street, that rented for the past year or two at $5,000, has been leased for five years at $9,000 a year. The owner of a store on Lake, between State and Wabash, raised his price from $1,800 last year to $2,700 this year, and is now offering the tenant who took the lease a bonus to give it up. There is a great scarcity of stores on State street. The erection of the Music-Hall has improved the northern end of the street very much, and rents have advanced in the neighborhood. A small store on State street, between Randolph and Washington, that rented last year for $2,500 has been let for $3,000; a floor on the same street, near Madison, that brought last year $2,400,

IS NOW GOOD FOR

$3,000. A 25-foot store on Washington street, between Wabash avenue and State, has gone up from $1,200 to $1,800. An advance of 33 per cent is made on Monroe street, near La Salle, in the rent of a five-story and basement building, which last year yielded $5,200 to the owner. There is great demand for stores in the vacant district west of La Salle and south of Monroe, and capital invested there would bring in a good return. The same is true of small retail stores on Wabash avenue.

THE INSUFFICIENT SUPPLY

of houses and stores and the improved rents promise to cause a good deal of building this year. This increase in accommodations will check a too rapid rise of rents.

Sales of real estate have not been as numerous as during some of the preceding weeks, but agents report a good demand and satisfactory business. The persons who were negotiating with the Peck estate for the property at the corner of Clark and Washington streets raised their previous offer, $40,000,

TO $400,000,

but it was refused. Gen. Strong has bought the northwest corner of Indiana avenue and Thirty-fifth street, 100x160, for $15,000. Eighty acres on Halsted street, south of the Normal School, have been sold at $450 an acre. Mr. John De Koven has sold for $11,000 the lot on the southeast corner of Michigan avenue and Thirty-ninth street. An offer of $400 a foot has been

MADE AND REFUSED

for the northwest corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-ninth street.

J. D. Harvey and B. A. Ulrich have sold twenty acres in S. W. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ Sec. 36, 38, 14, on Eighty-third street and Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad, at $350 per acre, cash; Lots 7, 8, 9, Block 1, in Stone & Klemm's Subdivision of N. E. ¼ Sec. 25, 38, 14, 3 acres, at $650 per acre; Lots 1, 2, 3, 18, 19, 20, Block 5, Stone & Klemm's Subdivision, 6 acres, at $750 per acre; Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Block 7, Stone & Klemm's Subdivision, 5 acres, at $750 per acre; half-acre lots, 3, 19, 21, 22, 24, 67, 75, 78, 133, 134, Division 3, and 7, 8, 34, 35, 69, Division 4, South Shore Subdivision of Sec. 30, 38, 15, 7½ acres, at $600 per acre; 50x150 feet, west front, on Cornell street, north of Chestnut street, at $46 per foot; 50x225 feet, east front, on Cornell street, north of Chestnut street, at $52 per foot; 50x150, west front, on Madison avenue, 250 feet north of Fifty-third street, for $1,600 cash.

Ira Brown sold 10 lots in Evanston for $5,000; 6 lots in Lake Side for $600; 3 lots in Park Ridge for $900; and 4 lots in La Grange for $400.

IN THE SALES OF THE WEEK

were 54x98 feet on South Water street, southeast corner of Carroll avenue, $8,000; 25⅓x124 on Twenty-fifth, northwest corner of Stewart avenue, $3,200; 50x100, improved, on Fisk street, north of Twentieth street, $5,600; 25x99, improved, on North Wells street, northwest corner of North avenue, $10,600; 209x150 on Walnut street, southeast corner of Kedzie avenue, $5,000; 25x150, on West Indiana, east of Noble, $2,500; 25x29 on Dearborn avenue, near Goethe, $4,375; 24⅓x104 on Fourteenth, west of State, $4,300; 330 Throop street, $2,450; 300x244 to Sampson's Canal, on Throop street, south of Twenty-second street, $30,000; 36x110½ on Hoyne avenue, between Congress and Harrison streets, $6,000; 30x160, improved, on Michigan avenue, near Twenty-eighth, $7,500; 21⅓x125 feet on Burling street, between Belden and Webster avenues, $2,500; 50x118 on Peoria street, near Van Buren, $5,920; 125x150 on Jefferson avenue, south of Chestnut, $3,750; 543 and 545 West Adams street, $11,000; 20¼ feet, improved, on Milwaukee avenue, northwest of Indiana street, to Indiana street, $8,000; 23x211 on Cottage Grove avenue, southwest corner of Thirty-first, $29,500; 25x100 on West Indiana, west of Oakley, $2,500; 75x125 on West Twenty-second, northwest corner of Paulina, $3,200; 20x125, improved, on Brook street, west of Ellis avenue, $4,000; 22⅓x80, improved, on West Monroe, west of Seeley, $4,000; 44x104½ on West Monroe, between Paulina and Wood, $5,969; 40x128, improved, on Robey street, south of Ashland, $6,000; 40x165 on Michigan avenue, south of Fourteenth, $7,000; 137 Dearborn avenue, $3,000; 100x180 on Ellis avenue, northeast corner of Brook street, $8,000; 24x120 on West Madison, west of Morgan, $8,000; 26x119 on Michigan avenue, southeast corner of Thirtieth, $5,200; 226x294 on California avenue, south of West Twelfth, $3,500; 40x166 on State street, south of Hubbord court, $10,000.

The renting agency of J. C. Sampson & Co. report the following leases made by them for the past week: Henry H. Shufeldt to Joel W. Dix, wholesale fish-dealer, the large buildings Nos. 58 and 60 South Water street, at a rental of $2,500 per annum; for H. M. Sheppard to Kearney & Swartchild, wholesale dealers in jewelry and watchmakers' materials, the second and third floors of the brown stone-front building Nos. 133 and 135 State street, for $9,000 for a term of three years from May 1, 1880; for Boise, Fay & Conkey, the second floor of Nos. 76 and 78 Wabash avenue to Jones & Co., wholesale woolen goods, $1,500 per annum; for A. N. Parsons, of New York, the store and basement No. 23 East Washington street, for the crockery and glassware trade, to Henry Gay, at a rental of $1,800 per year, and the lofts of the same building to E. B. Mantz, dry goods commission, for $1,200 per year; for A. L. Singer & Co., to the Western News Company, the upper lofts of 68 and 70 Wabash avenue, for storage of paper stock; for the Daye estate to H. Schultz & Co. the four-story and basement buildings 34 and 36 East Randolph street, at a rental of $27,000 for five years; for Amanda Van Arman to G. A. Hormoney the five-story and basement building, No. 33 East Washington street, five years' lease at a rental of $20,000 per term, the front and interior of the building to be remodeled and thoroughly renovated; lofts 68 and 70 Wabash avenue, to the auction boot and shoe house of Charles E. Raddin & Co., at $1,500 a year; building No. 117 Franklin street to A. H. Zeigfield, wholesale cloaks and suits, at $2,500 a year; the lofts of 126 Franklin street to Charles Scott, formerly of Scott, Cutter & Crossette, furnishing goods; second floor of 147 State street for E. F. C. Klokke to an Eastern party for hair goods, at $1,200 a year. J. C. Sampson & Co. are at present negotiating with several extensive Eastern houses about to locate in Chicago.

Contracts have been let during the week for the erection of Prussing's new vinegar-works on the 600-foot front recently purchased by them on Arnold street, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets. These works, when completed, will have a capacity of 500 barrels per day, and will cost about $36,000. The main building will be finished before May 1. Otto H. Matz is the architect.

The success of the Central Music-Hall has started anew the project of

AN OPERA-HOUSE

for Chicago. It is said on good authority that some leading New York capitalists signified to Mr. McVicker, when in that city, their willingness to advance capital for that purpose, provided the building is constructed upon a commercial basis. If built as the Music-Hall was, in connection with stores and offices, no doubt the enterprise would be a great financial success.

IN THE BUILDING PERMITS

of the week were those to James Hopka to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 111 Wade street, to cost $2,000; to J. D. Louper to erect a one-story cottage, No. 227 Orchard street, to cost $1,200; to J. A. Chapman to erect a rear addition, No. 1388 Prairie avenue, to cost $2,000; one to John Dwyer, to erect a one-story cottage, corner of Taylor and Laflin streets, to cost $1,200; one to M. Brand, to erect a two-story shop, Illinois street, near Dearborn, to cost $4,000; to Peter Pepper, to erect a two-story dwelling, Ashland avenue, near Thirty-third street, to cost $2,900; one to A. Anderson, to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 104 Wesson street, to cost $2,400; to A. E. Guild, to erect a two-story dwelling, 869 Fulton street, to cost $2,000; to the Peck estate to erect a brick vault, No. 214 South Clark street, to cost $10,000; one to Joseph Hault to erect a two-story livery-stable, No. 264 Indiana street, to cost $2,000; one to Scott & Gage to erect two two-story dwellings, Dayton street, near Webster avenue, to cost $5,400; one to E. H. Shirk to erect a four-story manufactory, Canal street, near Mather, to cost $30,000; to the Union Brass Manufacturing Company to erect a two-story addition to their foundry, corner of Franklin and Ohio streets, to cost $2,000; to Caroline Harth, for a three-story and basement dwelling at No. 158 Superior street, to cost $4,500; and to Hannah Martins, for a two-story dwelling at No. 25 Sholto street, to cost $3,000.

The Building Department during January issued 196 permits, covering 87 permanent improvements. In 1879 in January, the Department issued 55 permits, covering 23 permanent structures. Last week the Department issued 55 permits for structures costing $75,200.

The loan business for the last two weeks compares as follows:

	This week.		Previous week.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Mortgages	41	$ 129,362	39	$ 226,215
Trust-deeds	103	278,858	72	146,900
Totals	144	$ 408,220	111	$ 373,115
In 1879	109	212,775	88	143,676

Out of the 500 owners of property

ALONG STATE STREET,

representing six miles of frontage, interested in the assessment for the widening of the street, only a dozen have made any objection to the award of damages made by the Commissioners. Their report will come up before Judge Gary this week.

THE JACKSON STREET

bridge and depot question was up before the Council Committee on Streets and Alleys, West Division, which held a meeting to consider the matter of the vacation of the east end of Jackson street, from Canal to the river, and the erection of a bridge. There were present a large number of property-owners, and a representative of the railroads. The subject was not talked out, but the prevailing opinion at adjournment was that both the bridge and depot would be built.

A movement among West Side property-holders is afoot for a

BOULEVARD TO CONNECT DOUGLAS PARK

with the South Parks, beginning at Sixteenth street, corner of California avenue, following that thoroughfare south to Thirty-second street, thence east on Thirty-second street to Western avenue, and south on Western avenue to the canal, where the boulevard will join with one at present connecting with the South Parks. The West Park Commissioners are waiting to see if the necessary property will be donated by owners.

A measure to limit the danger of

FIRE FROM LUMBER-YARDS

was passed by the Common Council last Monday night. The ordinance is as follows:

SECTION 1. No person or persons or corporation shall, from and after the passage of this ordinance, establish, without first obtaining a permit therefor from the City Council, any lumber-yard or place for the storage or piling of lumber in quantity exceeding 10,000 feet upon any land within the fire-limits of the City of Chicago except such land fronts or abuts on navigable water.

SEC. 2. No lumber shall be piled for the purpose of storing, seasoning, or drying the same within 100 feet of any planing-mill or wood-working manufactory, nor within 100 feet of any private residence unless the same has been erected since the establishment of such yard.

SEC. 3. Any person, persons, or corporation violating any provision of this ordinance shall be fined in the sum of not less than $10 nor more than $200 for every day that such person, persons, or corporation shall keep piled any lumber or place for the storage or piling of lumber in contravention of any of the provisions of this ordinance. This ordinance shall not apply to piling of lumber in construction of or repairing buildings.

SEC. 4. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage.

The real-estate interests of the city are deeply concerned in the development of the

WATER COMMUNICATIONS OF CHICAGO.

Capt. John Cowdon, who knows what he talks about, points out in a letter to THE TRIBUNE that by the opening of the Mississippi River with a deep and permanent commercial gateway direct from New Orleans to the Gulf at and through Barataria Bay, and the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, and the enlargement of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, grain at Chicago could be placed in Liverpool for less than 20 cents a bushel on 5,000-ton ships. This would not only make Chicago the greatest grain market in the world, and that on a basis as firm as the rocks of Gibraltar, but make her a great manufacturing mart of the interior. For this cheap and everlasting waterway would open up to her people the markets of Mexico, Central and South America, Africa, and China.

At the last meeting of the Council an ordinance giving the West Park Board the control and use of so much of Union Park as may be necessary to extend the line of Washington street from Ogden avenue to Ashland avenue, provided the present driveway be followed, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, West Division.

THE CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT CLUB

have petitioned the Mayor for improvements in the way of sewers for the territory between Kinzie and Twelfth streets and west of Western avenue. The petition was accompanied by a plat of that portion of the city bounded by Hamlin avenue, Twenty-second street, Western avenue, and Kinzie street, with a plan for sewerage prepared by the City-Engineer. The sewers wanted are one north on Leavitt street, one west on Twenty-second street to California avenue, and then north to Kinzie street. These sewers, it is claimed, would give immediate relief to a large population.

The West Side Park Commissioners have accepted the offer of the town authorities of Jefferson to pay over certain funds held by them, which were levied and collected for the

IMPROVEMENT OF HUMBOLDT BOULEVARD,

on receiving assurance that said funds will be used in purchasing and planting trees on that boulevard, and the further assurance that the trees purchased and planted will be properly cared for.

The Supreme Court of this State has decided that there can be no division of the Newberry estate during the life of the widow. It is possible the case may ultimately go to the United States Courts.

THE INDIAN BOUNDARY LINES IN COOK COUNTY.

If any one will look at a map of Cook County he will see on the south, about ten miles from the mouth of the Chicago River, a line drawn across the map at an angle of about 45 degrees, and extending in a southerly direction until it intersects the Kankakee River. If he will next turn to the north part of the map, and at an equal distance from the mouth of the Chicago River, he will observe a similar line parallel with the above, and extending across the map at the same angle. These lines are twenty miles apart, and are known as the Indian boundary lines. The one on the south commences at the mouth of the Calumet River, and the one on the north commences somewhere near the Catholic cemetery at or near South Evanston. These lines are about all that there is left of several once powerful tribes of Indians and the lands that they occupied. They record and mark the extinguishment of their title to a large area of valuable lands. The history of these boundary lines is one of the most interesting things in our local annals.

As early as Nov. 4, 1804, William Henry Harrison, at that time Governor of the Indian Territory in the District of Louisiana, entered into a treaty with the Sacs and Foxes at St. Louis, in which they ceded a large territory, beginning at a point on the Missouri River opposit the mouth of the Gasconade, thence in a direct line to the River Jeffron, thirty miles from its mouth, thence down the Jeffron to the Mississippi River, thence up the Mississippi to the mouth of the Ouisconsin (Wisconsin), then up the same to a point thirty-six miles in a direct line from its mouth, thence to a point where the Fox River, a branch of the Illinois, leaves the small lake called Sakaegon, thence down the Fox River to the Illinois and down the same to the Mississippi.

THE CONSIDERATION EXPRESSED

in this treaty was friendship and protection, $2,234.50 in money, and an annuity of goods to the value of $1,000 yearly, $600 of which were to go to the Sacs and $400 to the Foxes. This treaty was not well kept, and they and sundry other tribes became hostile and committed many depredations upon the settlers. In 1815 William Clark, Ninian Edwards, and Auguste Chouteau were appointed Commissioners Plenipotentiary on the part of the United States for the purpose of reëstablishing peace and friendship between the hostile tribes and made numerous treaties with the Pottawatomies, Piankishaws, Tetons, and those of the River St. Peters, Yanctons, Mohas, Kickapoos, Wayandots, Delawares, Senecas, Shawanoes, Winnebagoes, Miamis, Chippewas, Ottawas, the Great and Little Osages, Ioways, Kanzas, Sioux of the Lakes, Sioux of the Leaf, Sioux of the Broad Leaf, and Sioux Who Shoot in the Pine Tops. Finally, on the 24th of August, 1816, the Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the United States above named and the Chiefs and warriors of the United Tribes of Ottawas,

CHIPPEWAS, AND POTTAWATOMIES,

residing on the Illinois and Melwakee Rivers and their waters and on the southwestern parts of Lake Michigan, entered into "a treaty of peace, friendship, and limits," as follows: Whereas, a serious dispute has for some time past existed between the contracting parties relative to the right to a part of the lands ceded to the United States by the tribes of Sacs and Foxes on the 3d day of November, 1804, and both parties being desirous of preserving a harmonious and friendly intercourse, and of establishing permanent peace and frendship, have, for the purpose of removing all difficulties, agreed to the following terms:

ARTICLE 1. The said Chiefs and warriors, for themselves and the tribes they represent, agree to relinquish, and hereby do relinquish, to the United States all their right, claim, and title to all the land contained in the before mentioned cession of the Sacs and Foxes, which lies south of a due west line from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River. And they moreover cede to the United States all the land contained within the following bounds, to-wit: Beginning on the left bank of the Fox River of Illinois, ten miles above the mouth of said Fox River; thence running so as to cross Sandy Creek ten miles above its mouth; thence in a direct line to a point ten miles north of the west end of the portage between Chicago Creek, which empties into Lake Michigan and the River Desplaines, a fork of the Illinois; thence in a direct line to a point on Lake Michigan ten miles northward of the mouth of Chicago Creek; thence along the lake to a point ten miles southward of the mouth of said Chicago Creek; thence in a direct line to a point on the Kankakee ten miles above its mouth; thence with the said Kankakee and Illinois Rivers to the mouth of the Fox River; and thence to the beginning. Provided, nevertheless, that the said tribes shall be permitted to hunt and to fish within the limits of the land hereby relinquished and ceded so long as it may continue to be the property of the United States.

The second article recites that, in consideration of the aforesaid relinquishment and cession, they had that day delivered to said tribes a considerable quantity of merchandise, and that they should have annually delivered to them goods to the value of $1,000, reckoning the value at first cost in the city or place where they were purchased, which goods should be delivered to them without charge of transportation at some place on the Illinois River not lower down than Peoria, and the United States agreed to relinquish to said tribes all the land contained in the aforesaid cession of the Sacs and Foxes, which lies south of a due west line from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River, except three leagues square at the mouth of the Ouisconsing River, including both banks, and such other tracts on or near to the Ouisconsing and Mississippi Rivers as the President of the United States may think proper to reserve; provided that such other tracts shall not in the whole exceed the quantity that would be contained in five leagues square."

This treaty was made in St. Louis, and is signed by the Commissioners participating—Messrs. Ninian Edwards, William Clark, and Auguste Chouteau—on the part of the United States, and Mucketeypokee, or Black Partridge, Sinnowchewone, by his brother, Ignatius Mucketepennesee, or Black Bird; Bendegakewa-Mowais, or Little Wolf, and various other distinguished Indians with unpronounceable and unheard of names.

IT WAS WITNESSED

by R. Wash, Secretary to the Commission; R. Graham, Indian Agent for the Territory of Illinois; Thomas Forsyth, Indian Agent; J. Maul, Eighth Regiment of Infantry, by interpreters and translaters, and by the Chiefs of the Sacs and Foxes, and Kotasa, a Kickapoo Chief, who were present. By a treaty made at Greenville, Ind., Aug. 3, 1795, by Anthony Wayne, Major-General of the Army of the United States, and sole Commissioner for the United States, and by the Sachems, Chiefs, and warriors of Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanoes, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel River Weeas, Kickapoos, Piankishaws, and Kaskaskias, the Indians did, among other things, cede to the United States "One piece of land six miles square at the mouth of Chikago River, emptying into the southwest end of Lake Michigan, where a fort formerly stood."

These treaties show how the title to the lands in

THIS VICINITY WAS EXTINGUISHED,

and, as we have said, these boundary-lines above mentioned are the last vestiges of once powerful tribes that lived and ruled here. Various other treaties were, after the year 1816, made with the Indians, by which all of their claims and titles were extinguished. But the first Indian boundary-lines were fixed and established in the way and manner above described, and remain so to this day. Alas, poor Lo.

PUBLIC BOOKKEEPING.

To collect the public revenue in the State of Illinois requires more books than any other Government on the face of the earth. There are now in the vaults of the County Clerk's office over three thousand volumes of tax-books. They are increasing at the rate of over 500 a year. This year the increase is 700 books:

1. There are the Assessors' books.
2. The Collectors' books.
3. Town Collectors' books, one set containing personal and the other real property.
4. County Collector's delinquent lists.
5. A printed list of all delinquent lots and lands.
6. The Collectors' return of all delinquent lots and lands.
7. A judgment record of all delinquent lots and lands.
8. Sales books; and
9. Books containing a list of the property sold to be returned to the Auditor of State.

The cost of these books varies from $15,000 to $20,000 a year. In 1877, according to the County Clerk's report, the judgment and sales record books alone cost the county $10,513.20. Many of these books are virtually duplicates and copies of each other, and are absolutely useless and entirely unnecessary.

This system has been perpetuated in this State by the influence of the country newspapers and country members of the General Assembly,—and they seem to take a malicious pride in it. If the Government of the United States were to adopt such a system there would be a universal outcry all over this country. We are indeed a patient and long-suffering people.

TOLL-ROADS AND COUNTY EMPLOYES.

A few weeks ago the County Commissioners passed some most important resolutions relating to matters of great interest to taxpayers. The first one directed the County-Attorney to investigate all the toll-roads in this county and to ascertain under and by virtue of what authority they were collecting tolls, and to determine in what manner their rights, if any, could be extinguished, and to report to the Board his opinion. The people living along the line of the toll-roads have been anxiously waiting for the opinion of the County-Attorney in the matter, but he has not yet deigned to make any reply, but is as silent as he will be 100 years hence. We ask the Attorney to make his report on toll-roads at once. Another matter which the new Commissioners determined upon was to procure a list of all persons whatsoever who were being paid out of the public funds and have a catalog made and printed for the use of the taxpayers. This, too, remains in abeyance, and the Commissioners do not seem now to take interest enough in the matter to compel the officer who was selected to procure the list to comply with the resolutions. Let us have a fulfillment of the resolutions or the reasons for not doing so.

SOUTH PARK HYDRAULIC WORKS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—The South Park Commissioners are still deliberating whether they will stop all improvements and go to erecting water-works. We have heard but one expression on all sides from taxpayers in regard to this matter, and that is that it would be a most impolitic and extravagant measure. It appears that the cost of supplying the Park Commissioners with water by the Hyde Park authorities does not now exceed much more than $2,500 a year, and that the supply can be increased indefinitely. The cost of independent water-works cannot be much less than $200,000, and the interest on that sum would be enough to furnish the Board with all the water they want for years, and by paying one half of this amount to the authorities of Hyde Park, whose water-pipes already cross their grounds, they can dispense with all the cost and trouble that will certainly follow if they undertake to erect water-works of their own. We do not think that the taxpayers are prepared to see their money expended in any such manner. X.

SUMMER COLONY.

Something like what will be done on an extensive scale some day along the lake shore near Chicago has been undertaken by New York capitalists who are founding a summer colony at Sandy Hook. A tract of land known as the Mount Mitchell property, a part of the Navesink Highlands on Sandy Hook Bay, has recently been purchased by an association of New York gentlemen for the purpose of building summer residences upon it. There are about 125 acres in the property, which will be drained and graded, laid out with roads, and otherwise improved. Work will probably be begun the coming spring, and completed as rapidly as possible. The ground is high, rising nearly 300 feet above the water, and has a water-front of 4,000 feet. It will be divided into lots conforming to the natural divisions of the land. A pier is to be built, and possibly a hotel will be erected in addition to the residences of the shareholders. Among these are Henry M. Alexander, Henry Morgan, of Matthew Morgan's Sons, Samuel D. Babcock, Benjamin B. Sherman, Henry Shelton, Frederick D. Tappan, Charles M. Fry, Frederick H. Coseitt, Augustus D. Julliard, Charlton T. Lewis, Hugh Hastings, and John A. Stewart. There are forty shareholders altogether, and it is understood that the wishes of all will be consulted in adding to the number by the sale of building lots. The intention is to form a summer colony of personal friends and acquaintances.

SATURDAY'S TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Saturday, Feb. 7:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Twentieth st, 144 ft w of Hoyne av, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Feb. 4 (Dana and Clayton to Ernst Hinz) $ 400
West Madison st, bet Hoyne and Leavitt, n f, 94 9-10x180 ft, dated Feb. 6 (Ellen Keenon to Joseph B. Keeler) 15,000
Sedgwick st, 239 ft n of Wisconsin, w f, 48 ft to alley, dated Feb. 6 (J. T. Quinn to Catherine M. Williams) 5,000
South Morgan st, 138 ft s of Sixteenth, e f, 48x124 ft, dated Jan. 26 (Maria L. Dallam to C. Schwanebeck) 1,260
Sixteenth st, s e cor Morgan, n f, 22x100 ft, dated Jan. 26 (Same to John Bismark) 800
West Eighteenth st, 118 ft w of May, n f, 25x207 ft, improved, dated Feb. 7 (Thomas Nanninga to Joseph Novotny) 2,600
Harvard st, 189 ft e of Campbell av, s f, 50x124 ft, dated Dec. 5, 1879 (J. W. O'Daniel to John M. B. Reynolds) 2,000
The premises No. 279 West Taylor st, dated Feb 7 (John B. Scantlebury to Charles Petit) 2,500
Campbell av, 57 ft s of Van Buren st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 30 (H. D. Wilson to F. W. Campbell) 500
Dania av, 241 ft s of North, w f, 25x126 ft, improved, dated Feb. 7 (C. and C. H. Dedericksen to Peter C. Johansen.) 835
West Taylor st, 73 ft w of Laflin, s f, 24x106 ft, dated Jan. 31 (Edwin Maynard to J. W. S. Ernshaw) 1,500
Prairie av, 147½ ft s of Thirtieth st, e f, 24½x180 ft, improved, dated Nov. 18, 1879 (Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company to Adolphus Ryder) 10,175
South Morgan st, 186 ft s of Sixteenth, e f, 24x124 ft, dated Jan. 26 (Maria L. Dallam to Gustave Krohn) 630
South Morgan st, 116 ft s of Sixteenth, e f, 22x124 ft, dated Jan. 26 (Same to Henry Blank) 630
South Morgan st, 220 ft n of Eighteenth, e f, 24x124 ft, dated Jan. 26 (Maria L. Dallam to W. Zoellner) 630
Emerald av, 200 ft s of Thirty-second st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 6 (Richard Woald to Anna M. Effertz) 900
Canal st, between Harrison and Sebor, w f, 40x84 ft, dated Feb. 3 (William W. Carson to Albert J. Averell) 6,500
Beach st, s w cor of Ewing, e f, 230x100 ft, dated Feb. 7 (Mears & Bates to Albert J. Averell) 23,800
Dearborn av, s w cor of North av, e f, 100½x149 ft, dated Feb. 7 (William C. Reynolds to Henry H. Shufeldt) 23,000
West Twelfth st, 98¾ ft w of Sheridan av, s f, 48x139 ft, dated Feb. 7 (W. A. Southworth to A. McVittie) 2,000
Woodbine place, near Oakley av, s f, 20x108¼ ft, dated Feb. 2 (D. S. Pratt to L. H. Lloyd) 2,800
The premises No. 1285 Indiana av, dated Jan. 28 (Aglae Cavanna to John Covert) 3,800
West Madison st, 75 ft w of Ada, s f, 25x116 ft, dated Feb. 2 (James W. Rogers to Margaret E. Dorman) 5,000
West Fourteenth st, n e cor of Hoyne av, s f, 300x264 ft, dated Nov. 11, 1879 (J. W. Campbell to Daniel Wells, Jr.) 5,000
McGregor st, s w cor of Stewart av, n f, 25 4-10x124 ft, dated Feb 6 (F. Kreutzberger to Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company) 3,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT HOUSE.

Forty-ninth st, 191 ft e of Halsted, n f, 25x124 ft, dated July 21, 1879 (W. Metzger to K. and P Glozienski) $ 300
Indiana av, n e cor of Sixty-first st, w f, 177x170 6-10 ft, dated Jan. 2 (Manley Rogers to Bradley & Weir) 3,009
Indiana av, same as the above, dated Jan. 16 (R. B. and J. W. Parker to same) 3,009
Fifty-eighth st, near Wright, Lots 35 and 36, dated Feb 7 (J. W. Ohlerking to John F. Curtis) 2,500
Kimbark av, 300 ft s of Fifty-fifth st, w f, 50x175 ft, dated Feb. 7 (Thomas J. West to Frank J. Wilson) 1,000
Lot on Stock-Yard Dummy Road, 75 ft w of Stewart av, n f, 50x124 ft, dated Feb. 2 (P. Burns to Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company) 1,300

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total number of city and suburban transfers within a radius of seven miles of the Court-House filed for record during the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7: City—Sales, 139; consideration, $448,079. South of city limits—Sales, 24; consideration, $49,452. West of city limits—Sales, 2; consideration, $1,800. Total sales, 139; total consideration, $499,331.

A MURDEROUS MANIAC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Feb. 7.—Last night while John W. Schauning, one of the night-watchmen at the Central Hospital for the Insane, was making his rounds he opened the door of a room in which five patients, all of them considered mild and quiet, were confined, to see if all was right. To his astonishment he found one of them, named John Hand, lying upon the floor dead. Martin Kane, one of his room mates, was just getting into bed with very bloody hands. A Coroner's jury to-day found a verdict of death at the hands of Kane, the instrument used being a china bed-chamber. They entirely exonerate all the institution officials, as such an act from so inoffensive a man could not have been anticipated. Hand came to the hospital in November, 1878, from the Southern Penitentiary, where he was serving a term of fourteen years for murder. He has no living parents, wife, or children, and was 54 years old.

COAL-MINING.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 7.—President Gowen, of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, has decided to continue the work at the collieries during the present month.

A POET'S PLAINT.

Despise me not for that I am a poet;
For that I am a thing mankind abhors;
That, when the rain it raineth, I must go wet,
Not having savvy enough to get indoors.

For that I have not sucked at Wisdom's breast
The wit o'ernight would keep me in sweet state;
For that indeed I should be sore distrest
B from a taurine hoof to separate.

For that a soul above mere earthly things
Is given to me—it might have been to you.
And oh! blame not the bard because he sings—
It is but his accursed nature to.

Genius is low—I know it; and I weep—
And weeping, I believe, excites your scorn.
Yet why such contumely should mortals heap
On bards who couldn't obviate being born?

I knew a poet—I want that you should feel
We have a place and use in Nature's plan—
Who once slipped up upon an orange-peel
That might have chanced to hurt a real man.

Ah! hold not, then, my poesy a crime,
Nor from my warbling with aversion fly;
But rather buy the harmless poet's rhyme—
Yea, buy a pretty rhyme, fair stranger, buy!

—*V. Hugo Dusenbury, Professional Poet, in Puck.*

All monthly prostration and suffering by ladies is avoided by using Hop Bitters a few days in advance.

SMOKE-BURNERS.

A Very Valuable Invention by a Chicago Mechanic.

The Orvis Patent for Burning Smoke, Soot, and Gas.

The inventive genius of scientists and artisans throughout the world has been taxed to its utmost for years past to contrive something that would do away with the smoke nuisance. That it is a nuisance, particularly in large cities like Chicago, goes almost without saying. The rapid growth of Chicago as a manufacturing centre, requiring the consumption of vast quantities of coal, has made it a more generally noticeable one, and has injured, and in some cases wholly destroyed, the beauty of some of the most prominent blocks in this city of handsome business structures. In short, the growth of the nuisance has every year served to put Chicago more nearly on a plane of dinginess with St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Pittsburg—the preëminently sooty triumvirate among American cities. With the growth and spread of the nuisance, however, the incentive to devise something to destroy it has been naturally hightened, and THE TRIBUNE is enabled to chronicle another triumph on the part of a Chicago man who, though not an engineer, possesses the instinctive American genius for invention which has again made what seemed impossible not only possible but practicable. The invention has already been adopted by several large establishments here, and its general use in the near future promises to go far towards dispelling the thick envelope of smoke which hangs over the city and doing away with the impalpable dust, soot, and ashes that penetrate every nook and cranny of the average private residence.

The gentleman alluded to is Mr. O. D. Orvis, of this city, who for some two years past has been studying and experimenting upon a practicable smoke-burner, and who, early in January, obtained a patent for a cheap, simple apparatus, easily attached to any steam-boiler, furnace, and capable of accomplishing

THE COMPLETE COMBUSTION

of all the smoke and gas which constitute what is popularly known as the smoke nuisance. A TRIBUNE reporter, in a talk with Mr. Orvis yesterday, obtained from him a description of his apparatus, which must commend itself as sound in theory, independent of its ascertained value in actual use.

The device consists of a half-inch pipe leading from the dome of a boiler and passing down at the right of the boiler front, and then across and just over the furnace doors. Three perpendicular pipes, of the same size, extent from the transverse pipe down the front of the furnaces, each connecting with a brass globe containing an air-chamber. Three larger pipes, open at the lower end, serve to draw the air up from the outside into this chamber, from which the commingled air and steam are forced through other pipes into the furance and over the surface of the coal. The steam, coming from the dome of the boiler, is the hottest and driest that can be found, while, by the mixture of steam and air in the air-chambers, a much larger amount of oxygen is supplied in order to render combustion perfect. A thumb-valve in the small pipe, just above the connection with the small section, is used to regulate the pressure or cut off the steam at will. To still further aid combustion an auxiliary air-draft is cast in each furnace door, by which a current of air may be directed through a series of conically-shaped tubes and pipes into the furnace and over the fire at any desired angle, or, if preferable, be wholly cut off. The rationale of the apparatus is apparent. Coal, in process of combustion yields volatile hydrocarbons equal to about 33 per cent of its weight. These must be burned in the open space above the fuel, or, for want of air, escape unconsumed in the familiar form of smoke and soot. Mr. Orvis' device supplies the furnace with just enough oxygen, from the current of air, and just enough hydrogen, from the dry, hot steam introduced from the boiler dome, to combine with these volatile hydrocarbons and other products of combustion arising from bituminous coal, and form a mixture of carbureted hydrogen and olefiant gas, which readily ignites at a temperature of about 800 degrees Fahrenheit, and burns with a bright, clear flame, thus accomplishing perfect combustion, and, what is more,

SUPPLYING ADDITIONAL FUEL.

The chief difficulty with experimenters heretofore in injecting steam and air for the purpose of creaing perfect combustion has been the failure to supply these artificial aids to combustion in their proper proportions. The experimenters' unbalanced proportions and their misapplication of forces have not merely resulted in imperfect combustion, but in waste of heat, loss of steam, and, not infrequently, in injurious effects upon the boiler itself. Mr. Orvis, while making no claim of priority in the introduction of steam and air into furnaces, does claim to have discovered the proper proportions, and, while using less steam than previous experimenters, to obtain perfect combustion and better results generally than have ever been before attained either in this country or any other. Among these are a saving in fuel, a ready means for keeping the flues clean, the improvement of a sluggish draft, an increase in the steaming power, an equalization of the heat, thereby saving the boiler, and the combustion of the sulphurous gases, thereby protecting the boiler.

Not the least important of these is the saving in fuel. The draft not only furnishes carbureted hydrogen gas, which produces intense heat, but it creates perfect combustion, utilizing the greater part of the heating qualities of the coal, instead of allowing it to escape in unconsumed gas and smoke. In addition to all this, it keeps the heating surface of the boiler comparatively clean and free from soot deposit,—a well-known nonconductor of heat,—and distributes the heat more evenly over the entire length of the boiler and through the flues than could possibly be done without the aid of his device. Mr. Orvis has found, as a result of these, a clear gain of from 7½ to 30 per cent of heat in a ton of coal, while actual tests have clearly demonstrated that it requires only about one-half of 1 per cent of the coal used to furnish the steam required for each one of the five steam jets, or 1½ per cent for the three, leaving, after all deductions are made, a net saving in coal of from 6 to 28½ per cent. As a fuel-saver, it will pay for itself in from three to six months.

Mr. Orvis' device has been in use in two of THE TRIBUNE Company's boilers since the early part of January, and is now being attached to the third. It has worked to a charm in every respect, and has abundantly

PROVED ITS CLAIMS

as a smoke-consumer. Instead of the almost constant flow of huge volumes of smoke from the big chimney at the rear of the building, the immense shaft now sends forth scarcely as much smoke as would be produced by the burning of hard instead of soft coal. As a fuel-saver and a heat-producer the device has also done all that has been claimed for it. It has been in use on a number of furnaces throughout the city, notably at the Oriental Laundry, No. 408 West Madison street, where the Pullman Palace-Car Company has all its work done. The smoke from the laundry was formerly a subject of almost unremitting complaint from the residents in the vicinity, and one man actually became so disgusted that he sold his property and got out. Since the smoke-burner was put on, the complaints have ceased altogether, for the smoke has been entirely dispensed with. When a committee of the Council witnessed its operation a few weeks ago they could not discover the faintest trace of smoke from the stack. In a few moments after turning the steam off the smoke poured out of the chimney in huge volumes, though it began to diminish, and soon disappeared entirely, when the steam jets were again turned on.

In this connection, it may be remembered that Mayor Harrison some two months ago, in a special message to the Council, recommended the passage of an ordinance requiring every establishment in the city operating a boiler to adopt some form of smoke-consumer. The matter was referred to the Committee on Fire and Water, who have since witnessed several exhibitions of Mr. Orvis' device, and have expressed themselves as highly pleased with it. The matter is now virtually in the hands of the Mayor and the Law Department for the purpose of determining what action the Council can properly take in the premises, while the Citizens' Association has written to various foreign municipal and governmental authorities to obtain copies of the ordinances introduced there for the abatement of this smoke nuisance. When it is remembered that the Water-Works are using hard coal at an extra annual cost over soft coal of several thousand dollars, and that soft coal could be used with perfect freedom from smoke, and to much greater heating effect, by the adoption of Mr. Orvis' fuel-saver, it would appear as if but one course lay open to the city—viz.: to put it in and profit by the experiment.

SPORTING.

BASE-BALL.

The Worcesters lost $1,000 on their recent Southern trip.

Peters and Egzler are still without engagements for 1880.

Williamson is still in California. He will be here April 15, however.

The League Schedule Committee will soon begin work, and will probably have the schedule arranged by March 1.

Kelly, who caught during the early part of last season for the Syracuse Stars, will accompany Nolan to California, and catch for a San Francisco Club.

Mike Dorgan, who played last year with the Syracuse and Providence Clubs, and has signed with the latter organization for 1880, was married recently to a Syracuse young lady.

The California Club, a San Francisco organization of some prominence in 1878, is to be again placed on a solid basis financially. Fergy Malone has been secured as catcher, and will soon leave Philadelphia for the Pacific slope, taking with him either Sweeney or Haley, of Baltimore, for pitcher.

The fuss that the Troy Club attempted to make over the admission to the League of Worcester produced no effect, the Worcester Club being elected in regular form. This completes the League organization for next year. The Worcester team is a strong one, and a sketch of the different players composing it appeared in last Sunday's TRIBUNE.

Secretary Spalding returned from a month's absence in the East yesterday. He reports the Nationals, of Washington, as feeling sick over their inability to secure membership in the League after refusing the proffered honor. As the National Association is practically defunct, it will be a difficult matter for the Nationals to get games, and as they have a $10,000 nine under contract the situation is a serious one. They will pay the men in full, however, the Club officers being men of means, and in 1881 join the League, if permitted to do so.

Bancroft's nine are now on a Southern trip, playing to-day in Knoxville, Tenn. They play in New Orleans during carnival week, closing on the 15th, and then spend a week in Texas, in company with the R. E. Lee Club of New Orleans. Nichols, Bennett, Foley, Bushong, and Denny Mack will play with the latter club. The Club will return to New Orleans on the 22d, and subsequently play at Baton Rouge, Memphis, and at Cincinnati, if the weather will permit. The Hop Bitters Club will comprise Ward, p.; Brown, c.; Sullivan, 1b.; Creamer, 2b.; Keefe, 3b.; Sam Wright, s. s.; Wood, l. f.; Reilley, c. f.; Knight, r. f.

BILLIARDS.

Owing to a break in the dates for which the Central Music-Hall was secured, occasioned by the holding of the Beethoven Society concert on the evening of March 2, it has been found necessary to postpone the billiard tournament in which Schaefer, Sexton, Slosson, and Daly are to participate. The tournament had been set for March 1, and was to continue for six consecutive nights, but inasmuch as a postponement was rendered necessary on account of the pre-engagement of the hall for one night in the week, it was thought best to carry the tournament over to April, giving the players a better chance than they would otherwise have had to practice and perfect themselves in the new game. The following telegram doubtless had something to do with it, as it is considered very desirable that Slosson should enter the tournament:

"NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—*The J. M. Brunswick & Balke Company*—GENTLEMEN: I beg to inform you that, owing to a former engagement which requires my presence elsewhere, I am at present unable to participate in your projected tournament. As soon as relieved from that engagement, which will not be earlier than April, there will doubtless be no obstacle to my entering as a contestant in your tournament. Very respectfully yours, GEORGE F. SLOSSON."

It is probable the prizes will be considerably increased over the amounts first named, and the tournament be all the more brilliant and successful by reason of the postponement.

ATHLETICS.

A grand athletic exhibition will take place at Ottignon's gymnasium, in the Natatorium, corner of Jackson street and Michigan avenue, next Thursday evening, given by the pupils of the gymnasium, assisted by a number of the best athletes and gymnasts of the city. Among the talent that will be on hand and help to make the occasion an interesting one are the Gloss brothers and Fredericks, the Therian brothers, the Lanes, the Valezo brothers, Mr. Charles Miller, Mr. Otto Pelke, Mr. George Benedict, Mr. Charles Gallagher, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Orton, Mr. Magny, Mr. Queen, Master George Seward, and others. The performance will commence at 8:15 o'clock. Admission, 25 cents.

OUR ALFABET.

Interesting Lecture Before the Philosophical Society.

Col. A. N. Waterman lectured before the Philosophical Society last evening on the "Origin and Growth of the Alfabet," tracing the art of writing from the time when the savage, with his untutored mind, made his first mark in the sand to denote the number 1 down to the infinitly superior, though yet imperfect, alfabet known to the more civilized world of the present day. His description of the ideagrafic, or picture, writings of the Indians and Mexicans, and knotted cord device of the Peruvians, and the fonetic characters and pictures of the Egyptians, was highly interesting, if not wholly new. It remained, however, for the Phœnicians, a great commercial people, to perfect the work of the Egyptians, who did not see the way clear to perfect it themselves. Having learned the ideagrafic and fonetic writing of the Egyptians, the Phœnicians set out to improve upon it, and at length devised the first alfabet, properly so called, the world ever knew. As Renan had well said, "The alfabet became one of their exports." That there grew up some 400 alfabets, or modifications of the original, was not to be wondered at when it was remembered that these people visited about every part of the then known world, and that all of them did not write it precisely alike, just as many at this day made queer work of writing the English language. Had the old Phœnicians possessed such penmen as Rufus Choate or old Horace Greeley, it were easy to imagine what sort of alfabetic forms they would have established. But it must be remembered that our own alfabet was but a slight improvement over that of those old Canaanites. Its letters had different sounds, and our present spelling was simply barbarous. Needed and radical innovations had been proposed and ably advocated, but the chief difficulty in the way of any advance was that so far too much had been attempted to be done at once. It was necessary to proceed carefully. The English language seemed likely to become the universal tongue, and, but for the difficulties and absurdities of our method of spelling, this seeming might be said to be a certainty. All English scholars would admit, for instance, that, instead of using the letter c, the two sounds of that letter were perfectly expressed by the letters s and k. The Phœnicians had no such letter as c, but in its stead a character representing ch. It would be just as well, again, to drop the letter j,—an addition to the alfabet, of very doubtful utility, made in the last three centuries. Gradually characters should be introduced to represent the various vowel sounds, and, proceeding in this way, it was quite certain that an alfabet of not more than forty characters could be formed by which the serious difficulties presented by the present barbarous method of spelling could be removed. It was the part of the spirit of the age to direct and hasten natural growth by diligent investigation, and to then turn and aid the forces of Nature to bring about the desired result. It was this course which must be pursued in respect to the alfabet, and the results would be little short of invaluable.

The lecture was followed by the usual afterpart of intelligent, instructive criticism.

Saved from the Poor-House.

For years David Allingsworth suffered with rheumatism, and, notwithstanding the best medical attendance, could not find relief. He came to the Sciota County Poor-House, and had to be carried into and out of bed on account of his helpless condition. After the failure of all the remedies which had been applied, the Directors of the Poor-House resolved to use the celebrated German remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, and this was a fortunate resolution; for, with the trial of one bottle, the patient was already much better, and, when four bottles had been used upon him, he could again walk about without the use of a cane.

The facts, as above stated, will be verified by the editor of the Portsmouth (O.) Correspondent.

The Story of a Pistol.

Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald.

In this country, no matter where, reside two lawyers, no matter whom. Suffice to say these lawyers are young, genial, and deep in legal lore, and as such are occasionally sought after in criminal cases of small import. A very short time ago, no matter when, professional duties called them before a certain Justice of the Peace in the country. One was to prosecute and the other defend. The case was conducted with skill and ability, and the Court, unaccustom to such, beamed with deep admiration upon the young lawyers, and was happy. The time arrived for the prosecuting attorney to deliver his speech, and he waxed eloquent on the subject of carrying concealed weapons, and made moving appeals in the name of the law that visibly affected the Court, who wept muchly, and mentally vowed vengeance against the culprit. All at once, however, and from some unaccountable cause, his eloquence suddenly ceased. His left leg seemed to be troubling him beyond measure, and he affectionately grasped it with both hands and groaned dismally as he cast an appealing look toward the door, as if he desired above all earthly things to be on the outside. All at once the mystery was cleared up. An innocent revolver serenely glided out of the pants leg on the floor. The young attorney was incontinently floored, and the Court, who had been revolving in his mind the propriety of sending for all the doctors in the neighborhood, was astonished—wiped his eyes and shem'd ominously. The young attorney was unable to offer any excuse, and the Court promptly fined him $25 and cost, and hereafter he will be more careful.

TO ASHES.

The Body of Miss Dolly Hartman Cremated Yesterday at Washington, Pa.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 7.—As mentioned in yesterday's TRIBUNE, the body of Miss Dolly Hartman was cremated at Washington, Pa., to-day. A large crowd was at the depot when the funeral party arrived, but there was no excitement. A hearse and carriages were in waiting, and the remains were taken at once to the crematory, where everything was found to be in readiness for the incineration. No one was allowed to enter the crematory except the family of the dead girl, some of the Trustees of the Le Moyne estate, and one reporter. At 11:30 o'clock the body was lifted out of the coffin and placed on the iron frame. The features of Miss Hartman were slightly shrunken, but she looked natural and lifelike. Her hair hung loosely around her head, a tiny lock nestling on one cheek. The body was clad in a pure white dress of some material like lawn, and around the neck was a circlet of lilies of the valley. The slight figure was wrapped in a sheet saturated with alum water. At 11:44 the remains were placed in the retort, the door was cemented, and the incineration began. For a second or two there was a slight odor as of burning feathers, which soon passed off. Looking through the hole in the door, the body could be seen to sink a little at first, and the outlines of the figure to blend with the white heat of the retort. At the end of three hours and a half nothing of the body remained but a small heap of ashes, which will be collected and sent to the family. Miss Hartman weighed about eighty pounds, the ultimate remains only a few ounces. Everything passed off smoothly and satisfactorily. The affair is the chief subject of conversation this evening. There is a growing feeling here in favor of cremation.

CAN'T SPARE HIM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PLANO, Ill., Feb. 7.—A well-attended meeting was held here last night for the purpose of influencing Mr. William Deering to retain his extensive harvester-works here. A committee met him to-day, and they have the matter under consideration. The right to occupy any town land was granted him, and he was released from a lawsuit now pending relative to the occupancy of a street.

I. O. O. F.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 7.—Ex-Mayor F. W. Pelton, of Cleveland, has been appointed by Grand Master E. K. Wilcox to fill the unexpired term of the late W. C. Earl, of Toledo, who has filled the position of Secretary of the Grand Lodge I. O. of O. F. for twenty years. The headquarters of the office will be in Cleveland hereafter.

The Best Way.

When a man suffers from kidney disease, liver complaint, piles, or rheumatic pain, his best way to effect restoration to health is by procuring a package of the Kidney-Wort. It regenerates the whole man, without depleting it. Sold by druggists.

Druggists say there is no proprietary article that sells better than Glenn's Sulphur Soap.

LINENS, &c.

BY ORDER OF THE COURT!

Sheriff's Sale

OF THE STOCK OF

Mr. JONATHAN LONGMIRE

IMPORTER OF

LINEN GOODS.

Will Offer This Week 800 Lots of

TABLE LINENS,
NAPKINS,
QUILTS,
TOWELS,
CRASHES,
LINEN HDKFS.,
WASH RAGS,
FLOOR LINENS,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
and CURTAIN NETS,

From the Sheriff Sale of Mr. Jonathan Longmire, Importer of Linen Goods, New York.

200 dozen Genuine Turkey Red Napkins at [illegible] worth 6c.
300 pieces Heavy Cotton Crash at 4c; worth 7c.
2,000 Wash Rags at 3c; worth 6c.
200 dozen All-Linen Towels at 8c, 10c, 12½c, and 15c; worth 12½c, 15c, 18c, and 20c.
200 dozen Bleached and Unbleached Damask Towels extra quality and size, at 15c, 20c, and 25c; worth 25c, 30c, and 35c.
200 dozen Knotted Fringe Towels, special bargains, at 25c; worth 37½c.
200 dozen Elegant Damask Towels, Knotted Fringe and Lace open work, at 37½c, 45c, and 48c; worth 50c, 60c, and 65c.
100 pieces Loom, Dice, and Damask, All-Linen, at 20c, 25c, 30c, and 35c; very cheap.
100 pieces Bleached Damask and Double Damask at 37½c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 65c, and 75c. Extraordinary bargains.
25 pieces Barnsley Bleached Damask, Satin finished, extra quality, 2 yds wide, at 85c, $1, and $1.15; worth $1.10, $1.25, and $1.50.
200 Marseilles Quilts, large size, at $1, $1.10, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, and $2. Special bargains.
500 dozen Napkins, All-Linen, at 60c, 75c, 85c, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, and $2.
1,000 pieces Nottingham Curtain Nets at 7c, 8c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 18c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 50c, and 60c; our own importation; very cheap.
800 pair Nottingham Curtains at $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50, and $5; extra quality.
50 pieces Heavy Striped Stair Linen at 15c; worth 20c.
200 pieces Checked Nainsook at 12½c; worth 20c.
100 pieces White Piques (imported) at 12½c, 15c, 18c, 20c, and 25c; way under regular price.
200 pieces Plain and Fancy Goods, Swiss Mull Bishop Lawns, Jaconets, and Victory Lawns, at 15c, 18c, 20c, and 25c, from the well-known jobbers' stock of Stettauer Bros.; very cheap.
200 dozen Ladies' Full Regular, extra long, Silk Clocked Balbriggan Hose at 25c; worth 35c.
100 dozen Ladies' Balbriggan Hose, extra embroidered and extra long, at 25c; cheap for 37½c.
200 dozen Silk Handkerchiefs at 8c; worth 12½c.

Don't pay regular prices for Goods.
We buy all our Goods in Large Lots, Auction, Bankrupt Stocks, Sheriff, and Forced Cash Sales for spot cash.

☞ Money refunded at all times if Goods are not satisfactory.

BOSTON STORE,
118 & 120 State-st.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

E. Abbott, New York, is at the Sherman.

A. J. Nutting, New York, is at the Palmer.

H. M. Barnes, St. Paul, is at the Gardner.

R. W. Holmes, Ottawa, Ill., is at the Gardner.

E. J. Davis, Philadelphia, is at the Sherman.

A. Andrews, San Francisco, is at the Tremont.

S. P. Wisner, Cedar Rapids, is at the Grand Pacific.

Lieut. A. E. Kilpatrick, U. S. A., is at the Palmer.

D. G. Courtney, Lincoln, Neb., is at the Palmer.

D. W. Maretta, St. Paul, is stopping at the Palmer.

J. H. Stanbrough, London, Eng., is at the Tremont.

J. S. Drake, *Argus*, Rock Island, is at the Sherman.

J. Livermore, Schuyler, Neb., is at the Sherman.

Robert M. Floyd, of New York, is at the Sherman.

D. McVicker, Green Bay, Wis., is at the Sherman.

T. B. Clement, Boston, is registered at the Gardner.

J. T. Fortune, St. Louis, is a guest at the Gardner.

George D. Lincoln, Cedar Rapids, Ia., is at the Palmer.

L. L. Rhodes, Cleveland, O., is staying at the Gardner.

James G. Thompson, Norwich, N. Y., is at the Sherman.

C. A. Broadwater, Montana, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Rev. D. S. Gregory, of Lake Forest, is at the Tremont.

The Rev. Sidney Corbett, Minneapolis, is registered at the Tremont.

George W. Chapman, Newark, N. J., is registered at the Sherman.

Col. J. Gildersleeve, the New York crack rifle-shot, is at the Tremont.

James Mix, Kankakee, and Winslow Herrick, Boston, are at the Grand Pacific.

Herrmann, the magician, and Mlle. Addie, "the woman of the air," are at the Palmer.

W. A. Sharp, H. E. Carter, E. S. Humble, L. Clark, and John Seals, London, Eng., are at the Grand Pacific.

Congressman E. S. Bragg, Fifth Wisconsin District, was at the Tremont House yesterday, on his way to Washington.

Henry Funnell, General Superintendent, and W. H. Pettibone, Assistant General Superintendent, of the Northwestern Grand Trunk Railway, are at the Tremont.

On account of the illness of the Rev. Dr. Holland, the Rt.-Rev. Bishop McLaren will officiate in Trinity Church at the morning service. There will be no early celebration of the Holy Communion or evening service.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (Tribune Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 14 degrees above; 10 a. m., 19; 12 m., 24; 3 p. m., 32; 8 p. m., 29. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.69; 8 p. m., 30.

John Baldwin was run down at 6:30 last evening on the corner of Market and Madison streets by a butcher-wagon owned and driven by William Hawks. He was not very badly injured, and was taken to his home, No. 110 Sebor street.

The Iron-Molders' Union met in secret session last evening in the hall corner of West Twelfth and Waller streets. The regular routine business occupied the attention of the organization during the evening, and nothing of importance was done.

The Union Veteran Club of the Seventh Ward met last evening at No. 283 Blue Island avenue, with Commander Dugind in the chair. A number of new members were voted on, and, after the disposal of the regular business, the Club adjourned for one month.

M. E. Dickson went before Justice Hammer yesterday, and swore out two warrants for the arrest of James Fitzpatrick, who run down and seriously injured a little girl the other day. The charges are assault and battery and reckless driving, and the warrants are made returnable Feb. 14.

Harry Faber, a farmer living at Jefferson, while driving home with his team and wagon at 6:30 last evening was run down by an engine on the Northwestern Railroad track near Canal place, at the Western avenue intersection of the railroad. One of the horses was killed outright, the other was badly injured, and Mr. Faber was considerably bruised.

Two little girls, named Maggie Kelley and Maggie Scully, living at Nos. 3 and 10 Owasco street, yesterday found a newly-born male child, swaddled in cotton batting, in a basket, left lying on the sidewalk in front of No. 229 Western avenue, a saloon kept by John Brown. They took it home to Mrs. Kelley, who wished to care for the little one for a few days.

The resident Alumni of the Delta Fau Delta Fraternity held a meeting Saturday afternoon at the law office of James L. Allen, 95 Dearborn street, for the purpose of making arrangements for organizing an alumni chapter in the city. Among those present were Will Carleton, the poet, W. W. Heckman, W. D. Bishop, M. R. Freshwaters, and others.

Gus Brown, 12 years of age, employed in removing the débris left by the fire at Field's bakery, corner of Washington and Desplaines streets, accidentally fell from a ladder at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and, landing on the floor ten feet below, received two severe scalp wounds. He was attended by a physician, and then sent home to No. 242 West Huron street.

John N. Dunphy, the West Town Collector, received yesterday from the County Clerk the balance of the real-estate books for taxes of 1879. The delinquent taxpayers on personal property are to be served during the coming week with final notice before levy. The collections for the last week have been moderately fair, and the coming week promises to be a busy one.

G. G. Sanborn, General Passenger and Ticket Agent Northern Pacific Railroad, St. Paul; F. N. Finney, General Manager Wisconsin Central Railroad, Milwaukee; W. F. Harris, President Louisville & Memphis Transfer Company, Louisville; B. T. Cable, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, Rock Island; Capt. J. W. Bishop, General Agent Mississippi River & Northern Transportation Company, Keokuk, are at the Grand Pacific.

A horse attached to a buggy belonging to Samuel Beers took fright at 1:45 yesterday afternoon while standing in front of No. 135 Washington street, and running away collided with R. Barber's horse and buggy at the corner of La Salle and Washington streets. The latter vehicle was toppled over, and Mr. Barber thrown out violently to the pavement. He was slightly injured about the face, and was taken to his home on Twenty-second street, near Cottage Grove avenue.

M. F. Wissing, a druggist doing business at the corner of Paulina and West Twenty-second streets, is prosecuting a quiet search for a package containing $1,800 in 4 per cent bonds and $165 cash, which he thinks was stolen out of his safe on the 3d of February while he was absent from home. The safe was opened and the package abstracted, and Mr. Wissing is sure it was taken by some one thoroughly acquainted with the premises. Friday he swore out a search warrant for the entire building, and made active search for the package, but failed to find it. The police say Mrs. Wissing has undoubtedly put it where her husband cannot find it.

Mathias Hufsise, the old man whom his intended son-in-law "schlacht an de head mit a brickstein," was very low yesterday, and his recovery is not expected. One of the physicians attending him was yesterday in favor of sending the old man to the County Hospital, but the other would not consent to it, as in his belief Hufsise was too low to be removed, and if it was undertaken he could not possibly survive. Consciousness has not yet been restored, and the only facts concerning the affray which have been ascertained thus far were furnished by the girl Christina, who is betrothed to Zehler. The stammering youth who injured Hufsise is still a prisoner at the Armory.

There is now on exhibition at O'Brien's gallery a number of oil paintings and pen-and-ink studies from the studio of Col. James Fairman, an American artist, now located in London. Those of our older citizens who remember the contributions he was accustomed to annually make to the exhibitions at the Crosby Art-Gallery in ante-fire days, will doubtless take advantage of the present opportunity to inspect the examples of his later method, which he calls "eclectic," the appellation given "to a school based upon comprehensive study in the various leading academic methods of Europe, with a superadded course in the relative sciences, and also in the philosophy of fine art; upon the ground that manipulative dexterity must be allied to mental power and cultivation, in making the art of painting what it should be—worthy of a place among the learned professions."

The collection of taxes for the year 1879 progresses rapidly in the South Town. Collector Rees will close his books on the 10th day of March, and, as he has now all the real-estate warrants covering the property within the city limits in South Chicago, he expects large receipts during the remainder of his term. All the banks, both National and State, and private bankers, have paid their taxes except two. The First National Bank paid $25,800; Burley & Tyrrell, $1,253.38; W. F. Storey, $1,090; Lord, Stoutenburg & Co., $1,433.40; Field, Benedict & Co., $1,146.72; Lyon & Healy, $1,146.72; Seeberger & Breakey, $1,433.40; the American Express Company, $4,200. It may not be generally understood by the taxpayers that a penalty of 1 per cent per month will be added to both real and personal property returned delinquent by the Collector, and taxpayers can save this penalty and additional costs charged by the County Treasurer if they pay their taxes promptly.

The entertainment given under the auspices of the Chicago Academy of Design last evening at Hershey Hall by Mr. T. J. Mapes was well attended, and the audience was such as the receptions and other entertainments of the Academy bring out. Mr. Mapes' lecture was full of interest, not only to the lovers of art, but to all who appreciate the past history of Rome and the many relics left to us of the wonderful city. For nearly two hours the most beautiful views were presented to the audience in such rapid succession that one could only wonder how such charming effects could be produced with such rapidity. Mr. Mapes' familiarity with his subject would seem to indicate not only an actual residence in Rome, but a thorough study of its past history. The views were projected by the oxy-hydrogen light, and were fully equal, if not superior, to any ever produced in Chicago, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Mapes will favor Chicago audiences with more lectures of the same kind.

Some people up in the Deering street district yesterday raised a row which required to suppress it the police and the Superintendent of Streets, William Fogarty. It appears that the Union Rolling-Mills Company recently bought a tract of land just south of their present mills at the corner of Ashland and Archer avenues, intending to erect thereon some new blast-furnaces. They began laying a railroad over the new tract yesterday, and along in the afternoon the citizens in the vicinity came out en masse to prevent it. It was claimed that the railroad was being laid over a lot not belonging to the Company, and also through an alley dedicated to public use. The alley was not apparent, however, until the maps were consulted, where it was found clearly laid out, and running along near what were known as Mulligan and Thirty-third streets. The progress of the railroad was stopped by Superintendent Fogarty, and a policeman left in charge to protect the rights of the citizens. Thereupon the trouble ceased, and the Rolling-Mills Company are seeking some way of overcoming the difficulty.

OPERA-BOUFFE.

"Giroflé-Girofla" was given last evening at Haverly's, to one of the largest houses of the week. Paola Marié personated the dual heroine, and Capoul was the *Marasquin*. Their characterizations were very good, in point of both vocalism and action. The other leading parts were all well taken, and the entertainment was a thoroughly satisfactory one, as was clearly evinced by the enthusiasm of the audience. To-night—the last of the season—"La Belle Helène" will be presented.

THE TENNESSEEANS

gave an entertainment at Central Music-Hall last evening, according to announcement, under the auspices of Company I, First Regiment I. N. G. The result of the undertaking was gratifying in the extreme, although the boys might have done a great deal better had they not been quite so modest. The Committee having the matter in charge first engaged the smaller hall, upon the supposition that this would be as large a space as they could fill; but by noon yesterday every seat had been taken, and still the applicants came. Accordingly, the managers of Central Hall allowed the company to use the large hall, and there was a large audience, although the immense auditorium was not filled. This company, as the letter indicates, was one of the last to be organized in the regiment, and it was the very last to secure its quota of men. It has always been in debt, but by the effort put forth, culminating last night, the indebtedness is entirely removed, and the command is now upon an equal footing with the other companies. The members cleared about $175 by the concert. This company is commanded by Capt. C. R. E. Koch.

THE THIRTEENTH-WARD REPUBLICAN

Club held a well-attended meeting last night at Benz's Hall, No. 755 West Lake street, Dr. A. W. Gray in the chair. The resignation of S. L. Hayes, as President of the Club, was received, and a vote of thanks tendered to the gentleman for his past services. Mr. Hayes resigned because he has recently moved out of the ward. An amendment to the constitution, relative to the appointment of canvassers for each precinct to thoroughly work up the ward, was read and referred to a committee, who will report at the next meeting. A good many accessions were made to the membership, after which the Club proceeded to the election of officers, with the following result: President, W. A. Phelps; First Vice-President, A. W. Gray; Second Vice-President, D. W. Bosley; Secretary, Charles F. Foerster; Treasurer, J. H. Arnold. Executive Committee—First Precinct, W. C. Stevenson; Second, A. Bradley; Third, F. S. Baird; Fourth, J. A. Buchon; at large, J. L. Bennett. The Club then adjourned.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.

An adjourned meeting of the Second-Hand Furniture Dealers' Association was held last evening at the corner of Fifth avenue and Randolph street. In the absence of the President, Mr. Charles Gordon occupied the chair. It was reported that twenty-five members had joined the Association and paid their initiation fee since the last meeting. The Committee appointed at a previous meeting to prepare a petition and amended ordinance presented the same. The petition set forth in detail the grievances of the trade. They objected to the increase of the license from $27 to $100 per annum, and to the provision requiring a daily report to the Police Department of the business done during the previous day. The amended ordinance which has been prepared provided that second-hand furniture dealers should pay a license of $27 per annum, and defined the hours within which goods should be received. It contained strict provisions that second-hand clothing and jewelry should not be taken in, and that no pawnbroking should be carried on by persons doing business under second-hand furniture licenses. It was also provided that all purchases should be recorded in a book which is to be open to the inspection of the police at any time, and that no goods should be bought from minors, persons intoxicated, or known thieves. In effect, it was the old ordinance, except that a separate license for furniture dealers was asked for. The petition and ordinance were approved by the meeting and will be presented to the Council Monday evening. A great many wholesale furniture-dealers and merchants have signed the petition. The next meeting will be held Wednesday evening at the same place. The general drift of the discussion was that a broad distinction must be made between the second-hand furniture men and the old-clothes dealers, pawnbrokers, and junk-dealers.

COUNTY-BUILDING.

The Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts yesterday audited some bills and decided to purchase a supply of drugs for the Jail Dispensary from H. A. Hurlbut & Co.

The Finance Committee yesterday decided to recommend to the Board that the contract for printing and engraving the refunding bonds be awarded to the Western Bank-Note Engraving Company at their bid of $1,250.

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

The Committee on Public Charities yesterday decided to recommend that the contracts for supplies for the various county institutions for the next two months should be awarded as follows: Groceries, Sprague, Warner & Co.; dry goods, A. T. Stewart & Co.; boots and shoes, Doggett, Bassett & Hills; lumber, Peshtigo Lumber Company. The Committee Clerk was instructed to notify the bread and meat contractors that hereafter the Board would insist that the bread and meat tickets should be kept distinct, and that no trading of one for the other would be allowed. Many complaints having been made that the present meat contractor, F. W. Bipper, has located his store so far out of the way that the persons receiving relief have to travel from two to five miles to obtain their poor dole of meat, it was decided to notify Bipper that he must open a store down-town. His present place is on Eighteenth street and Wabash avenue, which is decidedly inconvenient for poor persons dwelling on Blue Island and Milwaukee avenues, and it is sought to compel Bipper to establish a store in the vicinity of the County Agent's office. The understanding when the contract was awarded was that Bipper should establish two, three, or four stores in various parts of the city for the accommodation of the people receiving orders, but so far he has forced every one to travel south to his main store. This entails almost on every one an expense of 10 cents for car-fare, or a walk of from two to five miles. It is said that Bipper declares it is not specified in his contract that he shall open branch stores as required, and that he refuses to do so. However this may be, he pledged himself to deliver the meat at points to be designated by the Board or the County Agent, and if he goes back on his agreement he is liable to have an unhealthy time, for the Committee mean business.

Another interesting question which came up incidentally yesterday was the bill of Pat O'Donnel for meat supplied after his contract had expired and before the new one was let. Pat, with old-time confidence (the vulgar call it cheek), has turned in a bill at the rate of six cents per pound. His contract price last year was about four cents, and Bipper's figures are even lower. It was suggested at the meeting yesterday that he might as well have made it 10 cents, and for that matter there is no reason why he should not have charged 25 cents per pound. As it is, the probabilities are that he will wait a while before he gets six.

THE CITY-HALL.

The police and firemen will be paid 75 per cent of their January salary Tuesday.

The school-teachers were paid their January salaries in cash yesterday, and also the janitors and engineers,—amounting to about $65,000.

The Mayor yesterday revoked the hack-license of John Adiam, which is No. 74. It appears that he is the individual who conveyed the thieves to the jewelry-store on Milwaukee avenue, which was robbed a week or more ago. He gets off easy, for, under the statutes, he is equally culpable with the robbers. This is a day of reform, however.

Among the building-permits issued yesterday was one to M. Unger to erect a two-story store and dwelling, No. 38 South Franklin street, to cost $4,000.

The Treasurer yesterday received $1,683 from the Water Department and $93 from the Controller. The South Side Collector paid in $7,000 in scrip.

It is complained that Nos. 16, 18, and 20 Third avenue are giving out a bad odor on account of being occupied in the basement by chemical works. The matter is to be looked into.

Complaints have been made of late that the varnish factory on the Lake Shore drive was emitting offensive odors. Dr. De Wolf visited the establishment yesterday and was unable to discover any offenses of any kind.

Four carriage-loads of police and Aldermanic corporosity made the annual tour of inspection of the police stations yesterday afternoon. As usual, they found everything about the stations neat and clean, and, at different places along the route, sampled the beverages in which the policemen sometimes indulge, and pronounced them good and wholesome. They all thought the city wanted more policemen.

The case of the Illinois Drying Company came up again Saturday morning before Judge Jameson. Corporation Counsel Adams asked for a decree so as to be able to take an appeal to the Appelate Court, if desired. Mr. Richberg appeared for the complainant, and said that Mr. Storrs had not yet returned from Washington, and he wanted the matter postponed. It was accordingly put over until to-morrow, when Mr. Storrs is expected back.

The Finance Committee was to have met yesterday to have completed its labors on the estimates, but it did not, owing to the inability of the clerks in the Controller's office to prepare the report upon which it had so far agreed. The object of the meeting was to review what had been done and pass upon some items omitted, etc., but, finding that nothing could be done, the completing of the report was deferred until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, North, was called for yesterday, but the members, except Ald. Wetterer and McCaffrey, appeared to be otherwise engaged. They were to consider, among other things, the improvement of Clybourn avenue, and a number of those interested were present. Nothing was done, of course, but the property-owners in attendance took advantage of the situation and expressed themselves quite freely. They think that they have not been treated fairly by the Committee in more ways than one, but they ought not to complain very loudly, for they appear to be divided among themselves. Another meeting of the Committee is announced for to-morrow.

FEDERAL AFFAIRS.

Five thousand dollars in gold was paid out yesterday.

The exports of alcohol yesterday footed up 250 barrels.

The Assistant-Treasurer yesterday disbursed $2,000 and received $7,000 in silver.

The internal-revenue collections yesterday amounted so $28,204. Of this sum $23,767 came from spirits, $2,527 from tobacco and cigars, and $1,711 from beer.

The gaugers of this collection district have appointed Louis F. Jacobs as their delegate to the National Gaugers' Convention, which meets at Washington March 8.

John Ryan, of No. 660 South Halsted, who was sentenced some time since for a violation of the revenue regulations, was yesterday arrested and committed in default of a fine of $10.

The following dutiable goods were received at the Custom-House yesterday: J. Turner, 100 boxes tin plate; B. P. & C. E. Baker, 500 sacks salt; Parkhurst & Wilkinson, 2,056 bars iron; Rothschild, Schroeder & Eliel, 71 bales leaf tobacco. The collections amounted to $1,660.

A Milwaukee correspondent writes to know which country is responsible in cases where a registered letter is lost in transit from this to a foreign country. The Government does not make good the loss of registered letters in any case, the registration being only to assist in the identification and safe-carriage of a letter, and to fix the responsibility of its loss.

PROPERTY-OWNERS.

DISCUSSING PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

A meeting of property-holders of the Eighth Ward who are anxious to secure an appropriation for a viaduct over the tracks of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad at Harrison street was held last evening in the saloon at No. 151 West Harrison street. There were about twenty-five present. Ex-Ald. Bateham was called on to preside. Ald. Frank Lawler made a statement as to the present condition of the viaduct question before the Council. He referred to the fact that no appropriations for viaducts have been included in the estimates at present submitted, and that there were urgent requests for viaducts at Polk, Twelfth, North Halsted, and Sangamon streets, at figures ranging from $30,000 to $100,000. The viaduct at Harrison street is estimated to cost only $26,000, of which the city's part will only be about $16,000. Remarks were also made of the same tenor by Messrs. Lussem and Bradley. A resolution was adopted praying the Council to make an appropriation for a viaduct which should be a protection and benefit to property and pedestrians, and asking that the viaduct be granted without delay. The Chairman appointed Messrs. Lussem, Bradley, Fitzgerald, Brabrook, and Clifford to act as a committee to press the matter before the Council in conjunction with the President and Secretary. Mr. Bateham addressed the meeting, advocating the urgency upon the Council of the ordinance allowing the construction of a central depot at Madison street. The committee were so instructed, and the meeting adjourned to Tuesday evening.

DESPLAINES STREET PAVEMENT.

About a dozen of the property-owners on South Desplaines street, between Monroe and Harrison, met at No. 243 on the first-mentioned thoroughfare last evening, and discussed the question, "What shall we do with reference to the assessment for a pavement?" Two views were expressed. One, which was upheld by three or four, was that, the property-owners having once paved the street and turned it over to the city authorities, it was the duty of the latter to pave it thereafter, taking the money out of the General Fund, or, if necessary, raising it by taxation. The absurdity of this position was pointed out by Mr. M. B. Harrison, the Chairman, who called attention to the fact that the law was that the property benefited should pay for the improvement. The advocates of the proposition then said, if they had to pay, there was no use in making any fuss. The other party were in favor of fighting the assessment in the courts, not with the hope or expectation of annulling it, but solely to gain time,—to have the use of $150 or $200 for two years at 7 or 8 per cent, the legal expenses being estimated at about $2 a lot. After an hour's talk, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Newman, Rooney, Felsenthal, Goodman, and Harrison, was appointed to consult a lawyer. The kind of pavement was next discussed, and the committee was empowered to report as to the advisability of substituting macadam for wooden blocks, and to prepare a petition to the Council asking that the change be made, for adoption or rejection at a meeting to be held at the same place next Saturday night.

UNDERGROUND WIRES.

THE ULTIMATE RESULT OF TELEGRAPH LINES IN THE CITY.

For some time past the American District Telegraph Company have been trying the experiment of underground wires in the tunnels. These have been so successful, and the difficulties so completely surmounted, that they have decided to try a more decisive experiment. They are all ready to begin the work of laying a series of cables of 600 wires in the alley running from La Salle street to Fifth avenue, between Washington and Madison streets. They believe that they have successfully solved the problem, at least for short circuits, but, to make assurance doubly sure, will make the present experiment as a preliminary step toward laying all their wires under ground. They use one-and-one-fourth inch iron pipes, which will hold about fifty wires. Each wire is wrapped with cotton tape, and this again with a thin spiral wire, the whole being closely wound with cotton tape. Each spiral is connected with the earth, and forms a ground connection. It is believed that the lightning from the air will follow the spiral and thus be conducted in safety. The pipes are laid with the ends nearly on a level, and are filled with clear parrafine. Mr. Firman, the General Manager, is confident that this plan will work successfully, although it could not be adopted on long circuits where the wires are carried in the air outside the city, for in that case the spirals would attract the outside electricity and probably burn the cables. While the experiment in the tunnel has been successful, it is impossible to tell what the induction will amount to when the cables are really laid under ground. In case the experiment proves successful it will be extended throughout the city, in case right of way is secured. There are several plans for carrying the pipes through the streets under the gutters, but the most popular plan is the proposition to have the city condemn a right of way under the sidewalks, with manholes at convenient points. This would be no inconvenience to those having cellars under the walks, as the pipes would be laid immediately under the flags, and would take up but little room. The cables and pipes are being made for the present experiment, and work will be commenced as soon as the Council gives the necessary permission.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

The Trustees met in the village office Tuesday evening, and besides auditing the monthly bills, and receiving a petition for a sewer along Maple avenue, did nothing of importance.

Mr. George Dunoon has materially enhanced his popularity with the student community by becoming the permanent donor of the "Dunoon Prize" of $25, for the best oration by a member of the Adelphic Society.

The Rev. G. C. Noyes, D. D., will conduct the regular morning and evening services in the Presbyterian Church. The evening sermon will be the third of the series on "Evidences of Christianity."

The Rev. R. M. Hatfield will preach this morning and evening in the First Methodist Church.

The Rev. G. R. Pierce will preach this morning in the Baptist Church, and then will give his customary lecture.

The morning and evening services in the Congregational Church will be conducted by the Rev. A. J. Scott.

Last Thursday evening was children's night at the Social Club, and a gay night it was, too. At about 8 o'clock the children of nearly all the members came in procession from the ante-room in mask. All were beautiful, and some unique, from the stately cavalier, with his sword and plume, to Cupid, in the person of a youngster hardly more than able to travel. Undel the direction of Prof. De Long, the children indulged in dancing for a time, when supper was served, and they retired. The older people were then in their turn feasted, and made to forget the passing hours by a merry dance.

Mrs. William Blanchard gave a lunch party to a very large number of her friends Wednesday evening.

The Melancholy Club gave an elegant party at the Avenue House Friday evening. The "Melancholy Groan" was suppressed long enough to allow all present to have a very enjoyable time.

LOCAL ITEMS.

"My dear children," said a Sunday-school teacher, "the greatest of our heroes, the noblest men, the highest scholars could never tell a lie. Now could any of you tell one?" and the answer "You bet," from a tow-headed youth on the front seat nearly knocked her spectacles off.

A year-old infant can clamber upon chairs and tables without falling, but when its mother puts it in a high chair at the table, and fastens it in so securely that she thinks nothing less than a Western blizzard can upset it, the youngster will manage, without the slightest effort, to fall out of its seat and break an arm or fracture its skull.

Although there is a marked advance on all classes of merchandise, the popular prices ever known to prevail at the Fair, corner State and Adams streets, will be maintained, thanks to its enterprising proprietor, Mr. E. J. Lehmann, who, in anticipation of a "boom," secured for his patrons a cool half million dollars' worth of rare bargains in goods of all kinds early last summer, and which are now daily arriving.

An exchange says: "A cow needs as much currying as a horse, and the result will be found in the milk-pail." Of course it will, if a man is fool enough to set the milk-pail under the cow while he is currying her. The best way is to turn the pail bottom up or leave it at the house till you are done currying.

The best possible proof of the excellence of the Kimball piano is the fact that over 46,000 are now in use, and in every instance giving perfect satisfaction.

An Irishman, having signed the pledge, was charged soon afterwards with having drank. "'Twas me absentmindedness," said Pat, "an' a habit I have of talkin' wid meself. I sed to meself, sez I, 'Pat, coom in an' have a dhrink.' 'No, zer,' sez I, 'I've sworn of.' 'Thin I'll dhrink alone,' sez I to meself. 'An' I'll wait for yez outside,' sez I. An' whin meself cum out, faith an' he was dhrunk."

The only prize medal awarded at the Centennial for homeopathic medicines was to Boericke & Tafel, of New York and Philadelphia, who have a branch pharmacy at 35 Clark street, Chicago.

"See that my grave's kept green," he warbled under the window of his fair one's domicile, one pleasant night last week. "I'll tend to the grave business, young man," shouted her enraged paternal ancestor, as he poked an old musket out of the second-story window. No more concert that evening.

Dr. Justin Hayes, No. 167 Wabash avenue, Chicago, discovered a successful treatment for diphtheria over twenty years ago. Treatment and prescription, 30 cents.

"Oh! I'm just delighted with George," said a soft-hearted maiden to an older and more matter-of-fact brother. "He's just too sweet for anything. The last time he was here he was so full of fun; didn't you think so, brother?" "He may be full of fun, sister, but he acted more to me as if he was full of beer." A tableau and a sharp slam of the parlor-door closes the scene.

During the ensuing week the office of the Prosser Car Company, 129 La Salle street, will be open until 9 o'clock p. m.

Miss Maynard, the richest young lady of England, who has just made her entrance in society at a grand party at her seat in Essex, has an income of $100,000 a year. Arrangements have been made for a large number of excursion parties to go to Europe next summer.

Some of the cures effected by Dr. D'Unger's Cinchona-Rubra treatment in cases of female weakness and debility are almost miraculous, and it is the only remedy for drunkenness.

A can of Boston baked beans exploded in a soldier's hand at Leavenworth on Tuesday, and took off two fingers. We don't doubt it at all. Recruits are always getting hurt by carelessly handling fixed ammunition.

Don't buy your valentines until you have seen Smith's beautiful selection at 122 Dearborn street. They beat 'em all.

The Royal family of England has generously contributed $15,000 to relieve the present distress in Ireland. It won't be long, however, before Ireland will be called upon to raise ten times that sum to support the Royal family.

Nothing ever discovered equals the compound cubebs cigarets prepared by Gale & Blocki as a remedy for catarrh or colds.

It would seem that a tattoo mark on an English Prince's nose makes much greater difference than an inch on anybody's else.

Only a few more days remain for the young man to decide on the color and form of his valentine.

OBITUARY.

Death of Maj. Douglas Pope, of Springfield, Ill., Deputy-Clerk of the United States District Court.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 7.—This community was startled this afternoon by the death of Maj. Douglas Pope, Deputy-Clerk of the United States District Court. His brother-in-law, George P. Bowen, Clerk of the Court, died of pneumonia Monday, after a brief illness, and Maj. Pope was attacked by the same disease Tuesday, but was not supposed to be in danger. Deceased was 38 years of age. He was a son of the Hon. William Pope, for many years Clerk of the United States Courts; a grandson of Judge John Pope, a member of Congress from the Territory of Illinois, and the first Judge of the United States District Court here; and was a nephew of Gen. John Pope, of the regular army. He entered the regular army at the outbreak of the War, and served with distinction on the staff of Gen. Pope. Maj. Pope carried the order to Fitz-John Porter about which there has been so much controversy, and it was mainly upon his testimony that Porter was convicted. After the War he served in the regular army until about eight years ago, having been stationed during that time in nearly all the Western States and Territories. For the past five years he has been connected with the Court here. Maj. Pope was a gallant soldier and a genial gentleman, a favorite with every one, and without an enemy. He leaves a wife, a daughter of Gen. Sibley, of St. Paul, and three young children.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., Feb. 7.—Dr. Milton F. Collins, a prominent physician of this city, died this morning of pneumonia at the age of 65 years. He has been engaged in the practice of medicine here for thirty-seven years, and was well known and highly esteemed. The medical fraternity met this evening and passed resolutions of sympathy and regret.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—On the death returns to-day were the names of three bankers—namely: James Madison Jones, age 71; William Hammel Milton, age 70; and George S. Nelson, age 70.

THE BICYCLE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—David Stanton, of England, won the bicycle race to-night for the purse and championship of America. He made fifty miles in 3 hours 6 minutes and 1¼ seconds.

The Eldredge Sewing-Machine.—It leads the world, and is the best for you to buy. Sold on monthly payments. 199 State street.

NO FANCY PRICES—Best set teeth, $8; filling ½ rates. McChesney Bros., Clark and Randolph-sts.

The sweetest breath of fragrance is folded in Dawson's cigars. 211 State street.

Every mother should keep in the house a box of Buck & Rayner's cold cream.

ENGAGEMENTS.

SHOENBORG—MEYERS—The engagement of the boarding-house keeper, Mrs. Sarah Meyers, to the Sunday-school teacher, Mr. Levy Shoenborg, is announced.

MARRIAGES.

AUSTIN—RUSSELL—In Wakeeney, Kas., Jan. 28, 1880, at the residence of the bride's father, Maj. E. Russell, formerly of Evanston, Ill., by the Rev. Allen S. Bush, Miss Mate Russell and Mr. Harry S. Austin, of Chicago. No cards.

WALLACE—McCURDY—In this city, at St. Mary's Church, Feb. 5, 1880, by the Rev. Father Hayes, Mr. M. G. Wallace and Miss Mary McCurdy, all of Chicago.

MALCOM—GILLMORE—Feb. 4, 1880, Mr. Samuel Malcom and Miss Isabella M. Gillmore.

FOSTER—PERKINS—Feb. 2, in the parlors of the First Baptist Church, by the Rev. George C. Lorimer, D. D., Miss Gracie H. Perkins and Walter E. Foster, both of Chicago. No cards.

DEATHS.

TRIER—Mrs. Trier, wife of Jacob Trier, at her home, North Northfield.
Funeral Tuesday forenoon. Teams from Sherner & Dearfield's Tuesday forenoon.

RUSSELL—John Russell, Jan. 15, at McRae, Ga., on his way to Jacksonville, Fla., from Chicago, Ill., for his health.

SINCLAIR—On the 6th inst., at her residence, 173 South Hoyne-av., of typhoid pneumonia, Mary A., beloved wife of D. D. Sinclair.
The funeral services will be held at the residence, 173 South Hoyne-av., Sunday, the 8th inst., at 12 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited. Carriages to Rosehill.

SANBORN—Feb. 2, of congestion of the brain, Lillie E., youngest daughter of William H. and Esther Sanborn, aged 15 years and 10 months.
☞Boston, Baltimore, and Sycamore, Ill., papers please copy.

BARCLAY—The funeral service of Mr. Daniel Barclay will be held at Centenary M. E. Church this morning at 10 o'clock sharp, before the regular church service. Dr. H. W. Thomas will officiate. Carriages to Rosehill Cemetery.

KEATING—Feb. 5, at her late residence, 129 West Sixteenth-st., Katie Keating, aged 2 years and 13 days.
Funeral Sunday at 1 o'clock, by cars to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

HARRINGTON—Feb. 7, Mrs. C. L. Harrington, 232 Curtis-st., beloved wife of H. Harrington, aged 54 years and 3 months.
Funeral by carriages to Rosehill Monday, Feb. 9. Friends are invited.
☞San Francisco, Cal., papers please copy.

NORRIS—Suddenly, at Deadwood, D. T., George T. Norris, oldest son of George H. Norris, of Spring Garden, Fla., and brother of Mrs. Dr. Cameron, of this city.
Remains will be brought home to Ottawa for interment.

NORTON—Feb. 6, Michael Edward, youngest child of James and Winnifred Norton, of convulsions, aged 4 years and 3 months.
Funeral to-day, by cars to Calvary Cemetery, from 309 West Huron-st.

WILD—In this city, Feb. 7, Mary Burnett Wild, mother of Mrs. N. M. McCarty, aged 46 years.
Funeral from 8 South Ann-st., Monday, at 1 o'clock p. m., to Rosehill Cemetery for interment.

SNETHEN—In this city, Feb. 6, Nicholas C. Snethen, aged 62 years.
Remains taken to Princeton, Ind., for interment.

O'CONNOR—Feb. 7, of pneumonia, James O'Connor.
Funeral from 2 East Fourteenth-st., to Calvary Cemetery, by train Monday, Feb. 9.

DRIVER—Frank W., at Minneapolis, Feb. 5, of consumption, only son of Thomas and Frances Driver, of this city.
Funeral Sunday, Feb. 8, at 1 o'clock p. m., from Centenary Church, by carriages to Rosehill. Friends of the family are invited.
☞Boston papers please copy.

HIGGINS—Feb. 7, of diphtheria, Edward Emmett, son of John C. and Rose A. Higgins, aged 9 years and 11 months.
Funeral from residence, 183 North Curtis-st., Monday, Feb. 9, at 1 p. m.
☞Toronto and Little Rock papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A JOINT MEETING OF THE OFFICERS OF THE Second Regiment Battery and First Regiment Cavalry at the Grand Pacific Hotel Club Room to-day, at 3 p. m. sharp. Business of importance.

NOTICE—THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF the butchers and packing-house laboring-men at Bohemian Hall, 74 and 76 West Taylor-st., Monday at 2 o'clock p. m. No skilled labor included in the notice. Reporters cordially invited. Signed by 100 members of the Union.

NEW COVENANT LODGE, I. O. G. T., WILL GIVE an old English tea party in Avenue Hall, 159 Twenty-second-st., Monday evening, commencing at 6:30 o'clock.

THERE WILL BE A SPECIAL MEETING OF the members and friends of the Union Catholic Library at the rooms of the Association this afternoon at 3 o'clock. A full attendance is requested, as matters of importance will be presented to the meeting.

THE CITIZENS' LEAGUE FOR THE SUPPRESSION of the Sale of Liquor to Minors will hold a mass-meeting this evening in the First Congregational Church, corner Washington and Ann-sts. Prof. Boardman, Prof. Forster, T. T. Elmendorf, Arnold Heap, A. Paxton, and Miss L. E. Kimball will take part.

THE CHICAGO UNION VETERAN CLUB WILL hold their regular monthly meeting at their rooms, Grand Pacific Hotel, to-morrow evening at 7:30 o'clock.

THE REV. T. ENRIGHT WILL LECTURE THIS evening on Spiritism, Ghosts, etc., at St. Patrick's Church, corner of Desplaines and Adams-st., for the benefit of St. Joseph's Hospital.

THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR the Hibernian Rifle ball at the Exposition Building, St. Patrick's night, will meet at Burke's Hotel Thursday evening, at 7:30 p. m.

SUITS AND COSTUMES.

SPECIAL Announcement.

OWING TO THE

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS

OF THE

PARISIAN SUIT CO.,

They are obliged to

Enlarge Their Premises,

And will have to close their Store to do so. Previous to our closing, however, we have

DETERMINED TO SELL

Every Suit we have in stock if possible, and have marked down our entire stock just one-half, or

Over $10,000.

A large number of Suits in different styles, that cost from $13 to $18, will be closed out at $8.

Suits that formerly sold for $20 will be sold for $10.

20 Black Silk Walking Suits, former price $50, will be closed out for $25. The Silk in these Suits cost $1.75 per yd.

10 Elegant Walking Suits, plain Silk Velvet Skirts, will be offered for $20—former price, $50.

Black Cashmere Suits, all Wool, $12.

Silk Warp Henrietta Mourning Suits, trimmed with Crape, cost $40, marked down to $20.

Several Black Silk Train Costumes that cost from $100 to $175, will be sold for $65.

Remember, this is the grandest opportunity to purchase an Elegant Suit for a merely nominal price, that has ever occurred in this city, and no lady should fail to examine the extraordinary inducements we offer at this closing sale, which will commence on

MONDAY MORNING, Feb. 9,

And will continue until our store is closed.

PARISIAN SUIT CO.,

Cor. State and Monroe-sts.,

UNDER PALMER HOUSE.

"THE FAIR."

LOOK OUT!

WE ARE GOING TO

Use the Knife

AND

WITHOUT MERCY

TO ANY ONE,

CUT THE PRICES

RIGHT IN TWO.

E. J. LEHMANN

Has the Largest and Finest Stock in the City,

Bought at Sheriffs' Sales,
Bought at Assignees' Sales
Bought at Forced Sales,

FROM

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, JOBBERS, AND DEALERS

At Half Its Value!

Every Department Filled to Its Utmost Capacity with the CHOICEST OF GOODS.

We have bought and contracted for over $100,000 worth of Goods from Manufacturers and Importers at old prices, which are arriving daily, and will be retailed at Our Old Popular Prices WITHOUT ANY ADVANCE.

Are you aware that most all the Manufacturers have formed a POOL COMBINATION for getting exorbitant prices for their Goods? But we defy them, and still will sell the following Goods at Our Old and Reliable Prices:

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Fine Decorated Japanned Ware, Pressed and Pieced Tinware, Shelf Hardware, Wooden and Willow-ware, Brushes, Brooms, and Dusters, Fine Imported Glassware, Majolica Ware, Parian Ware, French Rustic Ware, Bohemian Glassware, Crockery, Imported and Domestic Lamps, Brackets, Frames, Mirrors, etc., etc., retailed at less than jobbers' prices.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Finest line of Neckwear in the city at 50 cents on the dollar. Collars, Cuffs, Shirts, Overalls, Suspenders, etc., etc.

BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Ladies', Gents', Misses', Children's, and Infants' Shoes retailed at less than any other house in the city.

STATIONERY.

Just having bought at a forced sale Bound Books, Memorandum Books, Writing Materials, etc., etc., we will sell them at half the usual price.

LEATHER DEPARTMENT.

Ladies' and Gents' Satchels, Pocketbooks, Card Cases, Shawl Straps, etc., at way down prices.

Bird Cages retailed at 25 per cent less than they cost to manufacture.

TOY DEPARTMENT.

Toys, Japanese Goods, and Musical Instruments at 15 per cent less than our cost.

LADIES' FURNISHING DEP'T.

Extraordinary Bargains in Laces, Embroideries, Fichus, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Ruching, Corsets, Fine Imported and Domestic Hosiery, Ladies' White Underwear, latest styles. Do not forget our popular Kid Glove and Ribbon Cases. Big job in Table Linen, Napkins, and Towels.

SILVERWARE DEPARTMENT.

Casters, Cake Baskets, Trays, Tea and Table Spoons, Knives and Forks, manufactured by Rogers Bros., Meriden Britannia Co., Aurora Silver Plate Co., Webster Manufacturing Co., etc., retailed at less than combination prices.

VELVET FRAMES.

Biggest Drive of the season in the latest and most fashionable new designs in Velvet Frames, Stereoscopes, Views, Panels, Decorations, etc.

PERFUMERY AND SOAPS.

Double and Triple Extracts, Soaps, Powders, and Ladies' Toilet Articles from all the different manufacturers in the United States at just half the drug-store prices.

JEWELRY DEPARTMENT.

Latest Novelties in Gold and Rolled-Plate Jewelry is one of our specialties. Immense stock Simular Diamonds, set in Gold, Rolled-Plate, and Fire-Gilt, in latest styles; in Ladies' Eardrops and Breastpins, Scarf Rings, Finger Rings, Sleeve Buttons, Lockets, etc. These Simular Diamonds cannot be detected by the sharpest dealers unless examined very closely. They are the finest imitation ever made.

OUR POPULAR CANDY DEP'T.

Fresh Broken, Molasses, Peanut, American Mixed, and Best French Mixed Candies, guaranteed pure, retailed at just half what others ask.

Don't fail to visit and take a stroll through this famous and POPULAR LADIES' RESORT, and examine the unprecedented bargains we are offering in every department, for never before have we had on exhibition such unique and rare novelties.

E. J. LEHMANN,

"THE FAIR,"

196, 198, AND 200 STATE-ST.,

61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71 and 73 Adams-st.

Wholesale Department,

203 and 205 Wabash-av.

Send for our New Price-List.

HAIR RESTORATIVE.

THE Admiration OF THE WORLD.

A NOTABLE EVENT!

Mrs. S. A. Allen's WORLD'S Hair Restorer IS PERFECTION.

A Noble Record: near Half a Century.

Established 1832. Improved 1879.

The nature of the great improvement is in its wonderful life-giving properties to faded or falling hair, and MORE QUICKLY CHANGING GRAY OR WHITE HAIR to its natural youthful COLOR and BEAUTY.

IT IS NOT A DYE.

It requires only a few applications to restore gray hair to its youthful color and lustrous beauty, and induce luxuriant growth, and its occasional use is all that is needed to preserve it in its highest perfection and beauty. DANDRUFF is quickly and permanently removed.

Sold by all Druggists, $1.25 Per Bottle.

MANUFACTORIES AND SALESROOMS:

114 and 116 Southampton Row, London, Eng.
37 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris, France.
35 Barclay-st. and 40 Park-Place, New York.

VINEGAR.

ADULTERATION!

In a recent article in the Chicago Tribune on the adulteration of food Mr. Angell, of Boston, and the eminent Professors of Chemistry, Messrs. Mariner and Piper, of this city, say that:

"Large quantities of Vinegar and pickles are utterly unfit for use and poisonous, containing copper, lead, sulphuric acid, and other deleterious substances."

This is only too true, and as long as consumers will not take the trouble to ask their grocers for a pure article, and will not insist upon looking at the brand of the barrel, so long will they be liable to have their systems poisoned and to ruin their health.

Established in 1848, we have succeeded, by always making a pure and palatable article, in erecting the largest Vinegar Works in the world, and possessing our own Apple and Grape Presses, Mills, Distillery, and Malt-Juice Refineries, we are enabled to use none but the purest and best raw material for our goods.

Read the following testimony and then use no other than

PRUSSING'S VINEGAR:

"This certifies that I have examined the "Vinegar Factory of Messrs. E. L. Prussing "& Co., also their apparatus, process, and "stock of Vinegar, etc., etc., and have taken "therefrom 12 samples which I have found "to be strictly pure, being free from metallic "impurities, such as lead, copper, etc., etc., "or free from sulphuric or other free mineral "acids, or from anything deleterious.

"G. A. MARINER, Analytical Chemist.
"Chicago, Oct. 23, 1879."

The following eminent Professors of Chemistry have also certified to the absolute purity of our Vinegar, and their certificates may be seen at our office: Dr. F. Mahla, Chicago; Charles M. Cresson, M. D., Philadelphia; H. W. Vaughn, State Assayer of Rhode Island; F. L. Bartlett, Portland, State Assayer of Maine; Dr. E. Claassen, Cleveland; Wm. E. A. Aiken, Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy University of Maryland.

Look at the brand before purchasing. We guarantee all our Vinegar to be absolutely pure, wholesome, and to preserve pickles.

E. L. PRUSSING & CO.,
18 to 26 Michigan-av., Chicago.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO.

Their popular monthly drawings, never postponed, have taken place regularly in the CITY OF LOUISVILLE, KY.,

February 28.

These Drawings, Authorized by Act of the Legislature of 1869, and Sustained by all the Courts of Kentucky, occurred regularly on the Last Day of every Month, Sundays excepted, and were supervised by prominent citizens of the State.

Every ticketholder his own supervisor; could call out his own number, and see it placed in the wheel.

Read the following attractive prizes:

1 Prize	$30,000	100 Prizes $100 ea.	10,000
1 Prize	10,000	200 Prizes $50 each	10,000
1 Prize	5,000	600 Prizes $20 each	12,000
10 Prizes $1,000 each	10,000	1,000 Prizes $10 each	10,000
20 Prizes $500 each	10,000		
9 Prizes $300 each, Approximation Prizes			2,700
9 Prizes $200 each, Approximation Prizes			1,800
9 Prizes $100 each, Approximation Prizes			900
1,960 Prizes			$112,400

Whole tickets, $2. Half tickets, $1. 27 tickets, $50. 55 tickets, $100.

Applications for club rates were made to home office. Full list of drawing published in Louisville Courier-Journal and New York Herald and mailed to all ticketholders.

Remit by bank draft or express.

Orders of $5 and upward by Express can be sent at our expense.

For further information address
R. M. BOARDMAN,
(Courier-Journal Building) Louisville, Ky.,
Or No. 163 Broadway, New York.

SILVERWARE.

The finest line Novelties and Useful Articles for WEDDING GIFTS in

SilveR

UNEQUALED IN STYLE AND FINISH.

The ONLY Jewelry Store in Chicago where expenses are very light and PRICES LOW.

Hamilton, Shourds & Co.,

Cor. State and Randolph-sts., opposite New Music Hall.

LEATHER GOODS.

POCKETBOOKS!

It pays to climb up-stairs to buy your Pocketbooks, Cigar-Cases, Letter-Cases, etc., at MERKER'S Pocketbook Factory, 88 State-st., third floor. Light expenses. Low prices.

CANDY.

CANDY Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a sample box, by express, of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st., Chicago.

KRANZ'S CANDIES, Fresh Every Day. Considered the BEST in the world. CARAMELS a Specialty. Wholesale and Retail. 78 & 80 STATE-ST.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Senyard & Vaughan was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Feb. 6, 1880. STEPHEN SENYARD,
JOSEPH W. VAUGHAN.

The business will be continued at the Old Stand by J. W. VAUGHAN & CO.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH FOR $8.00. Gold Filling, Plate Work, and preservation of natural teeth a specialty. Extracting, 50c. W. H. H. CAIN, 112 Dearborn-st.

FRAMES.

Frames IT PAYS TO CLIMB ONE FLIGHT for Frames or Framing to order. VERY low prices for large orders. Telephone for prices. LOVEJOY, 88 State-st.

TRUNKS.

TRUNK Tourists, Travelers, Excursionists should visit CHAS. T. WILT'S For Trunks, Satchels, Bags, &c. It will pay. No. 144 State-st.

HAIR GOODS.

HAIR Wholesale & Retail. Send for price list. Goods sent C. O. D. anywhere. Sole agent for the "MULTIFORM." Wigs made to order and warranted. E. BURNHAM, 292 W. Madison-st., Chicago.

RELIGIOUS.

"Is Life Worth Living?"—A Remarkable Book by an English Author.

He Regards the Catholic Church as the Only Refuge, and, to Obtain It,

There Must Be a Complete Surrender of Self and Private Judgment.

Freeman, the Murderer of His Child, in a Fit of Religious Mania,

Persists in the Belief that He Obeyed the Divine Command.

Prayer-Meeting Attendance—Only One Church-Member in Five Participates.

General Notes—Personals—Saintly Humor—Services To-Day.

THREE SONNETS.

I.—THE PESSIMIST.

Behold this man, and, though I love him not,
Yet there is much within his life to wake
Our hearts to pity; for his own soul's sake
Curse not the bitter mocking of his lot.
Like a snake coiled in some deserted spot,
He dwells alone, and, while his heart may break,
He scorns to stoop for bounty, or to take
A gift from sweeter hands and lives, God wot!

In his false eyes the world is but a tomb,
And men but carrion fit to feast on shame
Betwixt the watches of the day and night;
There is no faith, no beauty, and no bloom
For him who stands, with blasted hope and fame,
Hissing the harmless venom of his spite.

II.—THE OPTIMIST.

Thou happy fool, more blind than they whose eyes
Are veiled with utter darkness; life to thee
Is clear as sunlight shining on a sea,
And softer than the lucent blue of skies.
Thy shallow fancy paints thee good and wise,
And, like a slave that knows not freedom, free;
It is not thine to suffer, nor to be
A bold truth-seeker in a world of lies.

If happiness be thine, then love it so;
Yet I would rather love my share of pain
Than live thy life and dream thy hollow dreams;
For joy is deepest when it springs from wo,
And tears are to the soul as falling rain
To the parched meadows and the sluggish streams.

III.—THE MATERIALIST.

O wise, wise man, I bow before thy face
And do thee reverence; for thou art, indeed,
Our very light, our gospel, and our creed,
New-born of truth, and sanctified of grace.
Ah! let me hear thy voice a little space,
That I may grow like unto thee and read
Thy knowledge, which is bounteous—as a weed
That creeps and coils about some garden-place.

The mind! the soul!—what empty words are these!
Thou knowest them not, for they are light as foam
Wind-tossed upon a moon-illumined sea.
And yet, ah! knave and braggart, on thy knees,
Thou art the curse of men, and no man's home
Should ever serve to shelter thine or thee!

GEORGE EDGAR MONTGOMERY.

PRAYER-MEETINGS.

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE AT CHURCHES.

For several weeks past the *Alliance* has been making comparative studies of the attendance at the prayer-meetings at the principal churches, with the following result:

METHODIST.			
Wabash Avenue	78	Park Avenue	57
Trinity	74	Western Avenue	88
Centenary	75	Grace	76
BAPTIST.			
First	345	Second	303
CONGREGATIONALIST.			
First	288	Leavitt Street	110
Plymouth	88	New England	63
Union Park	130		
PRESBYTERIAN.			
First	95	Fourth	95
Second	155	Jefferson Park	67
Third	326	United Presbyterian	20
UNIVERSALIST.			
St. Paul's	31		
CHRISTIAN.			
First	28		
REFORMED EPISCOPALIAN.			
Christ	152		

This count was made on pleasant evenings under the most favorable circumstances. Its accuracy is guaranteed. The *Alliance* hopes there will be no jealousies excited by its numbering of the people. It was undertaken with a view of giving reliable information about the average attendance of church-members upon their prayer-meetings, and with a desire to find the cause of the neglect and a wish to secure a change. Appended is a table of the averages obtained, leaving out of the count some of the churches in which the numbers were phenomenally small because of the inherent probability that local causes have contributed to the lack of attendance. The membership is in some instances taken from last year's records:

	Membership.	Attendance.	Average.
First Baptist	818	345	2.1
Fourth Presbyterian	310	95	2.2
Wabash Avenue M. E.	208	78	2.5
Leavitt Street Cong'nl	340	110	3.1
Western Avenue M. E.	305	88	3.4
Third Presbyterian	1,323	326	3.7
Christ Reformed E.	600	150	4
Second Baptist	1,347	302	4.1
First Congregational	1,193	288	4.1
Grace M. E.	325	76	4.3
Second Presbyterian	709	155	4.5
Union Park Cong'nl	670	130	5.1
Park Avenue M. E.	325	57	5.7
Trinity M. E.	450	74	6
United Presbyterian	120	20	6
New England Cong	444	63	7
First Presbyterian	760	95	8
Centenary	825	75	11

It will be seen by the figures that one church-member in five attends the weekly prayer-meeting.

IS LIFE WORTH LIVING?

THERE IS A REMARKABLE BOOK, just issued from the press, which is exciting a great deal of discussion in Europe and this country among the religious and non-religious classes. It is entitled "Is Life Worth Living?" and is the work of William H. Mallock, author of "The New Republic," and other writings. This new work is one of the most remarkable contributions to the polemics of the unknowable in the religious life and the hereafter, and one of the most remarkable analyses of the motives that affect and govern man in his relations to moral conduct and his Maker, and of what constitutes happiness, morality, goodness, etc., that has recently challenged public attention. It is singularly well written, carefully worded, and with moderation of statement and strength of argument antagonizes the views of Huxley, Tyndall, Spencer, Mill, and the other chiefs of the positivist and utilitarian schools with an audacity and directness which are permissible to a man of Mallock's searching logic and thorough grasp of the subject. The work being one of the sensations of the year in religious polemics, in order to enable the reader to get a bird's-eye view of the writer's argument, and a summary of his premises and conclusions, the following compact condensation is printed:

THE NEW IMPORT OF THE QUESTION.

The question may seem vague and useless; but if we consider its real meaning we shall see that it is not so. In this present day it has acquired a new importance. It does not question the fact of human happiness and the permanence of its basis; for what we call the higher happiness is essentially a complex thing. We cannot be sure that all its elements are permanent. Without certain of its elements it has been declared by the wisest men to be valueless, and it is precisely the elements in question that modern thought is eliminating. It is contended that they have often been eliminated before, and that yet the worth of life has not suffered.

But this contention is entirely false. They were never before eliminated as modern thought is eliminating them now. The present age can find no genuine parallels in the past. Its position is made peculiar by three facts: Firstly, by the existence of Christianity; secondly, the insignificance to which science has reduced the earth; thirdly, the intense self-consciousness that has been developed in the modern world. It is often said that a parallel to our present case is to be found in Buddhism. But this is absolutely false. Buddhist positivism is the exact reverse of Western positivism. In short, the life-problem of our day is distinctly a new and as yet unanswered one.

MORALITY AND THE PRIZE OF LIFE.

The worth the positive school claim for life is essentially a moral worth, as its most celebrated exponents explicitly tell us. This means that life contains some special prize, to which morality is the only road, and the value of life depends on the value of this prize. John Stuart Mill, "George Eliot," and Prof. Huxley admit that this is a correct way of stating the case. But all this language, as it stands at present, is too vague to be of any use to us. The prize in question is to be won in this life, if anywhere; and must therefore be more or less describable. What, then, is it? Unless it is describable, it cannot be a moral end at all, as a consideration of the *raison d'être* of all moral systems will show us. The value of the prize must be verifiable by positive methods, and be verifiably greater, beyond all comparison, than that of all other prizes. Has such a prize any real existence? This is our question. It has never yet been answered properly, and, though two sets of answers have been given it, neither of them is satisfactory. I shall deal with these two questions in order.

SOCIOLOGY AS THE FOUNDATION OF MORALITY.

The positive theory is that the health of the social organism is the real foundation of morals. But social health is nothing but the personal health of all the members of the society. It is not happiness itself, but the negative conditions that make happiness for all. Still less is social health any *high* kind of happiness. It can only be maintained to be so by supposing either that all kinds of happiness are equally *high* that do not interfere with others, or that it is only a *high* kind of happiness that can be shared by all, both of which suppositions are false. The conditions of social health are a moral end only when we each feel a personal delight in maintaining them. In this case they supply us with a *small portion* of the moral aid needed. But this case is not a possible one. There is, indeed, the natural impulse of sympathy that might tend to make it so. But this is counterbalanced by the corresponding impulse of selfishness; and this impulse of sympathy itself is of very limited power except under very rare conditions. The conditions of general happiness are far too vague to do more than very slightly excite no enthusiasm. For this purpose there must be some prize before us, of recognized positive value, more or less definit, and, before all things, to be enjoyed by us individually. Unless this prize be of great value to begin with, its value will not become great because great numbers obtain it; nor until we know what it is do we gain anything by the hope that men may more completely make it their own in the future. The modern positive school requires a great general enthusiasm for the general good. They therefore presuppose an extreme value for the individual good. Our first inquiry must be, therefore, what the higher individual good is.

GOODNESS AS ITS OWN REWARD.

What has been said in the foregoing is really admitted by the positive school themselves, as we can learn explicitly from George Eliot in "Daniel Deronda," that the fundamental moral question is, "In what way shall the individual make life pleasant?" And the right way, for the positivists, as for the Christians, is an inward way. The moral end is a certain inward state of the heart, and the positivists say it is a sufficient attraction in itself, without any aid from religion, and they support this view by numerous examples. But all such examples are useless, because, though we may get rid of religion in its pure form, there is much that we have not got rid of embodied still in the moral end. To test the intrinsic value of the end we must sublimate this religion out of it. For this purpose we will consider, first, the three general characteristics of the moral end, viz.: Its inwardness, its importance, and its absolute character. Now, all these three characteristics can be explained by religion, and cannot be explained without it. The positive moral end must, thererefore, be completely divested of them. The next question is, Will it be equally attractive then?

LOVE AS A TEST OF GOODNESS.

The positivists represent love as a thing whose value is self-dependent, and which gives to life a positive and incalculable worth. But this is supposed to be true of one form of love only, and the very opposit is supposed to hold good of all other forms. The right form depends on the conformity of each of the lovers to a certain inward standard, as we can see exemplified in the case of *Othello* and *Desdemona*, etc. The kind and not the degree of love is what gives love its special value, and the selection of this kind can be neither made nor justified on positive principles, as quotations from Théophile Gautier will show us, which are supposed by many to embody the true view of love. According to this view, purity is simply a disease both in man and woman, or at any rate no merit. If love is to be a moral end, this view must be absolutely condemned. But positivism cannot condemn it, or support the opposit view, as we shall see by recurring to Prof. Huxley's argument, which will show us that all moral language as applied to love is either distinctly religious or else altogether ludicrous, for it is clearly only on moral grounds that we can give that blame to vice which is the measure of the praise we give to virtue. The misery of the form depends on religious anticipations, and so does also the blessedness of the latter, as we can see in numerous literary expressions of it. Positivism, by destroying these anticipations, changes the whole character of the love in question, and prevents love from supplying us with any moral standard. The loss sustained by love will indicate the general loss sustained by life.

LIFE AS ITS OWN REWARD.

We must now examine what will be the practical results on life in general of the loss just indicated. To do this, we will take life as reflected in the mirror of the great dramatic art of the world, and this will show us how the moral judgment is the chief faculty to which all that is great or intense in this art appeals. We shall see this, for instance, in "Macbeth," in "Hamlet," in "Antigone," in "Measure for Measure," and in "Faust," and also in degraded art just as well as in sublime art; in profligate and cynical art, such as Congreve's; and in concupiscent art, such as "Mademoiselle de Maupin," or such works as that of Meursius, or the worst scenes in Petronius. The supernatural moral judgment is the chief thing everywhere. Take away this judgment, and art loses all its strange interest; and so it will be with life. The moral landscape will be ruined. Even the mere sensuous joy of living in health will grow duller, nor will the devotion to truth for its own sake, which is the last refuge of the positivists when in despair. For this last has no meaning whatever, except as a form of concrete theism. The reverence for Nature is but another form of the devotion to truth, and its only possible meaning is equally theistic. Thus all the higher resources of positivism fall togother, and the highest positive value of life would be something less than its present value.

THE SUPERSTITION OF POSITIVISM.

From what we have just seen, the visionary character of the positivist conception of progress becomes evident. Its object is far more plainly an illusion than the Christian Heaven. All the objections urged agaist the latter apply with far more force to the former. As a matter of fact, there is no possible object sufficient to start the enthusiasm required by the positivists. To make the required enthusiasm possible, human nature would have to be completely changed. Two existing qualities, for instance, would have to be magnified to an impossible extent,—imagination and unselfishness. If we state the positive system in terms of common life, its visionary character becomes evident. The examples which have suggested its possibility are quite misleading. The positive system is really far more based on superstition than any religion. Its appearance can only be accounted for by the characters and circumstances of its originators, and a consideration of these will help us more than anything to estimate it rightly, and will let us see that its only practical tendency is to deaden all our present interests, not to create any new ones.

THE PRACTICAL PROSPECT.

It is not contended that the prospect just described will, as a fact, ever be realized, but only that it will be realized, if certain other prospects are realized, which prospects may or may not be visionary, but the progress towards which is already begun, and also the other results that have been described already. Positive principles have already produced a moral deterioration, even in places where we should least imagine it, as we shall see if we pierce beneath the surface in the curious condition of men who have lost faith, but have retained the love of virtue. The struggle was hard, when they had all the helps of religion. It is harder now. Conscience still survives, but it has lost its restraining power. Temptation almost inevitably dethrones it, and its full prestige can never be recovered. It can do nothing but deplore; it cannot remedy. In such cases the mind's decadence has begun, and its symptoms are self-reproach, life-weariness, and indifference. The class of men to whom this applies is increasing, and they are the true representatives of the work of positive thought. It is hard to realize this ominous fact, but by looking steadily and dispassionately at the characteristics of the present epoch we may learn to do so. We shall see that the opinions now forming will have a weight and power that no opinions ever had before, and their tendency, as yet latent, towards pessimism is, therefore, most momentous. If it is to be cured it must be faced. It takes the form of a suppressed longing for the religious faith that is lost; and this longing is widespread, though only expressed indirectly. It is felt even by men of science. But the longing seems fruitless. This dejection is in fact shared by the believers, and is even authoritatively recognized by Catholicism. The great question for the world now, and the one on which its whole future depends, is, will the lost faith ever be recovered? The answer to this will probably have to be decisive, one way or the other.

THE LOGIC OF SCIENTIFIC NEGATION.

What gives the denials of positivism their general weight is the impression that they represent reason. They are supported by three kinds of arguments; physical, moral, and historical. The first two bear upon all religion; the latter only on special revelations. Natural religion is the belief in God, immortality, and the possibility of miracles generally. Physical science prefers to destroy natural religion by its connection of mind with matter: First, making conscious life a function of the brain; second, evolving the living organisms from lifeless matter; third, making this material evolution automatic. Thus all external proofs are destroyed, and also of the soul's immortality. External proof is declared to be the best test of reality, and therefore all religion is set down as a dream; but we believe that proof *is* the test of reality, not because it is proved to be so, but because of the authority of those who tell us so. But it will be found that these men do not understand their own principle, and that, in what they consider their most important conclusions, they emphatically disregard it. One or the other, therefore, of their opinions is worthless,—their denial of religion or their affirmation of morality. But we shall see this more clearly in considering the question of consciousness and will. We shall see that, as far as science can inform us, man is nothing but an automaton. But the positive school are afraid to admit this, and, not daring to meet the question, they make a desperate effort to confuse it. Two problems are involved in the matter: First, How is brain action connected with consciousness? Second, Is the consciousness that is connected with it sometimes separable from and independent of it? The first of these problems has no bearing at all on any moral or religious question. It is insoluble. It leaves us not in doubt but in ignorance. The doubt and the religious question is connected solely with the second problem, to which there are two alternative solutions, and modern science is so confused that it will accept neither, as Dr. Tindall's treatment of the subject very forcibly shows us. And Dr. Tyndall, in this way, is a perfect representative of the whole modern positive school. Let us compare the molecules of the brain to the six moving billiard-balls. The question is, Are these movements due to the stroke of one cue or of two? The positive school profess to answer this question both ways. But this profession is nonsense. What they really mean is, first, that the connection of consciousness with matter is a mystery; as to *that*, they *can* give no answer. Second, that, as to whether consciousness is wholly a material thing or no, they *will* give no answer. But why are they in this state of suspense? Though their system does not in the least require the hypothesis of an immaterial element in consciousness, they see that the moral value of life does. The same reasons that will warrant their saying it *may* exist will constrain them to say it *must*. Physical science, with its proofs, can say nothing in the matter either as to will, immortality, or God; but, on the other hand, it will force us, if we believe in will, to admit the reality of miracles. So far as science goes, morality and religion are both on the same footing.

MORALITY AND NATURAL THEISM.

Supposing science not to be inconsistent with theism, may not theism be inconsistent with morality? It seems to be so, but it is no more so than morality with itself. There are two difficulties common to both: First, the existence of evil; second, man's free will and God's free will. James Mill's statement of the case represents the popular anti-religious arguments; but his way of putting the case is full of distortion and exaggeration, though certain of the difficulties he pointed out were real, and those we cannot explain away. But, if we are to believe in our moral being at all, we must one and all accept. We can escape from them by none of the rationalistic substitutes for religion. A similar difficulty is the freedom of the will. This belief is an intellectual impossibility, but at the same time a moral necessity. It is typical of all the difficulties attendant on an assent to our own moral nature. The vaguer difficulties that appeal to the *moral imagination* we must meet in the same way.

THE HUMAN RACE AND REVELATION.

Should the intellect of the world return to theism, will it ever again acknowledge a special revelation? We can see that this is an urgent question by many general considerations, especially the career of Protestantism. It is visibly evaporating from a mere natural theism, and, as such, is losing all restraining power in the world. Where, then, shall we look for a revelation? Not in any of the Eastern creeds. The claims of the Roman Church are the only ones worth considering. Her position is absolutely distinct from that of Protestantism, and she is not involved in its fall. In theory she is all that the enlightened world could require. The only question is, Is she so in practice? This brings us to difficulties. First, the partial success of her revelation, and her supposed condemnation of the virtues of unbelievers. But her partial success is simply the old mystery of evil, and through her infinit charity she does nothing to increase that difficulty. The value of her orthodoxy is analogous to the value of true physical science. All should try to learn the value of truth who can. But we do not condemn others who cannot. Even amongst Catholics generally, no recondite theological knowledge is required. The facts of the Catholic religion are simple. Theology is the complex scientific explanation of them. Catholicism is misunderstood, because the outside world confuses with its religion, first, the complex explanations of it; second, matters of discipline and practical rules; third, the pious opinions or the scientific errors of private persons or particular epochs, none of which really are any integral part of the Church. Neither are the peculiar exaggerations of moral feeling that have been prevalent at different times. The Church theoretically is a living, growing, self-adapting organism. She is, in fact, the growing moral sense of mankind organized and developed under a supernatural tutelage.

UNIVERSAL HISTORY AND THE CLAIMS OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

We must now consider the Church in relation to history and external historical criticism: First, the history of Christianity; second, the history of other religions. Criticism has robbed the Bible of nearly all the supposed internal evidences of its supernatural character. It has traced the chief Christian dogmas to non-Christian sources. It has shown that the histories of other religions are strangely analagous to the history of Christianity, and to Protestantism these discoveries are fatal. But they are not fatal to Catholicism, whose attitude to history is made utterly indifferent by the doctrine of the perpetual infallibility of the Church. The Catholic Church teaches us to believe the Bible for her sake, not her for the Bible; and, even though her dogmas may have existed in some form elsewhere, they become *new revelations* to us, by her supernatural selection of them. The Church is a living organism forever selecting and assimilating fresh nutriment even from amongst the wisdom of her bitterest enemies. All false revelations, in so far as they have professed to be infallible, are, from the Catholic standpoint, abortive Catholicisms. Catholicism has succeeded in the same attempt in which they have failed.

BELIEF AND WILL.

The aim of this book has been to clear the great question as to man's nature, and the proper way of regarding him, from the confusion at present surrounding it, and to show that the answer will finally rest, not on outer evidence, but on himself and on his own *will*, if he have a will.

PIOUS INSANITY.

THE HALLUCINATIONS OF FREEMAN, THE SLAYER OF HIS CHILD.

Boston Advertiser.

Mr. Freeman, at the close of the hearing at which he was adjudged insane, shook hands with quite a number of his friends in the court-room, and was then conducted back to jail. He expressed himself as being satisfied with the result of the hearing, and will be glad to change his present quarters for some more comfortable, if it is God's will. He was very careful, however, not to acknowledge by the slightest concession that he considered himself insane in the least, but, if he was to go to an asylum, he rather preferred Danvers, as being near his early home. "I am not insane because they say so," he said, "and I would stay here for years rather than to admit in any way that I had done anything wrong or that I am insane. If I am convicted of insanity, the Bible must be shut up." He regards the doctors who testified as to his insanity with kindly feelings, mingled, however, with something of pity that such good men should be so deluded. His sublime exaltation is beyond all conception. He thinks he is the spirit of Truth, a being parallel in his existence with Christ, and he believes his body is immortal. "It is time now for the spirit of Truth," he says, "the third part of the Trinity. Up to this time Father and Son only have been known. I am the spirit of Truth." "I represent Christ in all His parts, prophet, priest, and king." "I am the elder brother referred to in Romans." "It has been prophesied that all shall be gathered into one; that is me." "I have a dual nature; both Christ and man is represented in me the son of man on earth." "All good is represented by one person, and I am that person." "I am the result of Christ's teachings; Christ's teachings are perfected in me." "My wife and me are the two first persons who have ever stepped into the kingdom of God; the Bible is of no more use for us; we have fulfilled it; we are saved and cannot be lost. I feel sure that our names will be honored above any other name except Jesus." "We are the door and everybody must enter through us." Speaking with reference to Dr. Folsom's testimony, in which allusion was made to Freeman's belief that he was the archangel Michael, he showed considerable concern—having evidently misunderstood the testimony—as to how the Doctor knew that he was the angel Michael. "Has the Doctor ever seen him?" he asked; "does he know how he looks?" And then straightening himself up and looking the gentleman with whom he was talking straight in the eye, he said, grandly: "I am the archangel Michael."

These expressions of his, which were actually used in calm and unexcited conversation, illustrate his conception of the nature of his own existence. Nothing is simulated, but he speaks with a frankness and earnestness that leaves no doubt about the perfect genuineness of his beliefs. That a man so intelligent on other points, so pleasant and natural in his actions and in his general conversation, is so utterly crazy as he is is almost beyond even the imagination of one who is not familiar with the insane hallucinations of a lunatic. Shortly after the arrest, Freeman was visited in his cell by a clergyman who came to administer to him the consolations of religion. In relating the incident to a friend, Freeman expressed considerable indignation. "The idea," he said, "that he should visit me as he did! I am so far ahead of him in religious progress that we are no more to be compared than the Mississippi and a rivulet."

Freeman feels no remorse that he killed his child, and has no consciousness of having done any wrong. He would have preferred that his case had been heard before a jury. "Why," said he, "I could convince any jury that I stand on top of Mount Zion, that I hold the keys of Heaven, and that I was but obeying God's command. Any man who knows Charlie Freeman knows that he would never murder anybody." In regard to the tragedy, speaking without the slightest show of emotion, he said: "I feel perfectly justified. I feel that I have done my duty. I would not have her back. I am not disturbed about the matter; I have trusted God just as far as possible. The work is mine, the result is His. Whom He has called He will justify, and those He justifies He will glorify, and it is only a work of time. I want to see the end come, that the world may see that there is a God in Israel." When questioned in regard to his view of his relation to law, he said: "I ought to obey God rather than man. It is in accordance with my views that we should abide by the common laws as a general rule, and it is not in accordance with Christianity to break human laws. I qualify that by saying that God has special laws in His plans." "If, then, a man decides to act contrary to the laws of man from what he considers just motives, is he justified by the law of God?" was asked. "Yes," replied Freeman, "of course he is. I not only broke the highest law of Nature, but the law of man, in accordance with what I believed to be the will of God." "Do you believe now that you acted in accordance with the law of God?" "Certainly I do. If I had not had so much supernatural evidence I should not have been here." As to the reliability of the supernatural evidence, which comes to him in visions and in various signs, Mr. Freeman has not the slightest doubt. "Why," said he, "it is just as I look at you now and think I see you. It may be an optical illusion, but if I feel, smell, and touch you and you strike back, I am convinced."

Freeman thinks that he and his wife have passed through the "baptism of fire," as he terms it, which is the third state in the Christian progress. Their entrance to this state was through the sacrifice of their child. Revelation x., 8—11, he says, refers to him, and the "little book" mentioned is his little child. The verses referred to are; "And the voice which I heard from Heaven spoke unto me again, and said, 'Go and take the little book which is open in the hand of the angel.' And I went unto the angel and said unto him, 'Give me the little book.' And he said unto me, 'Take it and eat it up, and it shall make thy belly bitter, but it shall be in thy mouth sweet as honey.' And I took the little book out of the angel's hand and eat it up. And he said unto me, 'Thou must prophesy again before many peoples, and nations, and tongues, and kings.'" He claims that the Scriptures are now fulfilled, and that the light his child throws on them is the light they will receive hereafter.

Mrs. Freeman is regarded by experts as being nearly, if not quite, as insane as her husband. She shares in his exaltation and holds the same beliefs that he does. In regard to the tragedy she now says: "Why, if I did not believe it was ordered of God, what should I do? I should become insane." In obedience to a command received from God, she has cut her hair quite short, has ceased to wear cuffs and collars, and has discarded all forms of jewelry and articles of personal adornment.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Free Baptists in North Carolina number about 22,000, of whom 7,000 are colored.

The Congregationalists of Massachusetts have 528 churches, 655 ministers, and a church membership of 91,787.

The Baltimore Methodists contemplate the establishment of a Centenary Biblical Institute for the education of the colored people.

The Italian Government sequestrated and sold between 1861 and September, 1879, 130,-5[illegible] lots of church property, for which it received 546,472,481 lire.

The Catholic Diocese of Ottawa, Can., is to be erected into an archdiocese. The new province will be known as that of Ontario, and the suffragans will be Bishops of Hull and Pembroke.

The few Old Catholics in Austria are said to be greatly embarrassed. They recently applied to the Minister of Worship for State aid, which was refused on the ground that the State could not afford it.

The *Alliance* tells a good story on a West Side Presbyterian preacher, who recently delivered a "powerful" sermon on the Sunday papers. While detailing their alleged iniquities, he remarked, "Why, this very morning I read in one of them a disgraceful scandal."

In the British army there are 100,000 men who declare themselves to be members of some religious denomination. Of these, 62,-860 are returned as belonging to the Church of England, 7,125 are Presbyterians, 3,985 Wesleyan and other Protestants, and 20,872 are returned as Roman Catholics.

About one-fifteenth of the Catholic population of this country is taught in Catholic schools, or upward of 405,000. Of this number of scholars 33,495 are in 83 schools in New York, and 23,085 in 153 schools in Newark. There are 140 Catholic schools in Cincinnati, with 25,406 scholars, but only 16 schools in Boston.

The American Committee on the revision of the Bible have completed the second revision of the Apocalypse, all the rest of the New Testament having been previously finished. It is proposed to publish the revised edition of the New Testament next year, in commemoration of the fifth centennial of the Wyckliffe translation.

The London *Christian Herald* has explained the cause of the Tay disaster to its own satisfaction. It says: "The catastrophe at Dundee may be regarded as a judgment of the Almighty upon those who, in a land of Sabbath observance like Scotland, commit the outrage of violating the sanctity of the Lord's Day by unnecessary railway traveling."

The Young Men's Christian Association has arranged for the next lecture in their course, and it will be delivered Thursday evening, Feb. 12, in Lower Farwell Hall, by Prof. F. W. Fisk, of the Union Park Theological Seminary. His subject will be "The Relation of Character to Success." Tickets admitting ladies and gentlemen can be obtained free at the office of Y. M. C. A., 150 Madison street.

Dr. D. S. Gregory, President of Lake Forest University, will deliver another lecture this afternoon in Farwell Hall at 4:30 on "Matthew's Gospel." A large audience was present on last Sunday, and the lecture was highly commended. A pleasant feature in connection with these lectures is the song service of half an hour preceding the discourse. Prof. F. B. Williams and the Bliss choir will lead.

Elder Rounds, pastor of an Advent church at Portsmouth, N. H., has completed a chart 260 feet long, on which is the result of seven years of hard figuring. It proves conclusively, he says, that Christ will come in September, 1881, and remain a thousand years, during which time "all nations will be converted, and at the end of that time the world will be destroyed and rebuilt, and we reign forever in Paradise."

Bishop Littlejohn, of the Diocese of Long Island, has prohibited the Rev. J. W. Sparks, an English clergyman, from conducting services for a small congregation of about seventy-five persons, composed principally of seceders from St. Luke's Church, in Clinton avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Sparks is an ultra High-Churchman who officiated as acting Rector of St. Luke's Church during the feeble health of its Rector, Dr. Miller.

The newly-founded Welsh mission on the Congo River is making encouraging progress in all its operations. It was started only a few months ago, with five missionaries. Now the arrival of three new missionaries is reported, while a fourth, who returned to get well of an accidental shot, is about to start away again. This mission is undenominational, and intends to work among colored people who have never yet been evangelized.

It appears that a new question for controversy has risen in the Lutheran Synodical Conference. It is charged that the publications of the Missouri Synod, which represents the strictest type of Lutheranism and nearly allied to Roman Catholicism, are teaching the Calvinistic doctrine of predestination. Prof. Schmidt, of the Norwegian Lutheran Seminary, at Madison, Wis., has began the publication of a monthly theological review for the purpose of combating this new teaching.

The following statistics of an English Bishop's work for a year are given to show that their position is not altogether one of ease: Sermons preached, 89; clergy ordained, 50; churches consecrated, 4; churchyards consecrated, 2; churches opened, 23; confirmations held, 63; candidates confirmed, 7,211; speeches at public meetings, 40; other addresses given, 152; committee meetings attended, 46; interviews, 474; letters received, 6,744; letters answered with his own hand, 4,529.

A religious journal of Como, the *Oderte*, says that the Pope has excommunicated M. Léo Taxil, a French writer well known for his ultra-radical opinions. This sentence is grounded on the publication of a work in which M. Taxil "vehemently attacks several dogmas affirmed by the Councils, and denies the Divine mysteries which form the basis of the Catholic religion." M. Taxil has also sent his book to the Holy Father with the following dedication: "To M. Pecci, called Léo, No. 13, with most sincere wishes for the early and definit downfall of the Papacy, from Léo Taxil, baptized in spite of himself."

The quarrel which has so long agitated the Presbytery of Brooklyn has broken out anew in two or three new forms and places, and several of the brethren are again throwing ecclesiastical brick-bats at each other. The unpleasantness takes the shape of newspaper statements and counter-statements, and of pamphlets the reading of which is calculated to engender spiritual dyspepsia. About two-score of the brethren seem disposed to sever themselves from the rest or else to turn the others out. The indications are that if this sort of perfect blessedness is allowed to continue having full sway the Presbytery will be as greatly disintegrated as was feline society in the devastation which resulted from the discussion in Kilkenny.

The squabble in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church of Pittsburg goes on bravely. The Presbytery has decided that the Rev. Nevin Woodside has no business to preach in the church, and that he shall not lift his voice there to exhort sinners to repentance. They have further ordered that the Rev. Mr. Brownell shall preach there to-day instead of Mr. Woodside. Mr. Woodside claims to have been elected pastor of the church, and he has a strong party supporting him. This party declare that he shall preach, and he agrees to try his hand at it, as on a previous occasion. It will be remembered that a few weeks ago he and another gentleman undertook to preach at the same time in this church. Psalm-books and Bibles were freely used as missiles by the congregation who took part in the services which grew out of this twin attempt at sermonizing. It is said that a new supply of these useful weapons has been ordered. Mr. Brownell declares that he will risk his life in the attempt to preach, if necessary. For the outside world to tell which of the contending parties is in the right, is next to impossible. But it is safe to say that Old Satan will stand at the door of the church to-day, and, if there be a conflict, look on with approving satisfaction and delighted smile.

THE PACIFIC GARDEN MISSION,

which has been carrying on a good work in the rooms formerly occupied as a concert-saloon at the corner of Clark and Van Buren streets, has issued an appeal calling for workers in this fruitful field. The mission has been successful beyond all anticipation, but there is great need of willing Christian workers who will take hold with a will. From five to twenty outcasts come in every night and make efforts to reform. Employment has been found, free of charge, for many a poor devil who, but for this timely aid, would have gone still farther on the downward path. The mission authorizes no one to solicit contributions, but does not discourage donations by any means when sent to the Secretary, Mr. M. Fortune. Regular services are held each evening, except Wednesday, at 7:30 p. m. Special services for women are held Tuesdays and Fridays at 3 p. m. Sundays there is a meeting for young converts at 12:30 and a Sunday-school at 3 p. m.

TOTAL DEPRAVITY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

OAK PARK, Feb. 7.—Why do John Foster and H. L. Hammond use the phrase "total depravity" when they evidently mean partial depravity? That all men are partially depraved is evident. That no man is totally depraved is equally evident. If all writers would use the words which strictly convey their meaning there would be no need of explanation. That total depravity in its strictest sense was by our fathers understood to be a fundamental doctrine of the Orthodox Church does not admit of a doubt. Because that doctrine cannot be sustained efforts are now made to explain it to mean something else. LAYMAN.

PERSONALS.

Bishop Stevens, of Pennsylvania, has sufficiently recovered to resume his episcopal duties.

It is more than likely that the Free Presbyterians of Glasgow will investigate Prof. Candlish for alleged heresy.

Father Curci, who is living in retirement at Naples, has written a preface to a new Italian translation of the New Testament.

The Rev. S. M. Freeland, of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, recently resigned because the Trustees wished to cut down his salary $1,000.

The Rev. C. P. Miller, one of the oldest members of the Lutheran ministerium of Pennsylvania, died recently at Nockamixon, Pa. He was about 75 years of age.

The oldest Bishop in the Church of England is Bishop Ollivant, of Llandoff. His age is 82. The Rt.-Rev. Rowley Hill, Bishop of Sodor and Man, is the youngest, aged 42.

The Bishops of the Southern Methodist Church are growing old. Bishop Paine is 80; Kavanaugh, 78; Pierce, 69; Wightman, 72; Doggett, 69; Keener, 59; and McTyeire, 56.

The Rev. Fred Courtney, of St. Thomas' Church, New York, has accepted the call to St. James' Episcopal Church in this city. The *Living Church* gives the new Rector a very cordial welcome.

The friends of the Rev. James Patterson, of Glasgow, have secured for him an annuity, and at his death the interest of the principal is to be used as a bursary for Baptist students attending the University of that city.

The consecration of Dr. Galleher, lately of Zion Church, New York, as Bishop of Louisiana, is appointed for the 5th of February, and will take place in Trinity Church, New Orleans, of which church he was formerly Rector.

Dr. Laird Collier, in a sermon on the drama, preached before the members of the Bradford (England) Mechanics' Institute, said: "To see Mr. Jefferson as *Rip Van Winkle* is a means of grace; it's better than a prayer-meeting."

Dr. Pusey's son, Mr. Philip Edward Pusey, of Christ Church, Oxford, who had already attained rank as a theological scholar, and Cardinal Manning's eldest brother, Mr. Frederick Manning, of Leamington, are among the notable people whose death is recorded in recent London papers.

Leo XIII. has again been urged to proceed with the beatification of his predecessor, and has replied that while it will be well to proceed with the collection of any precise facts bearing on such a claim, it is not desirable to make any exception to the usual method of procedure, which insures deliberate and dispassionate judgment.

POSSIBLE PIETY.

Katie is a red-headed, black-eyed baby just too cute for any use. The other night she closed her little prayer as follows: "Dod please mate me a dood little girl"—and then forgetting for whose sake, she added, "for pity's sake, amen."—*Steubenville Herald.*

The *Congregationalist* tells of a washerwoman who, being commended by her pastor for her regular attendance and close attention at church, said, "Yes, after my hard week's work is done, I git so rested to come to church, and sit and think about nothin'!"

"Mr. Smith, you said you once officiated in the pulpit. Did you mean by that that you preached?" "No, sir; I held the light to the man that did preach." "Ah! the court understood you differently. It supposed that the discourse came directly from you." "No, sir; I only threw light upon it."

The question is frequently asked, "Why are ministers' sons so much worse than the sons of other men?" Because, perhaps, being aware that their papas are deterred by their calling from becoming acquainted with the many forms of naughtiness extant, they wish to give the reverend gentlemen the best second-hand experience that it is in their power to bestow. If that is not the right answer, our second guess is, because they are not.—*Boston Transcript.*

A hard-shell Baptist preacher was on an Alabama River steamer in the old days of racing. The Captain, seeing a rival boat half a mile ahead, began to curse, and ordered tar, pine-knots, bacon, etc., to be thrown in, to kindle the fire as hot as possible; and, as the steam got higher and higher, the fatalistic preacher edged his way farther back on deck. The jolly Captain seeing this, tapped him on the shoulder and said: "Hallo, Brother H.! I thought you was one of them fellers what believes that what is to happen will happen." "So I do," said the preacher, "but I'd like to be as near the stern as possible when it does happen!"

A Kentucky preacher rose to speak, and opened the Bible. The first verse that met his eye happened to be, "the voice of the turtle shall be heard in the land." Brethren," said he, "at first sight one would think there was not much in this text, but, on a little consideration, you will see there's a great deal in it. Now, you all know what a turtle is. If you've been along by a pond, you have seen them sitting on a log sunning themselves. Now, it is said, 'the voice of the turtle shall be heard in the land.' But the turtle hasn't any voice that anybody ever heard, so it must be the noise he makes in plunging off the log into the water. Hence, we must conclude that immersion is meant, and that immersion will become universal."

Two young men were chums and intimate friends in college. One became a Baptist minister, the other an Episcopalian. They did not meet again for years. When they did, it was in the pulpit of the Baptist, for whom the Episcopalian preached to the great satisfaction of the congregation. Sermon over, the two divines ducked their heads behind the breastwork of the preaching desk and held the following colloquy: "Fine sermon, Tom; much obliged. Sorry I can't repay your kindness for preaching by asking you to stay to our communion. Can't, though, you know, because you have never been baptized." "O, don't concern yourself about that, Jim. I couldn't receive the communion at your hands, as you have never been ordained."

SERVICES TO-DAY.

EPISCOPAL.

Cathedral SS. Peter and Paul, West Washington and Peoria streets, the Rt.-Rev. William E. McLaren, S. T. D.; the Rev. J. H. Knowles, priest in charge. Holy Communion at 8 a. m. Choral morning prayer and Holy Communion at 10:30 a. m. Evening prayer at 7:30 p. m. Sunday-school and children's service at 3 p. m.

—The Rev. George C. Street will officiate in St. James' Church, corner Cass and Huron streets, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Holy Communion at 8 a. m.

—The Rt.-Rev. William E. McLaren will officiate in Trinity Church, corner Michigan avenue and Twenty-sixth street, at 10:45 a. m. No evening service.

—The Rev. William E. Knowlton will officiate in St. Andrew's Church, corner Washington and Robey streets, at 10:30 a. m. and 4 p. m.

—Services will be held in St. Ansgarius' Church, Sedgwick street, near Chicago avenue, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. Clinton Locke will officiate in Grace Church, Wabash avenue, near Sixteenth street, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Holy Communion at 8 a. m.

—Services will be held in the Church of the Holy Communion, Dearborn street, near Thirtieth, morning and evening.

—The Rev. Charles Stanley Lester will officiate in St. Paul's Church, Hyde Park avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. Arthur Ritchie will preach in the Church of the Ascension, corner North La Salle and Elm streets, morning and evening. Holy Communion at 8 a. m.

—The Rev. B. F. Fleetwood will officiate in St. Mark's Church, corner Cottage Grove avenue and Thirty-sixth street, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. Luther Pardee will officiate in Calvary Church, Warren avenue, near Western, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Holy Communion at 7:45 and 11:30 a. m.

—The Rev. T. N. Morrison, Jr., will officiate in the Church of the Epiphany, Throop street, between Monroe and Adams, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Holy Communion at 7:30 a. m.

—The Rev. W. J. Petrie will officiate in the Church of Our Savior, corner Lincoln and Belden avenues, at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

—Services will be held in St. Luke's Mission, corner Taylor street and Western avenue, at 10:45 a. m.

—The Rev. J. D. Cowan will officiate in St. Stephen's Church, Johnson street, between Taylor and Twelfth, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Holy Communion in the morning.

The Rev. T. I. Holcomb will officiate in St. Mark's Church, Evanston, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

BAPTIST.

The Rev. N. F. Ravlin will preach in the Ogden Avenue Mission, No. 431 Ogden avenue, morning and evening.

—The Rev. John Peddie will preach in the Second Church, corner of Morgan and West Monroe streets, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. James Paterson will preach in the Michigan Avenue Church, near Twenty-third street, at 10:30 a. m.

—The Rev. E. B. Hulbert will preach in the Fourth Church, corner of West Washington and Paulina streets, at 10:30 a. m. The Rev. L. Raymond will preach at 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. J. T. Burhoe will preach in the University Place Church, corner of Douglas place and Rhodes avenue, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. J. Rowley will preach in the North Star Church, corner of Division and Sedgwick streets, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. C. Perrin will preach in the Western Avenue Church, corner of Warren avenue, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. W. H. Parker will preach in the Coventry Street Church, corner of Bloomingdale road, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. R. De Baptiste will preach in Olivet Church, Fourth avenue, near Taylor street, at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

—The Rev. James Paterson will preach in the South Church, corner of Locke and Bonaparte streets, at 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. A. K. Parker will preach in the Centennial Church, corner of Lincoln and West Jackson streets, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. H. M. Carr will preach in Evangel Church, Rock Island Car-Shops, Dearborn street, near Forty-seventh, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—Services will be held in the Baptist Tabernacle, 302 and 304 Wabash avenue, at 7:30 p. m. B. F. Jacobs, leader.

—The Rev. J. Q. A. Henry will preach in the Dearborn Street Church, corner of Thirty-sixth street, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 P. M.

—The Rev. Mr. Meyer will preach in the First German Church, corner Bickerdike and Huron streets, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. J. B. Sunth will preach in the First Norwegian Church, corner Noble and West Ohio streets, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. John Ongman will preach in the First Swedish Church, Oak street, near Sedgwick, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—Services will be held in the Halsted Street Church, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. George C. Lorimer will preach in the First Church, corner South Park avenue and Thirty-first street, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject: "Christ the Savior of All Ages." Evening subject: "Joseph in Egypt." Baptism at the close of the evening service.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The Rev. Charles Hall Everest will preach in Plymouth Church, Michigan avenue, near Twenty-sixth street, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. E. F. Williams will preach in the South Church, corner of Drexel avenue and Fortieth street, morning and evening.

—The Rev. F. A. Noble will preach in the Union Park Church, corner Ashland avenue and Washington street, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. Arthur Little will preach in the New England Church, Dearborn street, corner of Park place, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. E. P. Goodwin will preach in the First Church, corner of Washington and Ann streets, at 10:30 a. m. Subject: "God's Law of Moral Entail." At 7:30 p. m. the Citizens' League for the Suppression of the Sale of Liquor to Minors will hold a meeting.

—The Rev. B. F. Leavitt will preach in the Lincoln Park Church, corner Mohawk and Sophia streets, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject: "Christ Crucified." Evening subject: "The Home and Wisdom of God."

—The Rev. C. A. Towle will preach in Bethany Church, corner Paulina and West Huron streets, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject: "Preparation to Meet God."

—The Rev. G. H. Peeke will preach in the Leavitt Street Church, corner West Adams street, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. J. T. Hyde will preach in the Clinton Street Church, corner Wilson street, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

METHODIST.

The Rev. John Williamson will preach in the First Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject: "Christ's the Only Scientific and Thoroughly Adequate Religion." Evening subject: "The Ignorance or Dishonesty of Mr. Ingersoll in Recent Utterances."

—The Rev. W. C. Willing will preach in Centenary Church, Monroe street, near Morgan, at 11 a. m., and the Rev. Dr. Thomas will preach at 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. Franm Bristol will preach in the Wabash Avenue Church, corner of Fourteenth street, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. E. M. Boring will preach in the State Street Church morning and evening.

—The Rev. T. R. Strobridge will preach in the Park Avenue Church morning and evening. Evening subject: "A Review of Col. Ingersoll's Late Eulogy of Tom Paine."

—The Chicago Praying Band will conduct the services in the Langley Avenue Church, corner of Thirty-ninth street, at 10:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m., and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. J. W. Phelps will preach in St. Paul's Church, Maxwell street, near Newberry avenue, morning and evening.

—The Rev. Robert D. Sheppard will preach in Grace Church, corner North La Salle and White streets, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject: "A Secret of Spiritual Prosperities." Evening subject: "Barriers Against Infidelity."

—The Rev. M. V. Clute will preach in the Free Church, corner May and Fulton streets, morning and evening.

—The Rev. G. R. Van Horne will preach in the Michigan Avenue Church, near Thirty-second street, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject: "God's Jewels." Evening subject: "A Manly Christianity."

—The Rev. R. B. Pope will preach in Trinity Church, Indiana avenue, near Twenty-fourth street, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Rev. Henry T. Miller will preach in the Sixth Church, corner of Vincennes and Oak avenues, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject: "The Church—Ingersollism." Evening subject: "A Cry that Reaches Heaven."

—The Rev. Arthur Swazey will preach in the Forty-first Street Church at 10:45 a. m.

—The Rev. H. M. Collisson will preach in the Fullerton Avenue Church, near North Clark street, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—Prof. F. L. Patton will preach in the Second Church, corner Michigan avenue and Twentieth street, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. Arthur Mitchell will preach in the First Church, corner Indiana avenue and Twenty-first street, at 10:30 a. m., and in the Railroad Chapel, 715 State street, at 7:45 p. m.

—The Rev. A. E. Kittredge will preach in the Third Church, corner Ashland and Ogden avenues, at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Evening subject: "The Parable of the Mustard Seed."

—The Rev. R. M. Hatfield will preach in the Fourth Church, corner Rush and Superior streets, at 10:45 a. m., and 7:45 p. m.

—The Rev. D. S. Gregory, President of Lake Forest University, will preach in the Jefferson Park Church, corner Throop and Adams streets, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. E. N. Barrett will preach in Westminster Church, corner Jackson and Peoria streets, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject: "The Good Shepherd." Evening subject: "Yokes—Christ's and the Devil's." Baptism of children in the morning.

—The Rev. J. M. Worrall will preach in the Eighth Church, corner West Washington and Robey streets, morning and evening.

—The Rev. James Maclaughlan will preach in the Scotch Church, corner Sangamon and Adams streets, morning and evening. Morning subject: "Col. Ingersoll's Lecture on Tom Paine."

—The Rev. W. S. Meloy will preach in the United Church, corner Monroe and Paulina street, morning and evening.

—The Rev. D. Harries will preach in the Welsh Church, corner Sangamon and Monroe streets, at 10:30 a. m., and the Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, of Cincinnati, will preach at 7:30 p. m.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

Bishop Samuel Fallows will preach in St. Paul's Church, corner West Washington and Carpenter streets, morning and evening. Morning subject: "Secret and Revealed Things." Evening subject: "Artistic Methodism."

—The Rev. R. H. Bosworth will preach in the Presbyterian Church, Englewood, at 2:30 p.m.

—The Rev. Dr. Cooper will preach in the Church of the Good Shepherd, corner of Jones and Homan streets, at 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. J. D. Wilson will preach in St. John's Church, Ellis avenue, near Thirty-seventh street, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—Bishop Cheney will preach in Christ Church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth street, at 10:45 a. m. Subject: "A Plea for Worship." In the evening there will be a praise meeting under the direction of S. H. Dyer, with a brief address by Bishop Cheney. Half-hour prayer-meeting after the evening service.

—The Rev. Charles M. Gilbert will preach in Emmanuel Church, corner of Hanover and Twenty-eighth streets, at 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. F. W. Adams will preach in St. Matthew's Church, corner of North Clark and Centre streets, at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Morning subject: "Fast in Lent, and How to Keep It." Evening subject: "Three Looks of Christ." Seats free. All welcome.

CHRISTIAN.

The Rev. C. H. Caton will preach in the Second Church, corner of Oakley avenue and Jackson street, morning and evening. Morning subject: "Tongue and Temper." Evening subject: "Ingersoll and Paine."

—The Rev. Irving A. Searles will preach in the South Side Church, Oakwood boulevard, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject: "The Lord's Supper." Evening subject: "The Valley of the Shadow of Death."

—The Rev. George W. Sweeney will preach in the First Church, corner Indiana avenue and Twenty-fifth street, morning and evening. Morning subject: "The Doom of Willful and Habitual Liars." Evening subject: "The Sinner's Inquiry—What Shall I Do to Be Saved?" Baptism after the evening service.

—The Rev. A. J. Laughlin will preach in the church corner of Western avenue and Congress street morning and evening. Morning subject: "The Benevolence of Law." Evening subject: "Faith or Doubt—Which? Does Faith Admit of Doubt?"

UNITARIAN.

The Rev. Brooke Herford will preach in the Church of the Messiah, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-third street, morning and evening. Morning subject: "On Religion at Home." Evening subject: "Lecture II.—Sakya-Muni, the Buddha."

—The Rev. E. C. Butler, of Beverly, Mass., will preach in Unity Church, corner Dearborn avenue and Walton place, morning and evening.

—The Rev. E. I. Galvin will preach in the Third Church, corner Monroe and Laflin streets, at 3:30 p. m. Subject: "Is It a New Religion that We Need, or a More Rational Faith in Religion?"

UNIVERSALIST.

The Rev. D. C. Tomlinson, of Akron, O., will preach in the Church of the Redeemer, corner Sangamon and Washington streets, morning and evening.

—The Rev. W. H. Ryder will preach in St. Paul's Church, Michigan avenue, near Sixteenth street, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject: "Is Christ Any More Inspired or Divine than the Founders of Other Religions?"

NEW JERUSALEM.

The Rev. W. F. Pendleton will preach in the church corner Washington street and Ogden avenue at 3:30 p. m., and in the chapel corner Clark and Menominee streets at 11 a. m.

—The Rev. L. P. Mercer will preach in the Union Swedenborgian Church, Hershey Music Hall, at 11 a. m. Subject: "Real Infidelity; What Is It?"

MISCELLANEOUS.

The railroad men's meeting will be held in the reading-room corner Canal and Kinzie streets at 3 p. m.; J. J. Abercrombie, formerly a conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad, will lead. J. A. Baker, of the Northwestern Railroad, will lead the meeting at 4645 State street at 3:30 p. m. Thomas Eadie, clerk in the offices of the Northwestern Railroad, will lead the meeting at 634 Canal street at 7:45 p. m. All railroad men are invited to these meetings.

—"Liberal Reunion" in the hall at 213 West Madison street at 2:30 p. m. Lesson: "Means of Human Progress." Mr. C. W. Wells will lead.

—Dr. Matthewson will preach in the Advent Christian Church, 91 South Green street, morning and evening.

—The Chicago Free Religious Church meets at Grossman's Hall, 802 and 804 Cottage Grove avenue, at 11 a. m. Service by James Kay Applebee. Subject: "The Agony in the Garden." Evening lecture at 7:30. Subject: "Douglass Jerrold, the Wit of the London *Punch*."

—The Disciples of Christ meet at 229 West Randolph street at 4 p. m. All are invited.

—The First Society of Spiritualists meets at the church corner of Monroe and Laflin streets at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Morning: Mrs. Samuels, trance speaker, will lecture on "The Guiding Star; or, the Light Within." Evening: Frederick F. Cook will lecture on "Relations of Spiritualism to Science."

—Dr. Wiggin will hold a Spiritualists' and mediums' meeting at 508 West Madison street at 3 p. m.

—George C. Needham will give a Bible-reading in the morning in the Chicago Avenue Church, corner La Salle street. In the evening James Johnson, of Jamaica, West Indies, will speak on "Missionary Life Among the Negroes." Prof. C. C. Case will sing.

—A Gospel temperance meeting will be held in Temperance Church, corner Noble and Ohio streets, at 4:30 p. m.

—The Rev. D. C. Thomlinson will preach in the Washingtonian Home Chapel at 3 p. m.

—Elder Mark H. Forscott will preach in Temperance Hall, 213 West Madison street, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Evening subject: "Laying On of Hands Not Confined to the Apostles or Apostolic Times."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

EPISCOPAL.

Feb. 8—Quinquagesima Sunday.
Feb. 11—Ash-Wednesday.
Feb. 12—Second Day of Lent.
Feb. 13—Third Day of Lent.
Feb. 14—Fourth Day of Lent.

CATHOLIC.

Feb. 8—Quinquagesima Sunday.
Feb. 9—Conversion of St. Paul (from Jan. 25); St. Apollonia, V. M.
Feb. 10—St. Scholastica, V.
Feb. 11—Ash-Wednesday—beginning of Lent.
Feb. 12—St. Ignatius, B. M. (from Feb. 1).
Feb. 13—Most Holy Passion of Our Lord.
Feb. 14—St. John of Matha, C. (from Feb. 8); St. Valentine, M.

SOLITUDE.

O Solitude! thou friend of mournful thought!
Once more thy sadly-pleasing charms reveal,
And let thy gentle musings o'er me steal,
Like soft delights of pain and pleasure fraught.

Now let me wander, while in listless mood,
Deep in the heart of some secluded grove,
To sing, perchance, in youthful strains of love,
Till Echo wakes the sylvan solitude.

In such a peaceful spot let me repose,
To linger on the page of ancient lore,
While from the trees Heaven's sweet musicians pour
Their strains, until my eyes, like Argus', close.

Or, by the side of some meandering stream
Whose argent waves through shadowy mazes flow,
Let me recline where scattered wild-flowers grow,
And sink, Endymion-like, from dream to dream;

While, from my seat in Nature's lavish hall,
Viewing each lovely flower, each joyous bird
Whose sweet, harmonious notes afar are heard,
I reason to the Author of them all.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5, 1880. WILLIAM F. GIBBS.

NEW YORK.

The Newspaper Personnel, Twenty Years Ago and To-Day.

Who Started "Vanity Fair"?—Denials of Charles G. Leland's Claim.

The People Who Get Up "Puck"—Keppler's Career in This Country.

An Important Invention—A Solution That Renders Any Cloth Water-Proof.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—I need not tell you how much the newspaper personnel of this city has changed in twenty years; but you may be too distant to observe that the change in the type is quite as striking as that in the individuals. In the years just before the War, the wits and poets of New York journalism were organized into

A SORT OF GUILD,

without passwords, but with many signs of recognition. Half of them were intemperate; almost all of them were jolly good fellows, fond of a song and a story; and many of them were in the habit of meeting frequently at certain saloons and restaurants marked by their favor. There were Mortimer Thompson ("Doesticks") Artemus Ward, Fred Cozzens (of "Sparrowgrass Papers"), Charles G. Leland ("Hans Breitman"), Clapp, Fitz-James O'Brien, Charles T. Congdon and Will Winter of the *Tribune*, Col. Halpine ("Private Miles O'Reilly"), R. H. Newell ("Orpheus C. Kerr"), Charles Dawson Shanley, George Arnold, Stedman, Stoddard, the Stephens brothers, Frank Wood, and others who might be mentioned. The favorit restaurant was Pfaff's, up Broadway near Houston street, and perhaps those of the above-named who met there most seldom or never are the ones who are now alive and active in current literature. The men I have mentioned were the "young men" of that day; half of them are now dead.

I hope it will not hurt anybody's feelings if I say that the most prominent young writers in New York at the present day

LIVE MORE REGULAR LIVES

than did the average of those of twenty years ago. There are still "Bohemians" of the worst type, living from day to day, borrowing money everywhere, irregular in habit, living nowhere in particular, creatures of moods, brilliant and irresponsible. Irwin Russell, the dialect-poet of *Scribner's*, was a fair specimen of these; Richard Realf was another. I could mention two or three others who are yet alive. But take a majority of those who are doing the best work,—Alden of the *Times*, J. Brander Matthews, Prentice Mulford, David L. Proudfit ("Peleg Arkwright"), Edgar Fawcett, Frank Saltus, Joel Benton, A. C. Wheeler ("Nym Crinkle," now editor of the *Star*, by-the-way), George Edgar Montgomery (dramatic critic of the *Times* and poet-at-large), R. K. Munkittrick, Rossiter Johnson, Bunner,—these are nearly all between 20 and 35; and they are all, as far as I remember, young men of good habits, who have homes and live regular lives. The new journalism is better in this respect than the old; let us rejoice.

I have been led to these reflections by the reception given to

CHARLES G. LELAND,

the other evening, by one of our most celebrated clubs, to mark his return from Europe, where he has spent several years. I was astounded the next morning to read, in his speech: "I started *Vanity Fair* with Charles Browne (Artemus Ward) as an assistant; and I remember how I used to suggest the subjects to him, and how he used to write out the series of articles which have since become so widely known. The *Revue des Mondes* recently gave a detailed account of the manner in which I brought out Artemus Ward, in which by far too much credit was given to me and too little to him."

I had no sort of doubt that the *Revue des Deux Mondes* gave him too much credit, for I know very well that Leland did not start *Vanity Fair* by a good deal, and had less to do with it than half-a-dozen other men. I dropped across Broadway, and climbed up to where H. L. Stephens still plies his facile brush and pencil,—recognized as one of the great humorous artists of this country.

"Did Mr. Leland start *Vanity Fair*?" I asked him, as he shoved his Bristol board aside and pushed his tripod over to me.

"Did he?" said he angrily.

"NOT BY A DESPERATE SIGHT!"

—though, confidentially, "desperate" was not the word he used.

"Have you seen Leland's speech?"

"Yes, I have; and you will please say for me that Charles G. Leland is a liar with a big big D. No, sir! That *Vanity Fair* started Charles G. Leland is a good deal more nearly true! I started *Vanity Fair*, in connection with my brothers. We all had a little money, and we sunk $25,000 in it. My brother, Lewis H., was publisher; my brother, W. A., managing editor; and I was the principal caricaturist, and in charge of its art. Frank J. Thompson put in some money, too. He is now in Cincinnati, connected with the Zoological Gardens. Frank Wood was the first working editor, under my brother William. With him was a bright staff, consisting of Clapp, Shanley, Fitz-James O'Brien, George Arnold, and Shepard."

"Some of these are dead," I said.

"All are dead, I believe," he answered,—"gone where there are no more calls for copy. We had some trouble with them, I'll tell you confidentially. They wanted to run the paper on Bohemian principles, and we wouldn't have it. They threatened to revolt. We made a quick offer to R. H. Stoddard and told him to be ready; and one day the old staff struck, stepped out on the sidewalk, and told us through Clapp, their leader, that they wouldn't write another line unless they could run the machine. In an hour

WE HAD STODDARD IN CLAPP'S PLACE,

with a staff of brilliant fellows, including Ed Stedman and Charles T. Congdon. It was at this time that we sent for 'Artemus Ward' Browne. He was working on the Cleveland *Plaindealer* for $10 a week, and doing all those funny sketches. We offered him $15 a week, and he jumped on to the next train and came. By-the-way, I notice that the *Plaindealer* has had the cheek to present his desk to the Ohio Historical Society, or Cleveland Society, or something, with the gallant and pathetic declaration 'No meaner hand shall ever write on it.' From which I judge that the proprietors who paid him $10 a week were afraid that they might be induced to sit down there some time. However——what was I saying?"

"Where was Leland all this time?" I inquired.

"O yes! About this time we sent for Leland, and he came on from Philadelphia and superseded Wood, who left. Leland was with us six or eight months; but his writing wasn't up to the 'Hans Breitman' level, by a good deal. He wrote

A DREARY LOT OF WASH

for the inside; but it didn't seem to be either fish, flesh, or fowl, and we got rid of him,—made him walk Spanish, you know. A row with William was the occasion of it. Then Charles Dawson Shanley came in, and stood by us till the end."

"What killed *Vanity Fair*?" I asked.

"The War, I think," he answered. "Other papers doubled their price, and the public wouldn't stand it in *Vanity Fair*. The price of everything went up suddenly. It cost us $400 a week to publish that paper. It never paid us dividends but twice,—once $30 and again $45,—the last occasion being when Stedman's excellent society-poem appeared. As I said, we sunk $25,000 in it. Among the 'us' was William Commack, of Philadelphia, who backed us at last. One night, at a dinner at Delmonico's, at which I believe Stoddard, Stedman, Congdon, and Fred Cozzens were present, Commack said he would put $50,000 more into *Vanity Fair*

IF COZZENS WOULD BE ITS EDITOR.

Cozzens had a binding contract with Bonner, and couldn't do it. That was a sad day for us all. Congdon, by the way, who was doing such brilliant and slashing work on the *Tribune*, and holds his old place still, was one of the strongest men *Vanity Fair* ever had. You are going to call on him? Give him my cordial regards. He is one of the few old fellows left."

"That's an interesting story,—good enough to write up," said I.

"Do you think so?" asked Mr. Stephens, as I took my leave. "Well, James Parton, in his History of Caricature in *Harper's*, did not even mention the name of *Vanity Fair*. But perhaps the readers were satisfied."

I rode up on the *Tribune* elevator, and found

MR. CONGDON.

"I knew that was a lie about Leland starting *Vanity Fair*," said he, "and I wish Stephens would print a card. Yes, I was on *Vanity Fair* as an outside writer from first to last. I never knew Leland as an editor, at all. I saw his contributions from week to week, and trembled for the result. He wrote the most melancholy nonsense ever written for any paper in the world. In fact, I think it was Charles G. Leland that killed *Vanity Fair*. No paper could stand it."

"And, see here!" he broke out again; "if you write anything about this, just say that the Stephenses were the very soul of honor, and kept all their engagements. If they couldn't pay promptly, they paid when they could. I received a check as much as a year after the paper stopped, and thought it must be a mistake, at first."

"Why cannot a comic paper live in this country?" I asked.

"Because," he said, "*all* the papers are more or less humorous. Our editors are wits; our reporters are funny; and the readers of our newspapers do not resent it. In England the combination of seriousness and fun is not much tolerated. So there they support professionally comic papers. However, we have *Puck*——"

"Yes," I said, interrupting him; "I'm going down there."

In five minutes I was

AT THE OFFICE OF "PUCK,"

over on Warren street. The whole establishment beams with life and thrift. It occupies four floors, and has a large job-office for printing in colors.

"Good morning, Mr. Schwarzmann!" I said, addressing the short, thick-set German proprietor, within the counter; "I want to interview you."

He skipped out and introduced me to the publisher's office.

"Does *Puck* prosper?" I asked him bluntly.

"*Does* it?" he repeated, laughing merrily. "It does! Two years ago the American *Puck* had only 4,000 copies, and the German *Puck* circulated 10,000. Now the German *Puck* has only about 12,000, but the American *Puck* has—shall I tell you?—35,000."

"You are a German?"

"Ya!" he said; "but I was with Frank Leslie fifteen years. I did editorial work, and had charge of the German department."

"What is the secret of your success with *Puck*, when all humorous papers by Americans have failed?"

"Well, two, I think: 1. Our method is original. We do not try to write like *Punch*, or make up like *Punch*. 2. Our great secret is Keppler. If Keppler should die, I don't know what we should do.

YOU'D BETTER SEE KEPPLER.

I'll go and find him," and he started out.

Just then Keppler came along by the door, and my hall brought him in.

"I want to sketch you," said I.

"Very well," he retorted; "I will sit here and you shall draw me."

"I'll draw you out, Joseph Keppler. You were born——?"

"I was. In Vienna," he shortly added. "I became a comic actor. Then a comic artist. I was for some time on the Vienna funny paper, *Kikeriki!* (which is the German for 'Cockadoodledoo!' the rooster-cry)."

While he was telling me this, I observed, as I had observed before, that he had an exceptionally fine face, a gray eye, short black hair, dark mustaches, seven inches long, waxed to an awl like those of Franz Joseph, and a narrow goatee and imperial covering his chin.

"When did you come to this country, Mr. Keppler?"

"In 1869. I went straight to St. Louis, where I had friends. I was at first engaged in a theatre,—as a comic actor at the Apollo. By-and-by I was persuaded to become manager of the Washington Garden Theatre. Lost my money, and 'busted'—I think you call it. In my extremity I then went to an editor, Henry Bender, and was employed to illustrate a comic paper, *Del Vehme* (the Star-Chamber). After a year we could not agree, and, although the circulation was steadily increasing, I left. It 'busted'—I think you call it. Then I started *Puck*,

IN ST. LOUIS."

"I had forgotten that part of *Puck's* career," I said.

"I ran it two years," he continued,—"one year in German exclusively, and one year with a few copies in English. I didn't get along well with my partner, and I left. And it 'busted'—I think you call it."

"Yes, that's the classic of it," I answered; "and then——?"

"Then I came here and went into Frank Leslie's establishment. I was there three years. I did some work for most of his papers at different times. I finally asked for more salary, and, not getting it, left. And Schwarzmann and I started the German *Puck*, five years ago, and, shortly afterwards, the English edition. O yes, I have a family,—wife and three children."

Thence I went up stairs to call on Bunner,—

H. C. BUNNER,

the editor, whom I hadn't seen for months. He is a young fellow,—born in 1855,—unmarried, with a fresh boyish face, bright gray eye, short curly hair and side whiskers, and a pensive, persevering lay-out of a mustache. He wears eye-glasses, and his hair is parted in the middle like Julius Cæsar's. He began life in a merchant's office down-town. He didn't like them, and they didn't like him. He did a little reporting on the *World*, worked on the *Arcadian*, and has recently written some excellent humorous poems for *Scribner's Magazine*, and four or five plays that have been perpendicularly damned on their first appearance. Among these may be mentioned "The Tower of Babel," adapted from "Fourchambault." He runs *Puck* with very little outside assistance,—Mr. Valentine, a clever gentleman in the office, doing the "Fitz Noodle" series, and other good work. Bunner has a good deal of versatility, industry, and vivacity, and the soul of a poet. He has done a good deal in the way of introducing to the Americans, through *Puck* and *Scribner's*, some of the recent French inventions in metre,—the triolet, chant royal, etc. Here, for instance, I might give you a specimen of one of these:

> As French poets sang
> Is the method of Bunner;
> A monotonous clang
> Where the rhyme seems to hang,
> Like the changeless "Bang! bang!"
> From the gun of the gunner;
> As French poets sang
> Is the method of Bunner.

AN IMPORTANT INVENTION.

I ought not to close this letter without telling you of a new invention here, which seems certain to revolutionize some branches of industry, and greatly promote the comfort and health of the human race. I attended an exhibition of it by the inventor last evening, at his boarding-house, 41 West Sixteenth street. Ex-Secretary McCullough and twenty or thirty others, most of whose names would be recognized by your readers, were present. The invention is a colorless solution, which renders all fabrics to which it is applied absolutely water-proof. It does not change the appearance of cloth in the least, either in weight, texture, or lustre; and it is impossible to tell, by taste, touch, sight, or smell, what cloth has been subjected to the process and what has not. I saw water poured upon broadcloth, silk dresses, velvets, laces, ostrich-feathers, leather, without wetting them,—for it rolled off, or rather jumped off, like water from a red-hot stove. When poured upon cloth thus treated, water forms into little globules, and rolls off as quickly as possible, leaving no moisture whatever. The strangest part of it is, that it can be applied for a cent a yard!

It does not render fabrics fire-proof or grease-proof; but it is represented as making fabrics moth-proof. It absolutely

SETS ALL COLORS,

and cloth that has been treated with it can be washed the same as before, and does not in any way alter in appearance. I saw a silk hat that had been worn through all the rain and snow storms of the past week unprotected, and it was as smooth and glossy as if it had never been worn. I made a close examination of the invention, tested cloth myself over and over again, and dipped beautiful pink velvet and lovely sky-blue silk in water over and over, and could not wet them. They came out dry.

The inventor is Mr. D. M. Lamb. He is a Westerner; came into the Union with Michigan; has lived in Chicago and Ohio; and has spent $25,000 in perfecting this solution. There is none on the market yet, and Mr. Lamb seems to be quite poor; but he is very certain that in five years no man will buy a piece of coat-cloth, and no woman a piece of dress-goods, that has not been treated with his solution. The base of the solution is naphtha, or hydrocarbons, with melted rubber. I have been permitted to copy from

A REPORT BY PROF. OGDEN DOREMUS,

Professor of Chemistry in the College of the City of New York, who says: "I have saturated various goods, fancy-colored and figured silks, ribbons, velvets, and woolens. The solution has not affected the appearance of the goods; even the delicately-tinted ribbons were unchanged, and were rendered perfectly water-repellant. A piece of the light-colored silk was boiled in water twenty minutes to ascertain whether the preparation with which it had been impregnated would still be retained in its fibres. It was unaltered in color by this treatment, and retained perfectly its water-repellant qualities. These facts demonstrate that the chemical reactions excited in the course of the treatment of said solutions have resulted in producing a new compound. More extended requirements are necessary to determine what this new product is. . . . Chemists and inventors have made strenuous efforts to secure a solution which, when applied to every variety of goods, should confer on them water-repellant properties without affecting their flexibility or tint, and that would be without odor,—in other words, unrecognizable by the senses. None with which I am acquainted, of all the patents I have read of and with which I have experimented, accomplish this result, except Mr. D. M. Lamb's; and, when we consider the simplicity of the process, its inexpensive character, and its endless applicability, from the most delicate tissues of silks, satins, and velvets, to the coarser cloths, blankets, camp-equipage, and, in fact, all absorbent goods, its value to the commercial world and to the various Governments having millions of men under arms on land and sea, cannot be computed."

Is the coming boom to be the Lamb boom?

JEROME.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Who Succeeds?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—Will you please answer a question for a subscriber. In the event that the President and Vice-President of the United States were assassinated, who would become President of the United States?—the Vice-President pro. tem., or the Speaker of the House of Representatives?

THOMAS L. MASTERS.

[The President of the Senate.]

A Batch of Questions.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Will you say (1) what was the surname of George III., King of England; (2) or were the four Georges of the same family name? (3) Also what is the surname of the present Prince of Wales? (4) Have the people had surnames from the beginning of time? (5) If not, when first introduced?

F. S.

[(1) Guelph. (2) Yes. (3) Wettin. (4) No. (5) Less than a thousand years ago.]

Unmuzzled Dogs.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—We understand that there is an ordinance prohibiting dogs from running at large unmuzzled, still every day brings news of some new case of hydrophobia. What we want to know is, why this ordinance is not enforced. With policemen patrolling the streets continually, it seems as if they ought to find time to clear the city of these pests. It is a matter which demands immediate attention, as any one is in danger of being bitten by one of these curs; and since it has been shown that a dog need not be rabid to cause hydrophobia by its bite, proper means should at once be taken to rid the city of this nuisance. Every dog not properly secured should be killed. Hoping this will call the attention of the proper authorities to the above-mentioned ordinance, I remain,

CYNIC.

Does Religion Pay?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—I wish to ask you a question, and, without taking up your time in useless excuses as to "having never before written an editor," etc., will at once to my work. In prayer-meeting a few evenings since the discussion was as to whether religion paid. One man said that Bob Ingersoll was once an aspirant to the chair of Illinois wherein the Governor rested, and would surely have occupied it had not the Committee on its way to Washington been told by a Baptist clergyman, who happened to be on the same car with these electoral ones, that naughty Bob was an infidel! There and then they cast Bob out of their ranks. Is this true? By answering this you will not only confer a favor but settle a dispute that has become almost unbearable.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

[There is no truth whatever in the statement.]

The Naval Academy.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—Can you inform me as to the necessary qualifications for admission to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, the minimum of age, etc.?

Also, how the appointments are apportioned among the States, the best mode of making an application, and any other information you may have at hand.

APPLICANT.

[The applicant must be 15 and not over 18 years of age; must be sound physically, and pass examination in the rudimentary branches of English education; there is one appointee for each Congressional District. Appointments now are generally made upon competitive examination by members of Congress, there being so many young men desiring to enter this branch of the service, as well as the military through West Point. Write to the Congressman from your district, and he will give you all the required information.]

Assistance for the Needy.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—I wish to appeal to some kind-hearted people through your paper in behalf of a family out in Western Nebraska. There is a husband, wife, and five children. He is a wounded Union soldier who preempted some land out there, but finds it very hard to get along, and can barely keep his family from want and the cold. They are very worthy of help, and have seen better days in the East. I know them personally, and have helped them heretofore. What I wish is to collect a supply of cast-off clothing (either ladies' or gents') and some groceries. I will add to them and ship them at my expense. I can refer to Mr. Truesdell, at the Relief and Aid Society, No. 53 La Salle street, where such articles can be left in his care, or, if a postal-card is sent to me, I will call for such articles at your house or store. I hope to get a liberal response from the kind-hearted, who can do a great good in this matter, and help a worthy family who are in need of help.

AN OLD CITIZEN.

A Plea for the "Masher."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—"Constant Reader," in THE TRIBUNE, complains bitterly because many well-dressed men stand at the entrance to Music-Hall, at the close of Prof. Swing's services, like the "Mashers" or "Matinee Brigade" at the theatres, "staring ladies out of countenance as they leave the hall." That is the full substance of the complaint. And it is a very weak one. Who is stared out of countenance? Is it "Constant Reader"? Certainly not, for she is undoubtedly an old maid, whom no one would look at the second time for beauty's sake! Is it the goodly number of old people, male and female, gray haired and venerable? Certainly not. They are respected everywhere. Even the "masher" has a father and a mother, a few grandfathers and grandmothers, and is inclined to be respectful to all such. Is it the preacher they are waiting for? No, they have just heard enough of him. Is it the everlasting horde of homely, common place, and unpretentious people, male and female, whom no one would look at twice, or stare at once, for looks' sake? No. Is it the male portion of the congregation they seek? O no! Then there are very few left for the "masher" to set his heart or his eyes on. If "Constant Reader" will put her little pearly ear down close to us we will whisper to her ear the true answer: They want to see the pretty girls. Is there any harm in it? Do the pretty girls object? Ought they to object? Never. If they did they would, by reason of their prudishness and unattractiveness, be forever disqualified to act their part as the charmers and bewitchers of men, in the true and proper sense, and would all die old maids. Then what would become of us and posterity? No. So long as a man or a youth is a gentleman, and dresses neatly, "carries no arms," except a "two-ounce cane," as Prof. Swing once expressed it, and so long as he speaks or nods only to his acquaintances and friends, he is quite harmless, and should be fostered and encouraged, and he is quite as welcome to look at (not stare at) the girls as we girls are to look at each other's bonnets,—in church or out.

CONSTANT ATTENDANT.

Moving Wooden Buildings.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—The track of a hurricane is not more marked than are the streets through which a large wooden building recently passed from Fourteenth to Eighteenth streets, on Indiana avenue, thence west through Eighteenth to Clark street, breaking and crushing its way through the fine, arching shade-trees along the route, without let or hindrance, the house-mover being supplied with a permit, which he claimed gave him the streets from curb to curb and upward to the skies. Next to one's own family in all that makes home pleasant are the trees and shrubbery that are tenderly planted and cared for till grown to shade and attractive proportions. Hence the ruthless destruction in an hour, by the house-mover, under authority of the obnoxious ordinance of the City Council, is unpardonable. The fire ordinance prohibits the building of wooden buildings within the city, and yet, with consent of two-thirds of the lot-owners upon any block of ground, an old wooden building may be removed thereon. Again, the fire ordinance forbids the repairs of any wooden building inside the city, if a fire shall destroy 51 per cent of its value, and no fire-insurance company will pay more than that per cent of loss, while the building must be torn down by its owner.

The fire ordinance and that for the removal of wooden buildings clearly are inconsistent, and the latter should either be repealed or greatly modified. If the old buildings were ordered out of the city limits, some satisfaction would be had for the damages to trees and pavements incident to their removal.

JUSTICE.

The Bridge Question.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—While the bridge question is agitating the people of Chicago as at present, it seems to me proper that a comparison of ideas upon the subject should be made, in order that from the different plans presented one can be perfected and put in operation that will be broad enough to allow the commerce of the city to be properly handled, and at the same time accommodate the demands of intramural transit far better than at present.

It must be evident to all acquainted with the business of Chicago that some plan must be adopted very soon to relieve the pressure, or all branches of traffic will be terribly delayed. With the opening of spring will begin such an improvement in every direction as this city has never experienced before, I think. My plan would be:

First, abolish entirely river traffic for all except such boats as could pass under the bridges, have the large shipping accommodated with commodious outside dockage, and a system of lighterage established between our elevators and inside docks with the outside harbor. This would allow all of the extensive river dockage to be used as at present with no change.

Second, build no new bridge—and change all old ones as soon as possible—unless wide enough to accommodate two car-tracks, two wagon-tracks, and two walks for foot-passengers, in that way preventing the delay caused by crowding of teams into the car-tracks when crossing the bridges. This, it appears to me, will be a great improvement over matters now existing, and accommodate the business of the city for a long time in the future. Yours, etc.,

R. M.

Street-Cleaning.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—In the published proceedings of the City Council, among the estimates submitted by the Controller and heads of the different departments of the amount of money that will be required to run our municipal machine the ensuing year, the item "For street cleaning and repairs, $147,000," which appears in the modest estimate of the Commissioner of Public Works, suggests the query whether the reputation that Chicago has obtained of having the dirtiest streets of any city in this or any other country is well founded. An examination of that subject develops the following facts in regard to other cities as well as our own that are interesting reading, if not a creditable showing in the direction of cleanliness for our own municipality:

In Boston, with 70 miles of macadam, and 300 miles of pavement, the principal streets are swept every morning before 8 o'clock, all others twice a week, the macadam once a week, and all gutters flushed and cleansed weekly.

In Philadelphia, with 600 miles of pavement, the principal thoroughfares are cleaned six times a week, the secondary streets three times a week, and the whole thoroughly cleansed once a week.

In New York, with 250 miles of pavement, the authorities claim to sweep the principal streets three times a week, and her other streets once a week.

In London, with 1,410¼ miles of pavement, every principal street is swept once in twenty-four hours, secondary streets three times a week, all others at least twice.

In Liverpool, with 255 miles of pavement, like regulations are enforced.

In Manchester, with 500 miles of pavement, the principal streets, roads, and thoroughfares, together with the markets, are cleansed every day, secondary streets thrice a week, all others twice.

Boston in 1876, with 270 miles of streets, paid for street-cleaning, including removal of ashes and garbage, $263,000 currency, or $974 per mile. This is net, after deducting $46,000 received from sales of garbage.

Philadelphia, with 600 miles of streets, spent in the first ten months of 1877 for street-cleaning, including removal of ashes and garbage, $275,000, a total for the year, at the same ratio, of $330,000, or $550 per mile.

New York, with 250 miles of pavement, spent in 1877 for street-cleaning, exclusive of removing dead animals or cleansing privies, $725,000, or $2,900 per mile.

London is divided into thirty-nine parishes, each of which conducts its own scavenging and street-cleaning. It would be impossible to give returns from them all. Taking the parish of St. George, Hanover square, one of the most central and important, as an example, we find that it comprises forty-two miles of streets. The average cost of cleaning these and carting away the refuse—a ride of from three to five miles being necessary—for the years 1870 to 1875 was £9,078 per annum, or $45,500 gold. Taking the same average for the whole city,—which is certainly fair, as some of the parishes are smaller and the carting distance less,—the annual cost would be $1,774,500, or, in round numbers, $1,258 per mile.

Liverpool, with her 255 miles of pavement, paid for street-cleaning in 1876, including the emptying and cleansing of all the privies of the city, numbering 31,720,—a work the expense of which is in New York distinct from and additional to the cost of street-cleaning,—the sum of £65,864 0s. 6d., or $329,320 in gold, equivalent to $1,291 per mile.

Manchester, with 500 miles of pavement, paid in 1876 for street-cleaning £28,412, or $142,000, or $285 per mile.

Chicago has about ninety-five miles of pavement which is susceptible of regular periodical cleaning, and which last year were swept and cleaned from four times a month in the business centre of the city and the principal thoroughfares, to once a month on secondary and once during the season in other streets in the outlying portions of the city, for which the city paid the contractors in all about $20,000, an average of $225 per mile.

We have cheerful taxpayers, honest money in the treasury, honest officials, and the "best Mayor Chicago ever had," but, notwithstanding all these goodies, every man, woman, and child, citizen or visitor, whenever attempting out-of-door locomotion, is compelled to either wade through mud or choke with dirt, the condition of our streets being determined by the weather, instead of by a judicious use of the means at the disposal of the officers charged with that duty.

The attempt to bore a two-inch auger-hole with a gimlet always fails. The cleaning of our streets but once a week does not secure cleanliness. It only determines the degree of their nastiness the other six days of the week, or twenty-six out of the thirty days of each month. In addition to the pride we should have in making a good appearance to visitors, the health of the people makes it the paramount duty of the City Council to make a larger and respectable appropriation for that sort of work, such a one as will comport with our metropolitan pretensions in other matters.

At the same time it is in order to suggest that, in the bill they now have under consideration, it should be the pleasure, as it is the duty, of our city administrators to expend the money thus appropriated instead of hoarding it up, as they are suspected of now doing, to be a temptation, perchance, for some chap in the sweet by and by to "Gage it"; then, not the millennium, but the old story. The good die young. The officials who prevented the people from eating their cake, and failed in helping them keep it, will be living monuments of God's mercy and man's humanity; and, torn with remorse, may be, for making such a thing possible by an injudicious economy when they were the people's authorized and responsible agents.

A HEATHEN.

RENT-CURSED IRELAND.

The Actual Condition of the Irish Farmers.

Mud Cabins—Perpetual Poverty—Desperate Struggle for Life.

An Utterly Discouraging State of Society.

How Can It Be Otherwise While the Landlords Drain Away the Last Dollar?

Special Correspondence London Times.

CASTLERAE, ROSCOMMON, Jan. 17.—This rustic market town, plain in buildings, unpretending in shop-fronts, with a couple of banks as its best built houses, a comfortable inn, a small market-hall in which corn and wool are pitched on Saturdays, a public steelyard erected in the centre of what serves for a square, some oatmeal-mills whose wheels are driven by the quick-flowing stream which supplies the place with water, and close at hand the grounds and plantations surrounding the mansion of a landowner, is in the heart of a huge expanse of

BOG-AND-STONE-WALL COUNTRY.

You look in some directions over a plain of intermingled black bog and grass, unlike the fens of Cambridgeshire in being parceled out by grass banks or stone walls with fewer drains, while towards other points of the compass lie undulating stretches of country cut up into small inclosures by walls of bluish-gray limestone, or sometimes of sandstone. But, with the exception of plantations very far between, the district is bare of all timber but scrub, and not a thorn-hedge is to be seen unless the rough runaway fences, more than half gap, which appear on some of the banks may be entitled to the name. From some points of view so subdivided is the surface into diminutive fields that more of stone wall than actual land fills the eye. In some cases the fields are cumbered with big heaps or rather stacks of stones, indicating the toil by which the soil has been cleared for cultivation. Poor grass, for the most part, occupies the surface, with a minor proportion of the prevailing black soil broken up for arable, to bear potatoes in lazy beds, oats, grass seeds, and rarely plots of turnips. Rushes, stems of weeds which have been left to seed, and evidences of slovenly treatment appear in the pasture land, while the arable is foul with grass and weeds. Occasionally a decent-looking farm-house, two stories high, with slated roof, may be in sight, accompanied by sheds representing a farmstead. This is more particularly to the east and north, approaching some of the largest grazing farms of Roscommon. But generally, and almost everywhere to the west and northwest, extending for very many miles into the great County of Mayo and partly in Galway, the landscape is dotted interminably with white-walled and straw-thatched cottages and

MUD CABINS,

sometimes clustering a few together, but commonly scattered at intervals of a quarter of a mile or much less, as if the dwellings of an immense village had by some repellant power been suddenly thrust apart and scattered with regularity over the face of the bleak country. In innumerable spots occur floors of bog beside inky drains and pools, on the brink of which are piled black and brown clamps of dried peat for fuel. For it is characteristic of this part of the country that the bog, instead of stretching for thousands of acres together, as in many other localities, is distributed with considerable equality in the division of parishes common to Ireland, known as "townlands," a townland embracing 100 to 200 acres, usually, but not invariably, constituting an estate or the unbroken unit of an estate. Hence the residents in these peasants' dwellings, planted around the fringes of the bog, procure all their house firing for warmth and for cooking their own and their pigs' food by labor in digging and carrying, and they also graze the bog with asses and goats, and, where the grassy and rushy surface is not too treacherous, with cows or other cattle. Sometimes the bog is open as a common; but some proprietors, as, for example, Viscount Dillon, who holds 84,000 acres in Mayo, have with infinit trouble and at great expense

APPORTIONED THE BOGS AMONG THE FRONTAGERS,

and by arrangement with the tenants allotted them proportional shares of good and inferior bog, now partitioned by grass banks, with the little farms in lengths abutting upon the public highways or new roads made for the purpose. To intersect the country with a sufficient number of good hard roads to reach the myriads of homesteads would cost a great part of the value of an estate; and the approach to an immense number of the farms is by a rough way of ruts, grass, and stones called a "bohreen," which in the English fens would be a drove, but here not always wide enough for the passage of a cart. Indeed, you can get at many of the farms only by a bridle road or a pathway. Gates, indeed, are not always items for repair, as in very numerous cases entrances and exits are through gaps left in the tumbledown grass banks or breaks in the rude fence walls, many of the plot fields remaining perpetually walled round, a temporary breach being made when necessary for horse and cart to fetch out the crop of hay or grain.

In vain you look for specimens of the quadrangular straw-yard with surrounding buildings which distinguishes most English farms. Except on the few large holdings there are no straw-yards at all, and no farm premises beyond the small thatched houses

OR HOVELS,

which are here honored with the designation of barns, cow-houses, and stables,—usually joined on to the farmer's dwelling-house, with manure heaped just outside the doors. The one or two cows and their calves on each holding are in the field all winter,—a treatment which the mildness of the climate renders possible, though the loss in the meat-producing capability of the country from this exposure must be enormous. The calves are shut up at night and fed with hay, and they are not in very first-class condition in the spring when sold as yearlings to the large grazing farmers. The occupiers could make good use of cattle-sheds and food-houses if they had them; in fact, improved husbandry in root-feeding and manure-making—the very basis of a proper agriculture—is prevented by this pitiable absence of any reasonable description of farm-buildings. It is a puzzle how the tenants on hundreds of farms manage to shelter their live stock, including the active, well-fed ass, which so commonly pulls their little cart to market with produce or turf for sale. Many of the houses, invariably one room high, are constructed with stone walls and roofs thatched with straw, with mortar floors, and diminutive glass windows without opening casements. In vast numbers of cases the walls

ARE OF MUD;

but the interiors are by no means so destitute of comfort as might be imagined, when there is a good roof, a sound floor, and a chimney really letting out the smoke. I have been in houses having a sparred roof sufficiently lofty to make the principal apartment airy, with a separate sleeping room, and a little room for setting milk, though the principal dairy operations are conducted in the larger part of the house. Instances are rare in which the cow and the family are housed together, though they exist. Nobody heeds the intrusion of the well-fed, well-behaved pig. I have seen cabins devoid of any window; the sole apertures for light and ventilation being the always open door and the hole in the roof which discharges part of the eye-watering smoke of the peat fire. One single-roomed house, without any window, I found to have been newly lime-whited inside, the floor washed clean, and the moderate stock of furniture and of cooking and table utensils in a trim, evidently the pride of the housewife, whose merry children were playing by the hearth. A native arrangement sometimes seen is the provision of a niche in the wall, a little recess with lean-to roof, opening into the house close to the fire, like a berth in a ship's saloon. This, sometimes closed by a straw curtain, holds a bed for

THE "COLLAUGH,"

or old mother, in a position from which she can have an eye upon the other inmates of the dwelling. With colors and sketch-book I could make here quite a collection of picturesque homes of *la petite culture*—alas! only in the rarest cases with any charm of flower-garden or even fruit orchard. In my foregrounds would appear a stalwart Irish farmer in the tail-coat of the country, now no longer of the homespun blue frieze, leading his tight little horse or shaggy ass in the lengthy truck-cart or "dray" of the region, or one of the steady, industrious lads driving cows or riding an ass with pannier-load of meal or potatoes, or a good-wife in dark-blue cloak and white cap, bearing her basket or pail, or a group of comely, cheerful, modest Irish maidens in their scarlet petticoats, under dark-brown short-gowns, the black and green plaid shawl half covering their heads, and their bare feet pacing over sward or stones as they carry their bright cans to the spring for water or bring crate loads of turf to the house for firing.

These people do work, men, women, and young persons alike; for, although at this period of the year, when the labors of tillage are not onerous, both young men who have returned from England with their summer and autumn earnings and old men who farm at home may seem to have leisure at their disposal, the spring brings most severe and protracted work in digging, by far the largest proportion of the country being tilled by the spade and fork; and every English farmer knows how Irishmen employed by them in hay and corn harvesting

PINCH THEMSELVES IN FOOD AND COMFORTS

in order to carry home a few pounds for their families. The industry of this population is not their only virtue. Hardships, privations, insufficient domestic accommodation, the almost total lack of the commonest sanitary provision, which will be understood by the simple statement that thousands of houses have no closet of any description, do not necessarily lower morals, though they keep down the level of the people's taste. In fairly-built tenements which I have visited and where I have conversed with the families, I have found general cleanliness, neatness, order in the arrangement of poor furniture and in the display of plates and jugs and tea services; I meet with civility and respectfulness in the behavior of these peasant occupiers of a few acres, and in the behavior of their wives and children. A family limited to a single apartment by night and day have their own ideas of what is decorous and what is not: and I can testify that here neither the improper house accommodation nor the working of girls and young women out of doors induce that boldness or gross rudeness of behavior which distinguish the field-hands in some parts of England. I am informed by all classes of persons familiar with the inhabitants of Roscommon and Mayo, including parish priests and other clergy, who are in constant and intimate intercourse with the people, that the population

ARE AS WELL CONDUCTED

as their appearance and behavior indicate. Notwithstanding the presence of a considerable number of houses in Castlerea for the sale of drink, mainly Irish whisky, the amount of intoxication is alleged to be much below that observed in English rural towns of similar size; it is only at fairs or festivals, sometimes at weddings, that feasting and dancing occasionally end in drunken turbulence. Otherwise the people are most quiet and peaceful; and a social evil which is the disgrace of some seaport, barrack, and other large towns has no existence here. With all sympathy for the good people who live such placid and apparently dull, uninteresting lives in isolated situations, one must lament the almost complete absence of gardening, of anything pretty in their homes, such as pictures on the walls of their rooms, or even the humble chimney ornaments which are seen in the cottages of all English laborers, and the nearly total want of books or periodical literature. In an English country town of more than a thousand inhabitants, like Castlerea, there is at least one bookseller supplying daily and weekly newspapers, magazines, heralds, journals, illustrated and non-illustrated publications; and there are entertainments in some public room many times during, at any rate, the winter season. But here there is

NO PRINTER OR BOOKSELLER;

no magazines are waited for by young people week after week for continuations of serial stories; books do not enliven the resting hours of the industrious adults or the children, who have now the vast advantage of the near-at-hand national schools. If any papers are read they are only a few of an ultra-national and inflammatory character, and no local or strolling talent gives concerts or entertainments.

I have much to say respecting the agriculture practiced by the small Irish tenantry, its position and prospects; but something more urgent presses first for consideration. In good times it is a mystery how these families, persevering and praiseworthy as they are, manage to subsist. But they do; and thousands of thrifty parents save money while bringing up healthy, robust children upon farms of six to ten statute acres, and even upon still smaller holdings. With a diet chiefly consisting of milk, oatmeal, Indian corn, meal, wheaten bread, potatoes, and other vegetables; on the smallest plots, with meat only on high days and holidays, and on the twenty or thirty acre holdings bacon or fowls on Sundays, the people satisfy their ideas of what tolerable breakfasts, dinners, and suppers should be. With

A SIMPLICITY OF WANTS

in household fittings, in dress and decoration, almost conformable to the philosophy of Diogenes himself, they are able to procure necessaries and some comforts; and on the extremely small occupations this livelihood is rendered possible by the earnings obtained in annual pilgrimages to England. It except the agricultural day laborers, who are a comparatively small class here. Their living upon a wage of one shilling to two shillings and three pence a day, and nothing found by the employer, can do little more than keep them alive upon their customary diet of stirabout,—made of milk and Indian corn-meal, the latter sometimes dried into a cake. The little farmers here cannot afford to pay decent wages to men who have for generations been bred to do little work upon inadequate food.

But the exceptional year of disastrous seasons has brought a crisis in the affairs of the farmers; and that crisis will soon reach a climax. Their poor yield of potatoes was destroyed to the extent of one-half by disease; a further loss of the crop was suffered by the tenants being unable in the brief interval between the great rains and the premature snow and frost to dig up all the potatoes and save their peat too; the oats have not turned out well; the price of cows and calves came down, and the consequence is that great numbers are running short of means and

SHORT OF A STORE OF FOOD,

and are driven to grind the oats they should keep for seed, and to eat the potatoes which should be planted in one or two months from this time. Viscount Dillon has 4,000 tenants, of whom not half-a-dozen men occupy over 100 acres each,—the bulk of them holding four, six, and up to twelve or fifteen acres, some farming smaller plots than these. Other small tenantry are on the large estates of the O'Conor Don, M. P., Lord De Freyne, Mr. Sandford, and other landlords. It is estimated by some authorities who know much of the tenants on these great properties that while probably half will be able to maintain themselves till summer employment comes in, a large number being also what is called "snug," or possessed of money in the bank, probably a third, (some say more, of the whole number, will have to be supported by extraneous help for at least three, and probably four, months. The destitution now upon some of the population, and rapidly approaching others, particularly in the wide tract of country about Ballyhaunis, Claremorris, and Swineford, which form a sort of agricultural rookery for ten and twenty miles together, is so grievous as to be

FRIGHTFUL AND APPALLING

to those who had experience of the great famine and fever. Like scenes of dire distress, of wholesale deaths by starvation, perhaps of rebellious violence, are certain and very close at hand, unless prompt assistance be provided for the hungry. From inquiries in the district I fear that relief by employment on public works will in some cases come too late.

This is the right moment to set about important undertakings in arterial drainage, bog reclamation, waste-land culture, slob-land embanking, harbors and piers for fishery and other shipping, the cultivation of river and pond fish, the planting of land for timber, the construction of railways for opening out neglected localities. For employing men who cannot be lodged far from their homes it has been proposed to make the earthworks for future new lines of railway, and to widen and fence some of the main roads. But I apprehend that before much effectual work of this kind is really in hand clamorous demands will have been made for immediate relief to starving families. Some persons say the law which prohibits the giving of Poor-Law relief to occupiers of a quarter of an acre may be waived, and the poor-house offered to the tenants who can no longer keep body and soul together in their own homes. But supposing that these home-loving, home-worshiping people fail to carry out their predetermination to

DIE RATHER THAN GIVE UP THEIR FARMS,

and go as paupers to the poor-house, how would such a proceeding answer? So many perpetual paupers would come out of the union in three months' time; and a class of tenants only just above them, but saved from having entered the house, would have been beggared by the extra rates (of which they pay one-half) required for their support.

From what I observe here I am bound to declare that whatever aid comes must be prompt, and in another letter I will endeavor to explain the grounds for concluding that the class of small tenantry may preserve and improve their position and remain the backbone of Irish agriculture, only a portion of their number being unable to tide over this most exceptional year of calamity.

THE BIRTH OF MASONRY.

Does It Date from the Old Age of Sir Christopher Wren?—The Obelisk's Foundations Again—Are the Higher Degrees Essential, or Are They Merely Ornamental?

New York Herald.

The drift of opinion, as ascertained by the *Herald* in its inquiries among Masons, seems to be on the side of those who hold that Lieutenant-Commander Gorringe's discoveries—whatever they may be—do not establish the existence of speculative Masonry in Egypt at the time when the obelisk was set up in Alexandria. Indeed, nearly all those Masons who have read Masonic literature closely, especially if they have sought the origin of the mystic craft, agree that Masonry, as we know it, dates back only to the revival, so called. They find the real birth of the Order as it exists—the ornamental degrees, as Mr. Hugh Gardner terms them, excepted—to have been after Sir Christopher Wren's age and infirmities drew his attention from the duties of his office, and after the numbers of the brethren had become so far reduced that there was danger of the total extinction of operative Masonry. Then it was voted that the privileges of Masonry should no longer be restricted to operative Masons, but that they should be extended to men of various professions, provided they were regularly approved and initiated into the Order. Thereafter the Masons became a brotherhood of symbolic builders,—men who builded in the brains of men, and not in inanimate stone. Such is the conclusion reached, after exhaustive research, by Mr. Godfrey W. Steinbrenner, whose "Origin and Early History of Freemasonry" has been sent to the *Herald* with the compliments of a Freemason who has read with no little profit the discussion that has been evoked by the recent discoveries in Egypt.

Many readers will recall an interview, published in the *Herald*, wherein Mr. Steinbrenner tossed anything but posies at the more modern and higher degrees—regalia degrees, he styles them—of Masonry. He pictured the brethren of the ornamental degrees as the most genial of good fellows, who get together once a week and enjoy a feast with wine, and initiate one or two gulls to pay the bills, and whose high degrees had their origin in the brains of some men who desired to make trade for regalia-makers. Naturally the reader looks into Mr. Steinbrenner's book for an elaboration of the grotesque interview that he gave in the *Herald*, but nothing of the kind is found in the book. Instead, it is a staid and decorous historical disquisition upon the real history of Masonry, and does not even mention the higher,—well, the fancy degrees. The author says—what is said by most Masons who have spent time over their books: "Veiled in mystery, interwoven with idle fables and fantastic traditions, not infrequently purposely distorted by deception and falsehood, it is only of late years that the history of Masonry has gained a sure foundation and a scientific and historical basis, through the critical and impartial researches of zealous and unprejudiced brethren. Yet, even at this day, the most confused, absurd, and discordant opinions prevail regarding the origin of the fraternity. In many instances Masonic authors, blinded by foolish vanity and by a desire to prove the vast antiquity of the institution, have strenuously combated the averment that the fraternity was derived from the operative Masons, or have allowed themselves to be deceived and led into error by the peculiar symbolic representations and ceremonies of our present rituals and their often striking resemblance to those of the ancient mysteries. . . . Let Freemasons, then, give up their vain boastings, which ignorance has foisted into the Order, and relinquish a fabulous antiquity rather than sacrifice common sense!"

Having thus crammed his views into a nutshell Mr. Steinbrenner goes on to prove their correctness, loitering by the way, however, to say that "the idea of a direct connection of Masonry with heathen antiquity in general is in reality nothing but an idle fancy," and that "all efforts to trace back the history of Masonry to the early ages have most signally failed." He finds in the darkest and most troubled period of the Middle Ages secret societies of men associated for purposes of either offense or defense, not only against enemies from without, but also against those within, and that these efforts were directed mainly against the great landed proprietors; and among these secret societies he includes the German stone masons, whose government and forms seem to have been largely copied by the modern speculative Masons. The German operative Masons, the author says, "had a personal knowledge of the nature of the Church, and well knew the degeneracy of the clergy. . . . They had learned to practice toleration, and their lodges became a sure place of refuge for those who were persecuted for the sake of opinion by a religious fanaticism. . . . But the triumph of the Reformation dealt a severe blow to the Fraternity of German Steinmetzen. No more churches were now erected, and builders were thrown out of employment." Following the operative Masons down to 1389, the author quotes English ordinances that hint at the fact that one of the principal objects of the Masons in England, at their chapters and congregations, was an opposition to the laws of the realm, and for the purpose of extorting a higher rate of wages; and these Freemasons and the German stone masons he finds to have been of one and the same fraternity. Their main difference being only in the term of apprenticeship,—the English statutes requiring seven and the German five years of service.

In the great legislative reforms that marked the reign of Charles II. of England, Mr. Steinbrenner finds the actual beginning of Masonry as it exists. He says:

"This intellectual revolution must necessarily have exercised an important influence on the fraternity of Masons, and we cannot doubt that it contributed essentially to its final transformation from an operative to a universal, speculative, humanitarian society, while, on the other hand, it must be confessed that it doubtless had the effect of introducing into the society much that was novel, much that was foreign to the original institution, and which was derived from kindred societies at an earlier period. To this circumstance we may, perhaps, ascribe the origin of certain symbols and ceremonies that have no connection whatever with the old fraternity of operative Masons."

As a rule those Masons who are found at salaried desks in the offices of the Order are inclined to reticence. They seek no controversy with their brothren. Others hesitate to express their opinions upon either the stones in Alexandria or the antiquity of Masonry, the topic that has come to be uppermost among Masons since the announcement of Dr. Fonton's corroboration of Lieutenant Commander Gorringe's discovery. All, however, say, "Wait until the stones that upheld the Needle arrive in this city, and then we may be able to determine for ourselves." Mr. Henry C. Banks and others—some of whose names cannot be published because they do not consent—say of Mr. Steinbrenner's conclusions that, as he is a gentleman of great erudition in a Masonic sense, they have great confidence in his conclusions, although they differ from him as to the alleged discoveries under the obelisk. Mr. William S. Paterson, of whom Masons speak as high authority, hold that the Masonic Order is a gradual development, but that the higher degrees of the Order date back only to the eighteenth century, and Mr. Banks agrees with him on these two points, but has no doubt that the stones that are coming to New York will prove of great Masonic value and give a most effective answer to those who are for the time being in doubt. Mr. Banks and others say in general terms, without pointing out individuals, that those who sneer at the higher degrees of Masonry have either been disappointed in their Masonic ambition or are not well versed in Masonic archæology. Mr. Banks insists that the Order properly dates its origin far back into remote antiquity.

A Coming Advertisement.

One of the coming advertisements will be doubtless read to this effect: John Doe, tattooer to her Majesty, is now prepared to tattoo ladies' and gentlemen's noses in the most recherché style. Satisfaction warranted to all noses, or the money refunded. Liberal discount to pug noses. Tattooing of verses of Scripture, in English text, upon clergymen's noses a specialty. Refers, by permission, to the two sons of the Prince of Wales.—*Albany Journal.*

Miscegenation.

An Indian maiden has been driven out of her tribe, in Oregon, because she married a Chinaman. A San Francisco Chinaman has lost the respect of his countrymen by marrying a negro woman. A Virginia mob whipped a negro for marrying a white woman.

THE STAGE.

Legality of the Right to Hiss a Play or Actor.

Decisions Bearing on the Subject—The Authors Favor a Revival of the Custom.

Edgar Fawcett Hopelessly Bewildered by the New York Critics.

Their Curiously-Varying Views Regarding His New Play.

Whereabouts of Actors—The Week's Attractions—Green-Room Gossip.

HISSING A LEGAL RIGHT.

A few weeks ago a number of writers upon dramatic matters throughout the country were busily engaged in a discussion upon the question of hissing in theatres. The revival of the now obsolete custom, so far as America is concerned, was strongly advocated by some, while others as bitterly denounced the idea. One thing in the discussion, however, struck the writer as singular,—the fact that nearly every dramatist who wrote upon the matter advocated a return to the system of audieuces manifesting vigorously their pleasure for or displeasure toward a performer or a performance. In a conversation with Bartley Campbell the other day this fact was remarked, and he too expressed himself in favor of it, as did Bronson Howard in the *Theatre* a few months ago. Mr. Campbell was of the opinion that a revival of hissing would be not only wholesome for the drama itself, but it would be decidedly to the advantage of the dramatist, inasmuch as after the presentation of the play he would know whether he had made a "hit." As it is now, he held, the author cannot definitly know, and often the fact that the play is a failure is only learned after much time and money has been expended. Mr. Campbell probably forgets the opportunity afforded by the system of hissing to cliques to condemn aspiring writers or artists, who may be opposed to the interests of the favorits of those cliques.

At the present time we do not propose to argue for or against a revival of the custom, but THE TRIBUNE will lay before its readers the substance of an interesting article recently published in the *Central Law Journal*, the writer of which has, since the discussion in the newspapers, been searching among the court records for the purpose of assuring himself whether or not the hiss is a legal right. The writer comes to the conclusion that it is. He cites a number of cases, the first being that of an eminent lawyer of his day, who sued the defendant, a theatre manager, for false imprisonment. The managers of the London theatres had risen their prices, and this for several nights had caused riots—the famous O. P. riots—at all the places of amusement in the city. On the night in question, when the excitement was at its hight, the plaintiff went to Covent Garden Theatre, and, having taken part in the disturbance, which took the form of blowing horns, ringing bells, and exhibiting placards demanding a restoration of the old prices on the part of the audience, was arrested by the boxkeeper. The action was for trespass and false imprisonment, and at the trial the plaintiff argued that "within the walls of a public theatre the public have a right to express their approbation or disapprobation without limit or control. This is a right," said the legal man, "which has been immemorably exercised, which is essential to the prosperity of the drama, and which was never before questioned in a court of justice. It stands on the same principle with liberty of criticism, which the Judges have often declared to be sanctioned and protected by law. A piece may be hooted from the stage as it may be censured and ridiculed in writing when it is published. An actor may be praised or condemned in a newspaper or pamphlet for his theatrical performances. So he may be hissed or applauded at the moment by those who witness his efforts." This point reached, the lawyer proceeded to argue that "the conduct of managers in raising prices should receive the disapprobation of the public in a like manner." The Judge,—Lord Mansfield,—however, while admitting the force of the first part of the argument, dissented from the latter. "Theatres," said he, "are not absolute necessaries of life, and any person may stay away who does not approve of the manner in which they are managed. If the prices of admission are unreasonable the evil will cure itself. People will not go. The proprietors of a theatre have a right to manage their property in their own way, and to fix what prices of admission they think most for their advantage," and the Chief Justice dissented from the ground that because the prices were considered too high the people had a right to express tumultuous disapprobation. The learned Judge, however, was careful to add that the hissing of a performer was another and a different thing. "These premeditated and systematic tumults," he said, "have been compared to that noise which has been at all times witnessed at theatres in the immediate expression of the feelings of the audience upon a new piece, or the merits or defects of a particular performer. The cases, however, are wholly different. The audience have certainly a right to express by applause or hisses the sensations which naturally present themselves at the moment, and nobody has ever hindered or would ever question the exercise of that right." In spite of the learned Judge's argument, however, the jury found that the arrest was illegal, and the plaintiff had a verdict.

Another case cited by the writer in the *Journal* was that in which the plaintiff, in England, on appearing on the stage in the character of *Hamlet*, was obliged to desist owing to the disturbance which his appearance caused, and which was led by the defendants who were sued for conspiring to drive him from the stage. Judge Tindal, who summed up the case, held "that the public who go to a theatre have the right to express their free and unbiased opinions of the merits of the performers who appear upon the stage, and," he added, "I believe that no persons are more anxious that the public should have that right than the actors themselves, for if it were laid down that persons who exercised their free judgment would be subject to actions for damages, not only would it be fatal to actors on the stage, but it would prevent people from frequenting the theatre at all. At the same time parties have no right to go to a theatre by a preconcerted plan to make such a noise that an actor, without any judgment being formed on his performance, should be driven from the stage by such a scheme, probably concocted for an unworthy purpose; and therefore it is only if you can see by the evidence that has been given that the two defendants had laid a preconcerted plan to deprive the plaintiff of the benefits which he expected to result from his appearance on the stage that you ought to find a verdict against them."

So far as the investigation of the writer in the *Journal* has gone, he has not been able to find any American adjudication on the subject, although Mr. Bishop, in his work on American Criminal law, states that "the rights of an audience at a theatre are perfectly well defined. They may cry down a play or other performance which they dislike, or they may hoot or hiss the actors who depend upon their approbation or their caprice. Even that privilege, however, is confined within its limits. They must not break the peace or act in such a manner as has a tendency to excite terror or disturbance. Their censure or approbation, although it may be noisy, must not be riotous. That censure or approbation must be the expression of the feelings of the moment; for if it is premeditated by a number of persons confederated beforehand to cry down even a performance or an actor, it becomes criminal. Such are the limits of the privilege of an audience even as to actors and authors."

BEWILDERED MR. FAWCETT.

Mr. Fdgar Fawcett, the author of "The False Friend," the latest success of the Union Square, has written a lengthy letter to the New York *Times*, from which we gather that the gentleman, with a strong desire for improvement, has read with extreme attention the opinions of the critics upon his work; that he has taken time and pains to understand the meaning of each criticism, but he has found that the more he studied the less he learned,—indeed, the more he analyzed the greater his confusion. Mr. Fawcett, in his despair, has penned this letter in the hope of learning whether his play is an artistic or merely a popular and financial success. The writer first alludes to the varying opinions regarding its literary merit. "The *Sun*," he says, "tells me that 'The False Friend' is so badly written as to 'outrage literary propriety.' But the *Tribune* informs me that its 'literary tone is refined and stimulating to the imagination,' and enthusiastically styles me 'a literary artist.' But again the *Tribune* also tells me that I have 'introduced a dozen persons without actually delineating any.' Now, this seems at direct variance with the foregoing statement that my writing stimulates the imagination and is that of a literary artist. Moreover, the *Herald* tells me that 'the dialog is generally good and of fine quality.' But considering that by its dialog alone the characterizations in a play are revealed, it is evident that the *Herald* differs from the *Tribune*, and accepts the delineation of character as good. A writer in the Baltimore *American* tells me that 'the language is always choice, bright, vivacious, and expressive.' But the *Tribune* would seem to imply that it is colorless, and the *Sun's* assertion that it outrages literary propriety seems to imply that my work disregards all rules laid down by Lindley Murray & Co." Passing from the dialog to the construction of the play, the author is still more bewildered by his critics. The *Herald* tells him that "the elaboration of the plot is novel in some of its workings, and that the situations are strong and well planned." "But," proceeds Mr. Fawcett, "a satisfied smile no sooner lights my face on reading this, than I recollect these words from the *Tribune*: 'The mechanism of the work is that to which literary workers who chance to be novelists [like myself], rather than dramatists, invariably resort,' and the same archer tips his shafts with the adjectives 'crude' and 'cumbersome.' While hesitating whether to believe the *Herald's* kind praises or to accept the strictures of the *Tribune*, doubtless as kindly meant, I glance down the article of the latter and there find it stated that the chief situations in the play are 'radically dramatic, strong with passionate feeling and with vivid color, and deeply fraught with the exciting atmosphere of suspense.' Now, all these qualities are surely dramatic and not didactic, and are such as could scarcely be found in a work at once crude and cumbersome. What puzzles me, therefore, is to know which I am to believe,—the *Herald* or the *Tribune*,—and which part of the *Tribune* article I am to accept as reflecting the true opinion of its writer." Then the *Tribune* thinks the last act is "the best of all," and adds that "it opens, toward the end of the drama, a vista of tragic experiences and of dramatic possibilities which arouses the deepest interest." The *Evening Mail*, on the other hand, considers this last act as a violation not only of the probable but of the possible, and adds that "the moral is bad." "The most bewildering of all," the writer mournfully says, "to my now wholly confused comprehension, is the criticism of the *Evening Post*. This journal tells me that among the faults of the play are 'clumsiness of construction, strained and unnatural humor, and the unwise accumulation of climaxes.' But in the same paragraph I am greatly cheered, for it tells me that the story is interesting; that the interest is well maintained; that the material, if not altogether new, is used with considerable skill, and that 'the situations, one or two of which are strikingly original, are devised with a sharp eye for dramatic effect.' How an interesting story could be devised, its interest well maintained, its material employed with considerable skill, its original and striking situations treated with a sharp eye for dramatic effect, and all through the medium of clumsy construction, is more than I can understand." The *Tribune* charged Mr. Fawcett with having plagiarized from half a dozen novels and dramas. In answer to this he replies: "I can only say that since my depravity has now become unmasked, I am led to consider myself one of the most remarkable literary thieves on record. since, by some occult process of clairvoyant fraud, I have stolen from plays and romances whose very titles were unknown to me. It may be that for crimes of so ghostly an originality the public will extend me an easier pardon, while it, of course, gives deserved credit to the piercing insight of my accusers. If, as we have all heard, there is really safety in a multitude of counsels, I begin to suspect that nothing but confusion springs from a multitude of critics." The author, in the midst of his perplexity, went to A. M. Palmer, the manager of the Union Square Theatre, for an explanation of these self-combative criticisms. "I am an American, sir," said Mr. Palmer, bred in New England, and believe that the fathers of the Republic were right in trusting the wisdom of the people rather than that of any man or set of men, and I know but one critic whose report I heed." "And who may that be?" Fawcett asked, astonished. "The man in my ticket-office," was his reply.

LOCAL NOTES.

John T. Raymond says his recent illness cost him $3,000.

For another week Frank Chanfrau will remain at Hamlin's.

The Union Square Company will play in this city some time in June.

"Grizzley Adams, the Hunter of the Sierras" is booked for the National.

The *Mirror* says that "Philip Gordon, Miner" is by Frank I. Jarvis and Will F. Sage.

The engagement of Mr. Gus Williams at McVicker's closed last night. Financially it has been a success.

A correspondent wants to know if Joe Jefferson will play in this city during the present season. He will not.

A dramatic organization known as the Alma Company will, at Crossman's Hall, on Saturday evening next, present a comedy bill.

"Tried for Treason" will be the sensation at the Halsted Street Opera-House for the next six nights. Mr. Charles Thornton and Miss Fanny Wood will prominently figure in the cast.

From "Meg Merilles" to "The Little Detective" there is a wide gap. Louie Lord at the Lyceum has during the past week been playing the leading rôle in the former. In the latter to-morrow evening she will assume the prominent part.

Dalziel's adaptation of Augier's "Les Fourchambaults" has not been successfully produced at Hooley's. Last night it was withdrawn, and this evening the company engaged in the presentation of that play, which is headed by Dickey Lingard, will appear in Gilbert's "Charity."

Miss Rose Goodale plays an engagement at the Academy of Music. To-morrow evening she will appear in "The Prairie Flower." Among the variety performers booked for the same house are Perry, Magrew, Curdy, and Hughes,—known as the four eccentrics,—and the Irish sketch artists the Peasleys.

McVicker's management are now devoting much time and money in the preparation for the forthcoming reproduction of "The Danites," which will occur on Monday, the 16th. They propose, so for as scenery is concerned, to outshine previous presentations of the play in this city.

"All the Rage," Mr. W. D. Eaton's play, received its first production in Boston at the Gaiety on Monday last. It has met with the success achieved in Brooklyn. The papers devote much space to the piece, and all the writers agree as to its "unadulterated fun, sparkling wit, and the great enjoyment to be extracted from it."

Although Miss Annie Pixley paid Katie Mayhew some $1,500 for the copyright of "M'liss," the litigation over that play does not appear to be ended. Miss Pixley plays in Cincinnati next week, where, it is said, some one named Thompson alleges a right in the drama, he claiming to have been a joint author with Green in the original version.

A variety combination under the direction of Mr. Thomas Donaldson of the London Theatre, New York, open at the Olympic to-morrow evening. Among the performers we notice the names of Emerson, Clark, the Daly brothers, Murphy and Shannon, Murphy and Mack, the Parker Sisters, and a number of other popular variety performers.

Prof. Herrmann reached town yesterday. He has been playing in the California cities with much success. To-morrow evening he begins an engagement at McVicker's. Since his last appearance here his company has been reinforced by Val Vose, a ventriloquist of some renown. The Lorellas and Mlle. Addie, as formerly, will take part in the entertainment. Among the novel sensations which Herrmann will present will be what he calls "The Mystery of the Catacombs of Paris."

The reappearance of Mr. E. A. Sothern at Hooley's to-morrow evening will be regarded by the lovers of comedy as a welcome event in the dramatic history of the season. Since he last played in this city he has visited England, has appeared at the Haymarket, the house where, under Buckstone's management, he first gave his famous *Dundreary* to the Londoners, and he has found his popularity there as great as ever. His present season was opened at the New York Park Theatre, where he appeared in his round of characters. During the coming week he appears in "David Garrick," "The Crushed Tragedian," and in "Home," one of Robertson's delightful comedies. The support of Mr. Sothern is said to have been selected with care.

At Haverly's during the next two weeks Bartley Campbell's "My Partner" will be played. We understand that unusual efforts have been made to place the piece upon the stage in a thoroughly complete manner. Therefore, we may expect that the opportunities for scenic effect will be made the most of. "My Partner" is the last work written by Bartley Campbell, and it seems to be generally admitted to be his best. We are told by the New York *Times* that in this play Mr. Campbell, like Mr. Miller in "The Danites," "has chosen California as the ground of his story, although, unlike his predecessor and others who have labored in the same field, he has placed its action within recent years,—as late as 1859,—when the old harsh, murderous life, once so closely identified with California's 'glorious climate' and big trees, was almost entirely a thing of the past. The effect of this is, from a theatrical point of view, exceedingly fresh and unconventional. We catch a glimpse in the play, it is true, of the rough-and-tumble existence led in the mines; the hero, indeed, is one of the Forty-niners, who has passed from amidst savagery into a more tempered state of civilization. But, in general, the impression made by the story is different from that to which we have been accustomed. The leading characters, with the one exception already noticed, are men and women of the ordinary world,—people who have gone forth to tempt fortune in wild solitudes, since fortune has deserted them elsewhere. It is the contrast between these characters and the scenes in which they appear which gives a certain distinct flower to 'My Partner.'" Mr. Louis Aldrich, an actor who won much reputation by his assumption of the *Parson* in "The Danites," and Mr. Charles T. Parsloe, who personated the *Chinaman* in the same play, assume prominent rôles in "My Partner." The other names in the cast are: Mr. Frank Mordaunt, Miss Dora Goldthwaite, Miss Laura Thorpe, Mr. J. W. Hague, Mr. G. T. Ulmer, Miss Josephine Laurens, Mr. Henry Crisp, Mr. A. D. Billings, Mr. Walter Lennox, Jr., and Mr. P. J. Reynolds.

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

The following stars and combinations will, during the coming week, play at the places named. Managers and agents please forward routes by Friday of each week:

Attraction.	Location.	Feb.
Anderson, Mary	Boston	9-21
"All the Rage"	Boston (Gaiety)	2-28
Anthony & Ellis	Sidney, O.	9
	Union City, Ind.	10
	Terre Haute, Ind.	11
Abby's Pantomime	New York (Booth's)	2-28
Abbott, Emma	New Orleans	9-14
Abbey's Park Theatre Co	Brooklyn	9-14
Blaisdell-Dillon	Rockford, Ill.	9
	Madison, Wis.	10-13
	La Crosse, Wis.	14
Bowers-Thompson	Disbanded	
Bandmann	Columbus, O.	9
Buffalo Bill	Baltimore	9-14
"Bristol Party"	Washington	9-14
Barrett, Lawrence	Providence, R. I.	9-14
Byron, O. D.	Philadelphia	9-14
Berger Family	Crawfordsville, Ind.	9
	Danville, Ill.	10
	Springfield, Ill	11
Boston Theatre Co.	St. Louis	9-14
Collier's 'Banker's Daugh'r'	Detroit, Mich.	9-14
Colville's Folly	Eureka, Cal.	10-14
Criterion Comedy Co.	Trenton, N. J.	9
Chanfrau, F. S.	Chicago (Hamlin's)	9-14
Denier, Tony	Norristown, Pa.	9
	Easton, Pa.	10
	Pottsville, Pa.	11
	Reading, Pa.	12
	Lancaster, Pa.	13
	Harrisburg, Pa.	14
	Baltimore, Md.	16-21
Davenport, Fanny	Harrisburg, Pa.	9
	Scranton, Pa.	10
	Wilkesbarre, Pa.	11
	Pittston, Pa.	12-13
	Pottsville, Pa.	14
"Danites, The"	Youngstown, O.	9
	Akron, O.	10
	Toledo, O.	11
	Sandusky, O.	12
	Chicago (McVicker's)	16-21
Emmet, J. K.	Baltimore, Md.	9-14
Florence, Mr. and Mrs.	Quincy, Ill.	9
	Springfield, Ill.	10
	Danville, Ill.	11
	Indianapolis	12-14
"Fairfax"	Brooklyn (Haverly's)	9-14
Gotthold's "Octoroon"	Greenville, O.	9
	Sharon, O.	10
	Newcastle, O.	11
	Youngstown, O.	12
	Steubenville, O.	13
	Williamsport, O.	14
Gilbert & Sullivan Opera	New York (Fifth Av.)	2-28
"Galley Slave"	Kalamazoo, Mich.	9
	Jackson, Mich.	10
	Ypsilanti, Mich.	11
	Ann Arbor, Mich.	12
	Toledo, O.	13-14
Grau's French Opera	St. Louis	9-14
Gill's "Goblins"	Lancaster, Pa.	9
	Lebanon, Pa.	10
	Shamokin, Pa.	11
	Ashland, Pa.	12
	Danville, Pa.	13
	Williamsport, Pa.	14
Haverly's Mastodons	Washington, D. C.	9-14
Haverly's Georgias	Sandusky, O.	9
	Ann Arbor, Mich.	10
	Toledo, O.	11
	Mount Vernon, O.	12
	Zanesville, O.	13
	Columbus, O.	14
Hearne's "Hearts of Oak"	Philadelphia (Arch St)	9-28
Hermann, Prof.	Chicago (McVicker's)	9-14
Haverly's C. C. C.	Des Moines	9
Haverly's Juveniles	Louisville, Ky.	9-14
Lotta	Boston	9-21
Megatherian	Rome, N. Y.	9
	Watertown, N. Y.	10
	Oswego, N. Y.	11
	Syracuse, N. Y.	12
	Auburn, N. Y.	13
	Ithaca, N. Y.	14
Mayo, F.	New York (Olympic)	2-7
Murphy, Jo	Knoxville, Tenn.	10
	Chattanooga, Tenn.	11
	Macon, Ga.	
	Augusta, Ga.	[illegible]-18
McCullough, John	Galveston, Tex.	9-14
Macaulay, Barney	Reading, Pa.	9
	Pottsville	10
	Williamsport, Pa.	11
	Harrisburg, Pa.	12
	Columbia, Pa.	13
	Lancaster, Pa.	14
	Washington	16-21
Mapleson's Opera	Louisville, [illegible]	9-10
	Cleveland	11-14
Mitchell, Maggie	Omaha	9
	Council Bluffs	10
	Des Moines	11
	Iowa	12
Morris, Clara	California	
Neilson, Adelaide	Toronto	9-14
Oates, Alice	Holyoke, Mass.	9
	Pittsfield	10
	Albany, N. Y.	11
	Troy, N. Y.	12
	Utica, N. Y.	13
	Syracuse, N. Y.	14
Pixley, Annie	Cincinnati	9-14
Paulding, Fred	Savannah, Ga.	10-11
	Macon, Ga.	12-13
Palmer, Minnie	Buffalo	9-14
Raymond, John T.	Pittsburg, Pa.	9-14
Richmond, Adah	Oil Circuit	9-14
Roberts, Nick	Boston	9-14
Rooney, Pat	Lewiston, Me.	9
	Portland, Me.	10
	Manchester, N. H.	11-12
	Concord	13
Rice's Surprise Party	New York (Standard)	2-28
Robson & Crane	Memphis, Tenn.	9-14
Rentz-Santley Co.	Columbus, O.	9
	Springfield, O.	10
	Circleville, O.	11
	Parkersburg, W. Va.	12
Rice's "Evangeline"	Charleston, S. C.	9-10
	Savannah, Ga.	11-12
	Augusta, Ga.	13-14
"Strategists"	Brooklyn	9-14
Sothern, E. A.	Chicago (Hooley's)	9-14
Smith's Tourists	Philadelphia	9-21
Stevens, J. A.	New York (Haverly's)	9-14
Strakosch Opera	Boston (Globe)	9-14
Salsbury Troubadours	Utica, N. Y.	9
	Elmira, N. Y.	10
	Binghamton, N. Y.	11
	Oswego, N. Y.	12
	Syracuse, N. Y.	13-14
Thompson, Den	Providence, R. I.	9-14
Weathersby's Froliques	Galveston, Tex.	9-14
Williams, Gus	St. Louis	9-14
Webber, Harry	Leavenworth, Kas.	9
	Topeka, Kas.	10
	Lawrence, Kas.	11
	Sedalia, Mo.	12

GREEN-ROOM GOSSIP.

Mr. and Mrs. Florence intend to take "The Mighty Dollar" to London next season.

Campbell's "The Vigilantes" will be put on the road under the direction of J. B. Studley.

It is said that the Kiralfys will soon bring out in this country the Paris Chatelet spectacle "The Black Venus."

There is every probability that Denman Thompson's receipts at the Boston Theatre for his four weeks' engagement will not fall below $50,000.

Bartley Campbell's new story "That Dreadful Night," wickedly remarks the *Mirror*, "is the description of the first performance of one of his plays."

In the event of a change being necessary at the Union Square, where "A False Friend" is now running, "The Two Orphans" has been put in rehearsal.

Somebody who seems to be a wicked scoffer writes to the London *Truth*: "I read with interest the letter that you published from a ballet girl, whose morals were being improved by the curates. I am a bachelor living in lodgings, and I have never once been called upon by a clergyman, nor has any attempt been made to attend to my spiritual wants. Why is this? I have a soul like a ballet girl. Can it be that the body which incloses that soul is not so pleasing to the eye of the curates as those which inclose the souls of ballet girls? Your obedient servant."

"My performances," said Steele Mackaye to a *Mirror* representative, as he stood on the stage of the Madison Square Theatre one afternoon last week, "are to begin at half-past 8. They will end as soon as those at the other theatres. This is one of the advantages of having short waits. Cool drinks, lemonade, soda, and other refreshments will be served to our patrons between the acts. I shall admit only authorized or 'just' deadheads, if I may use the word. You see about you the labor of my life. I have slaved and toiled here to have it consummated. I have done all I could to promote the interests of art and the public, and if New York refuses to appreciate it, then——so much the worse for New York, I say."

MUSIC.

Program of the Forthcoming Thursby Concerts.

Gilmore's National Anthem to Be Sung at the Music-Hall.

The Entertainment of the Chicago Musical Club.

The Rumored Return of Nilsson to This Country.

Musical News at Home and Abroad.

AT HOME.

THE THURSBY COMPANY

will give the two concerts arranged for by Mr. Carpenter next week, on Friday evening and Saturday matinée, in the Central Music-Hall, and the occasion will be one of genuine pleasure to the entire musical public. It was evident that the last appearances of Miss Thursby in this city served to more strongly confirm the previous high estimation in which she was held by our concert-goers, and largely increased the circle of her admirers, and the enthusiasm with which she was then greeted is evidence of her increasing popularity. Her appearance here was so recent that it is unnecessary for us to repeat the opinion then expressed,—that her voice had broadened and her style had matured during her absence in Europe, until now she had no rival in the American concert-room. It will be of more present interest for the public to know that the novelty of the coming concerts will be the first performance in the West of Mr. Gilmore's National Hymn,—Mr. Carpenter, after an extended negotiation, having secured the right for its first representation in this city. His purpose is to make the performance as effective as the grand one on the occasion of its first presentation under Gilmore's personal supervision in the New York Academy of Music, when, as will be the case here, Miss Thursby was the bright particular star and sang the solo parts of "Columbia." Mr. Carpenter is arranging for a grand chorus of 200 voices, who will be specially drilled under the direction of Mr. Tomlins, and beside Miss Thursby, an Eastern tenor, said to be an excellent singer, has been engaged to sing the tenor solos of the Hymn. Before the musical performance a dramatic recitation of the patriotic ode—which Gilmore claims was a direct inspiration from heaven descending to him in a dream—will be given by Miss Emily Gavin. The novelty of the entire performance, as well as the curiosity on the part of the public to learn how well Gilmore can write and compose when helped by a specially-appointed angel to assist him, will serve to attract an audience which will make it even more difficult for those who desire to hear Miss Thursby to secure seats than it was when she last sang here. The full programs have not yet been announced, but the performance of Gilmore's Hymn will take place on Friday evening, and the matinée program will be a popular one, specially designed to give the suburban admirers of Miss Thursby an opportunity to hear her at her [illegible].

THE HERSHEY POPULAR CONCERT.

The twenty-second popular concert of the Hershey School series will take place next Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock, with the following program:

1. Organ—Grand Prelude and Fugue on BACH ... Liszt
Mr. A. F. McCarrell.
2. Song—"Tell Me, O Bird" ... Abt
Miss Grace A. Hiltz.
3. Pianoforte—Sonata in E minor, op. 7 ... Grieg
Mr. Emil Liebling.
4. Recitations—a "Asleep at the Switch" ... Hoey
b "A Piece of Red Calico"
Miss Anna Morgan.
5. Organ—Concert Fantasia on a Welsh March ... W. T. Best
Mr. H. Clarence Eddy.
6. Song—"My Sweetheart" ... Schelling
Miss Grace A. Hiltz.
7. Pianoforte—a "Nocturne," op. 17 ... Brassin
b "Scherzino," op. 18 ... Moszkowski
Mr. Emil Liebling.
8. Recitation—"How Ruby Played" ... Anon
Miss Anna Morgan.
9. Pianoforte—Polonaise, op. 14, No. 2 ... Rubinstein

THE CHICAGO MUSICAL CLUB

gave another of its elegant entertainments on Wednesday afternoon last at its rooms, 152 State street. The reunions of this Club have been strictly private thus far this season. It is an organization of forty lady members, each of whom is competent to sustain any part of the program assigned to her by the Acting Committee. It is often said ladies have no idea of management. If an outsider could happen in at one of these reunions that idea would be lost in the perfect order and unity of purpose manifested throughout the entire program. The Club started last season with but a few enthusiastic members. The close of the first season convinced all that the little Club had a brighter future than was anticipated by the most sanguine and devoted member, as applications for membership continued to come in from all directions, and, at the opening of the present season, the management had the satisfaction of seeing enrolled upon the list the names of the most prominent amateur musicians in the city.

The performance on Wednesday afternoon last was remarkable for the general excellence of the program and the able manner in which every number was performed. If we were to mention an individual number it would be the piano-playing of Mrs. Ben Jones, which was far above the amateur standard and conceded to be the most perfect performance before the Club. Mrs. Robert Clarke's singing was the notable vocal number. It is designed by the management to accept a limited number of associates for the remainder of the season. Those who have the good fortune to be invited will enjoy a rare musical feast. Mrs. Edward Barbour and Mrs. Charles Haines are the present Committee; Miss E. L. Stager, Secretary; Miss Ella Swazey, Treasurer. The program was as follows:

1. { a "Fanciful Danse" / "A Little Cradle Song" } ... Schumann
b "Moments Musicales" ... Schubert
Mrs. Birch.
2. { "It cannot be!" / "He of all the best, the noblest" } Schumann
Mrs. Harry Hall.
3. "Arabesque" ... Schumann
Mrs. Le Grand Burton.
4. "Slumber Song" ... Franz
Mrs. Knickerbocker.
5. { "Zur Guitarre" ... Hiller / "Etude" ... Henselt }
Miss Dillenbaugh.
6. "Spinnerlied" (Wagner) ... Liszt
Mrs. Henry Raymond.
7. "Loreley" ... Liszt
Mrs. Robert Clarke.
8. "Rhapsodie Hongroise," No. 12 ... Liszt
Mrs. Ben Jones.
9. "Mignon Song" ... Liszt
Miss Ward.
10. "Rakoczy March" ... Liszt
Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Haines, Mrs. Barbour, Mrs. Gardner.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

The Remenyi concert dates have been fixed for March 12 and 13, at the Central Music-Hall.

Mr. H. S. Perkins, of this city will hold a musical convention at Hamilton, Ill., this week.

A vocal and instrumental concert will be given by the choir of St. Andrew's Church to-morrow evening.

The second of Mrs. Kempton's pleasant pupils' receptions will take place on Monday evening next at her residence.

The Mendelssohn Club, of Hyde Park, will give its annual concert to-morrow evening, with a miscellaneous program.

A young violinist of San Francisco, Mitchell Bauner by name, and only 9 years of age, is announced to appear in this city early in March.

We have received the programs of the tenth and eleventh organ recitals given by Mr. I. V. Flagler, formerly of this city, at Auburn, N. Y. They are admirably made up, and among the numbers is a sonata of his own composition.

Mr. J. J. Hattstaedt, of the Chicago Musical College, delivered last Friday evening a very instructive lecture on "Chopin" to the pupils of that institution. A number of illustrations from Chopin's music were also given by the advanced pupils and members of the Faculty.

The leading numbers of Mr. Eddy's third organ recital, which will be given next Saturday, will be Lemmen's "Marche Pontificale and Finale," Liszt's "Andante Religioso," Merkel's Sonata in D minor, op. 30, in which he will be assisted by Mr. A. F. McCarrell, and Faisst's Andante in A minor, which was written for the one-hundredth recital.

A soirée musicale by the pupils of Miss Mary Wishard, assisted by Miss Ettie Butler, will be given at the Chicago Musical College to-morrow evening, in which the Misses Rebecca Cowen, Helen Butler, Marie Griswold, Mabel Wishard, Fannie Cook, Laura Harris, Louise Knighton, Alice Jacobs, Florence Castle, Gracie Best, Vinnie Ingledew, and Otie Wishard will take part.

ABROAD.

NILSSON.

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Musical Review* says:

"There is just one shadow of foundation for the suggestion that Mme. Nilsson may be induced to revisit America in the autumn; that last year, when she positively refused and when she was urged to promise for 1880, she said, 'Well, perhaps next year.' As to her coming in the spring, as some of the American papers have suggested, the idea is too ridiculous to be discussed. About her intention next autumn not Mme. Nilsson herself or, of course, any of her friends is aware. Her husband, M. Rouzeaud, has entered into business as the junior partner in a banking and stock-broking house in Paris, and Mme. Nilsson, altogether apart from her natural wish to be near her husband, finds her own native shrewdness and common sense of great assistance to whatever capacity for business M. Rouzeaud may possess. Whether these considerations will have equal force next year is another question. Mme. Nilsson has suffered serious losses from her American investments, and she has had only three engagements in Europe during the past year. So, if the terms offered be large, she will probably consider them, though the chances are considerably in favor of her remaining on this Continent."

MUSICAL NOTES

M. Gounod has accepted the libretto of a new opera on the subject of "Henry VIII."

Mlle. Clara Louise Kellogg is in Paris. She will probably spend the month of February at Nice.

Prof. Menge, bass soloist at Pike's Opera-House, in Cincinnati has arranged Saint-Saëns' "Danse Macabre" as a solo for the double bass.

The engagement is announced of Mlle. Marie Heilbronn, the prima donna, to Count Pa[illegible]hyak, a Hungarian nobleman. She will leave the stage.

Mr. Ernst Perabo, the Boston pianist, announces a series of three concerts in that city. He will be assisted by Bernhard Listemann and Wulf Fries, and promises some works that are new there.

The Kate Thayer concert company has disbanded, after a disastrous season at the West and Southwest. Mme. Teresa Carreño and Signor Tagliapietra will return to New York, and Mr. Arbuckle, the cornetist, has already returned.

There has been a lively disturbance in the orchestra of the Paris Opéra. Verdi insisted on conducting the first performance of "Aida" in person, but the musicians, with whom M. Altés, the new conductor, has made himself very popular, resisted strenuously. They are now opposing Verdi, just as they did Gounod not long ago in a similar case.

It will be gratifying to the lovers of Italian opera to learn that Signor Campanini has made a contract with Mr. Mapleson for three years. By this arrangement the public will benefit materially, for it is not doubtful that Mr. Mapleson, with his shrewdness, will have this foremost tenor of the stage back again next season. Signor Campanini's concert engagements at the conclusion of this season will keep him in this country during May. It may be stated that he will return to London for the summer season of opera, and after that is over the public, with whom he is so popular, may expect him to come back again to the scenes of his many triumphs.

A dispatch from Paris briefly announces the death in that city, on the 23d inst., of Miss Clara B. Nickles. She was the eldest daughter of Capt. David Nickles, of Searsport, Me., and was about 28 years of age, having been born in Searsport on the 28th of April, 1852. She was passionately fond of music, and to that end devoted her life since leaving school. She accompanied Miss Annie Louise Cary to Russia in the summer of 1876, where she studied music under celebrated teachers. She went thence to Milan, after which she still continued her studies, after which she received an engagement in Carl Rosa's opera company as leading lady, and was to have made her début in London last February, but was prevented by an affection of the throat, from which she never fully recovered.

The London *Globe* of Jan. 21 says: "A large number of professional musicians and musical amateurs visited Her Majesty's Theatre last night to witness the Carl Rosa company's first performance of the Rev. J. Troutbeck's English version of the German opera, 'Der Wiyerspäustigen Zähmung,' written by J. V. Widmann, and composed by the late Hermann Goetz. The English version bears the title of the Shakspearean play on which the opera is founded, 'The Taming of the Shrew,' and the performance acquired special interest from the first appearance on the English stage of Mlle. Minnie Hauk in the rôle of *Katherine*, which she 'created' when 'The Taming of the Shrew' was first produced as an opera. She sang and acted last night with a power and fascination which captivated the audience and frequently elicited enthusiastic applause."

FASHION NOTES.

New York Sun.

Matrons prefer high coiffures.

Girls over 12 will not wear bangs.

Bangle rings and bangle bracelets are the craze.

Oriental designs prevail in the new spring goods.

All fine "mule" dressing slippers have Louis XV. heels.

Banged front locks are worn only by small girls and litite boys.

Yokohama crape is one of the new cotton dress stuffs for spring wear.

Mummy cloth, much improved, will be among the fashionable spring goods.

Six bangles on one arm is not an unusual number for a fashionable girl.

Gilt and silver balls, both plain and facetted, form the heads of fancy pins for the hair.

Yellow, red, and brilliant dark colors are mingled with the faint fadé colors in new goods.

Misses part their hair in the middle and arrange the front in soft flat rings on the forehead.

Pretty new breakfast caps are made of pieces of Oriental silk, with white Breton lace ruffles edging them.

Two buttons are considered the fashionable number for kid gloves when they have tops of the new kid lace.

White silk and wool fabrics are seen in new designs and unique patterns for ball and evening dress purposes.

Diapholine is the latest discovery of the hair-dyers' art. It produces the admired ashy blonde or drab shade of hair.

Large bonnets with poke brims, and wide strings tying them down over the ears are becoming more popular.

Crape Yedde is a new cotton crape material, crinkled like Canton crape, thick as calico, but soft and pliable as silk.

Ball coiffures for young ladies are very simple this season, the only ornaments admissible being a few flowers or a jeweled comb, or poniard.

The most elegant mule dressing slippers are of black satin, lined with red silk, and decorated with black velvet bows with gold or steel buckles.

Dragons, bees, butterflies, and birds in indefinit forms appear among the palm leaves and other Eastern designs of lately imported spring goods.

The long overdress, which has recently been revived, is nothing but a gracefully draped princess polonaise, which requires only a flounce to complete the costume.

Indestructible French flowers are the best kind for art decorative purposes indoors as well as outdoors, as neither heat nor cold, storm, rain, nor snow, can harm them.

One of the prettiest of the new spring fabrics bears the name of Fleur de Thé. It is as thin as cambric and elastic like crape, and returns to its crimpled form after being laundered.

Fashionable false fronts of waved or curled hair cover the whole crown of the head, coming low on the forehead, and fastened beneath the knot with a small shell comb on each side.

The latest novelty in the way of making up velvet is to have the dress composed of a perfectly plain corsage, plain coat sleeves, and a plain demi-trained skirt without flounces, tablier, or overskirt.

The latest Parisian coiffure for young girls under 15 is to crimp the whole of the hair, brush it out smoothly, and then braid it in one long plait or braid fastened at the nape of the neck with a soft ribbon bow. Another bow is placed some distance below around the braid, and the hair below the final bow is arranged in light curls.

The handsomest mule slippers are of cardinal kid, ornamented with a vine and leaf design in shaded burnished gold, with quilted linings of white or pale blue silk, and bows and quillings around the edges of narrow cardinal red satin ribbon.

East Indian nets of gold and silver cord are worn on the hair, covering the space between the forehead and the Greek knot in the back, but not extending over the knot itself. These nets are finished with a band of gold stars on each edge, and they are drawn to a point under the knot in the nape of the neck.

At —— & ——'s the most elaborate, costly, and beautiful pieces of work in the lingerie department are twenty-four peignoirs or night robes, made for a handsome and accomplished social celebrity, a widow, who is by common rumor said to be engaged soon to marry her third husband, a distinguished member of the New York bar. The combinations of fine Hamburg embroideries, hand-sewed tuckings and puffs, laces, and Nainsook muslin that make up these possible wedding garments defy description. They are beautiful and artistic in the highest degree. Some idea of their elaborate character and the fineness of the work on them may be formed, when it is known that the twenty-four peignoirs cost nearly $2,000. An infant's christening robe almost finished, in the hands of the needlewomen of this lingerie department, is a marvel of feminine handicraft. It is of the finest Indian mull, with the front composed entirely of vrai valenciennes of the finest quality, manipulated into medallions, forming a triple tablier, each medallion of valenciennes edged with valenciennes edging, and all joined in such an exquisit manner as to be easily laundried, while preserving the elaborate effect. This robe is over a strip of soft, but thick and rich white satin duchesse. The cost runs up into hundreds of dollars.

PEN-PORTRAITS.

Some of Chicago's Prominent Men.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—My late mission, of collecting names to my Ute petitions, brought me face to face with some men whose photos seem worth converting into pen-portraits; and the first of these is Minister Washburne. No one could meet him without feeling that he had made his mark in the world, and that not a mere "footprint on the sands of time," but a carefully-considered sentiment, graven on granit.

He is gray-haired and stout, without any of that flabbiness which in Lewis Cass was "the outward and visible sign" of mental hasty-pudding. Washburne's face and form call up the idea of granit-cliffs and clear sky,—not of wool-bags on a wet day. He walks and talks as Senators used to do; knows just what he wants to say, and says it; just where he wants to go, and goes there by the most direct route, without waste of nervous force. His voice has the ring of perfect self-control, and consequent command.

He is often spoken of as "the dark horse" in the coming Presidential race. I know next to nothing about race-horses; and, if I place him in the equine connection, he would recall our Bob,—a large, dark-bay farm-horse, who never had a record for running, but was famous for solid, hard work. His fellow, Bill, was a dark-cream, with flowing black mane, arched neck, and fiery eyes; and, when the work was light, Bill pranced and Bob pulled; but, when things grew serious, Bob reached across and bit Bill, as much as to say, "Stop your nonsense and go to work,"—when Bill settled down at once. In a hard pinch, on the rough side of a Pennsylvania hill, Bob would stop, take breath, get ready, and give Bill the signal to start. Then they took the wagon to the next breathing-place, unless it or the harness broke.

I do not like the horse metaphor; but, in deference to public taste, use it to say that I doubt if Washburne would amount to much in any position correctly indicated by a race-course. He would not bear a saddle, and is too solid for a sulky; but hitch him to any legitimate load by the trace-chains of duty, throw off the check-lines, give him foothold, and he will be apt to take it through.

With the exception of Bristow, Washburne is the best piece of timber in the Presidential loom, awaiting the action of the Convention mills. Nevertheless, "I have somewhat against him." He gave us Grant.

Leonard Swett is a very large boy, and sets one to thinking of Bryant's description of a prairie:

As it waves its wild grass in its billowy pride,

Enriched by the ashes and charred by the fires.

He gives the impression of limitless resources; of a living, growing fountain of health; of being one who might burn up the past, begin all over again, and extract from the ruin full compensation for every loss. If he be not "a fellow of infinit jest," he is one of infinit resources; and I doubt if he has ever done his very best. It was his opinion that the Democracy would not keep Maine, or steal the Presidency next winter. "Daren't do it!" He has an idea of such Atlantic waves of Republican ballots and public sentiment as will beat any such scheme into small fragments on the rocky shores of the Northern land.

He thinks Indians have as much right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" as other men, and not any more; that they should sustain their own lives by honest labor, or die; maintain their liberty and pursue their happiness without injury to others, or be compelled to do so.

Emery Storrs calls up the idea of a Damascus blade. Small, compact, alert, keen, incisive; with a head like a box of pigeon-holes, every one full, and none crowded; everything in its appointed place, labeled, indexed, docketed, and ready for use on the instant. What he knows, he knows just when he needs it; and is not troubled with after wit, or any loose mental lumber. He would be an expert wrestler who would trip Storrs with quirks and quiddities, or unlooked-for tactics of any kind; but, if the carbonic-acid gas and tobacco-smoke of his office do not lay him on his back and plant daisies over him soon, he is more a physical than mental phenomenon. In every office I found a greater or less dearth of oxygen; but in his it seems to have reached the lowest possible allowance.

He thinks the Demo-Confederates will not steal the Presidency, because "The Republicans will not bluster, but will fight." He also thinks that, before we talk of exterminating Indians, we should make their civilization possible by such change as that proposed in these petitions.

Charles Hitchcock, "a grave and reverend seignor," objected to the word "forfeited" as applied in our petition to the Ute Reservation; but concluded that the point was not material in its connection, since he held that the land ought, in any case, to be distributed in fee-simple homesteads.

D. L. Shorey, another gray-haired, sage-looking person, simply read the petitions carefully, and signed them,—giving me time to sit and wonder if the specimens I had met of the Chicago Bar could really be members of a profession which often permits the robbery of orphans and the devouring of widows' houses, or if the tales told of some Chicago lawyers have been concocted of such stuff as dreams are made of.

Of representative business-men, the first I found was Col. G. S. Hubbard, Jr., who has lived in Chicago, I am told, since babyhood, and when Indians were the only Communists in this Western country; who has had the benefit of his father's experience here when this was a trading-post, and of his own in many transactions with and visits among the Red Men. I was glad to find that he, too, sees no remedy for the chronic troubles of the Indian but Law and Labor. If he is a fair sample of your real-estate men, the business should be firm and prosperous,—for he is compact as an egg, and elastic as a watch-spring; would do a day's work before other folks were out of bed; and do the most disagreeable duty with that perfect politeness which would make one think its performance gave him pleasure. Well, there is no one else on the face of this Earth who, for true politeness, compares with an American gentleman.

Of business-partners I noticed that one was ever more willing to sign than the other; that they asked questions, compared notes, and wrote their names as if indorsing a note to be due in ninety days; but, of the Farwells, Simeon said, bluntly:

"A petition about Utes? I'll sign a petition to have them all shot like wolves; and that's the only one I would sign. Don't talk to me about Utes, after the way they have been behaving!" And there was the end of that; while C. B. read the papers carefully, and exclaimed:

"My sentiments, exactly! I advocated this policy in Congress; told Gen. Farnsworth I would never vote a dollar to Indians; that our Indian treaties were all made by white men with white men, for the benefit of white men; and that the Indian was only an excuse for robbing the Government. By these treaties the Indian is made an aristocrat, supported without labor, and kept as a standing menace to Western settlers. I'll agree to any plan for breaking up the tribes and setting them to work. And that squaw ought to be rewarded."

I am not familiar with Mr. Farwell's record; but, if he is as sound on other questions, he ought to be in Congress yet, and I vote to send him back.

Mayor Harrison spread my papers on his desk, read that on Indian homesteads, struck it with the side of his hand, snatched up his pen, and signed it, saying:

"Why, this is just what I contended for in Washington, years ago. I made a speech in Congress, urging the breaking-up of the tribal system; and the London *Times* made an extract from it. That is the only thing to do. We never can have peace with the Indians until we treat them as we do other men."

I was greatly strengthened to hear such sentiments from men of so much influence; and took heart to hope I shall live to see Indian barbarities abolished by our Government, which now fosters them even more directly than it once did the enormities of negro-slavery.

Mayor Harrison's face is of the eagle type; and, looking at him, I thought he might be one of those Kentuckians who, like James G. Birney, left their native State to find a purer atmosphere. If he is not an honest man, he will have a hard account to settle at last; for "Unto whomsoever much is given, of him also much shall be required."

In searching for the Hon. John Wentworth, I found a second Gamaliel, who seemed authorized to speak for Mr. Wentworth, and told me I need not search for him, since "he is a man of principle,—one who has a principle in everything, even in signing petitions." This startling announcement fell upon my ear like a second edition of the Mount Horeb command; but rainy-day rubbers do stick so; and those long shoe-laces! People who will maintain shrines, and bring out their unconsumed burning-bushes, taking visitors unawares, should put up signs, "Only wooden shoes admitted here!"

It was awkward remaining full-shod on holy ground; but I drew my feet up on the chair-rung, and learned that not one of the men who had signed those petitions were at all aware of their contents,—might have been the death-warrant of each, for aught he knew to the contrary!

I was also informed that "The negro would not fight, but the Indian will"; and the gentleman before me, who represented the burning-bush, was glad to know that the Indian would fight, glad that Mr. Lo had covered himself with glory, and glad that he would continue to win laurels, "even though he must be overcome at last by the men who have all his property and most of his lives!"

If I had been giving private lessons, I would have advised the speaker to give up instantly all that portion of Mr. Lo's property which he now holds possession, return to that land from which his accent came, and set up a land-tenure investigation. An abstract of title from the ancient Britons to the present proprietors of England would be interesting; and one who "has a principle" on the proprietary rights of aborigines should attend to those of his nativeland.

My most amusing experience was when one of our city millionaires read those petitions attentively and handed them back, saying, "I do not know that you are the person." To my astonished inquiry of what my identity had to do with the matter, he gravely replied:

"It has everything to do with it! I would sign your petitions if I knew you were the person!"

After a good laugh I came home; for that was my last call on the last day of the last year, and was a farcical ending for a year of hard work.

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

HUMOR.

Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Originally woman was a sequel.

Bric-a-brac to be avoided—Family jars.

The woodpecker is a thief—if he's till-[illegible]ping.

High heals—The charges of fashionable physicians.

You often find a great many sticks at a kettledrum.

On board of a leaky ship everybody is "admitted to bail."

White hair is the flag of truce under which old age parleys with death.

A carpenter is about the only man who is mad when he can't find his level.

The man who fell into a barrel of whisky said he was "depressed in spirits."

When the stocks were a punishment, nobody wanted to be "long" in them.

The negro is not always a successful dairyman, although he makes a good butter.

A chap that bruises his leg in climbing a tree barks his shin in shinning the bark.

A lady generally appears at a party in a low-necked dress, and a gentleman in a dress necktie.

When Charles Francis Adams swings his hat, the weather-chaps immediately announce a "cold wave."

The sons of the Prince of Wales have had arrows tattooed on their noses, and probably now have quivering nostrils.

A pet crow, belonging to a lady in Savannah, Ga., recently died of old age. The owner mourns for the lost caws.

"The dye is cast," said the lodger in the attic as he hurled a bottle of Mrs. Allen's at the feline disturber of his repose.

The difference between the neglected woman in society and a twelve-inch partition is, that one is a wall-party, and the other a party-wall.

This is something like weather.—*New York Commercial Advertiser*. That is what Jenkins said when he put his teeth into the cold mutton.

A schoolteacher who has a deadhead ticket on a railway speaks Masonically of himself as a passed master. We can only allow the fellow craft.

When a man gets ready to swear over an apparently tough goose, and then finds the joints yield readily to the knife, he believes that "A soft anser turneth away wrath."

"Let's Stella a few facts about the stars," said the astronomical professor to his pupils. "Comet's time to begin."—*New York News*. Refrain, audacious star, before you are Saturn.

Wagner says that animals love ornaments. This is probably the reason why the canal horse likes the topaz.—*New York Herald*. Yes, and horses are often attached to b'rouches.

"Banged hair seems to be the popular style of head-dressing with the ladies of the ballet," said the old gentleman whom Spicer had taken to see "Enchantment." "Yes," said the interrogated, as the première danseuse was balanced on one toe and tilted down to the footlights, "and the neck-dress ing is hanged bare." Fortunately the high hat of a lady in front eclipsed the stage just then, and prevented further comment.

WHY DID SHE DIE?

Why did she die, when life seemed fair,
And no dark clouds were near
To dim the brightness of our lives,
Or start the bitter tear?
We thought not, at the close of day,
When night veiled earth and sky,
That one so full of life and hope
Would breathe a last "Good-by."

We saw not on the silent sea
The boat that neared the shore;
The boatman pale we did not hear
Dip in his muffled oar;
We only knew he softly came
And closed the beaming eye.
With bitter tears and anguished heart,
We ask, "Why did she die?"

No Angel-whisper met our ear
From that bright land afar,
That there were loved ones waiting
At the gates that stand ajar;
We did not hear the rustle of
Their garments round her bed;
We only saw her pallid face,
And knew that she was dead.

The Summer, with its buds and flowers,
Will their sweet fragrance shed,
In soft and mournful silence,
Above her lowly bed;
While we, in grief and sadness,
Will watch the days go by,
And ask, in tearful silence,
"Alas! why did she die?"

We know that God's mysterious ways
To our frail sight are dim;
However sharp the pang may be,
We cannot question Him.
Then let us feel His dealings just;
His love let none deny;
Nor ask, within our humble heart,
Why did our loved one die?

G.

A Mormon Scene.

One of the most portly and dignified of the Mormon Bishops was lately seen running in a Salt Lake City street, closely pursued by a woman, who struck him with a broomstick whenever she got within reaching distance. She was the first and only wife of a Mormon, and she had heard the Bishop advising her husband to practice the precepts of the Church by taking an additional spouse.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

The Forty Days of Ashes and Sackcloth Are Upon Us.

Events of the Week—Its Wooings and Weddings.

Entertainments, Receptions, Parties, and Balls.

Announcements of Future Doings—Movements of Society People.

CHICAGO.

FORTY DAYS' PENITENCE.

Ash Wednesday occurs this week. There are but two more nights for fashionable festivity, for it is fashionable to respect the Episcopalians and the Catholics, even among orthodox people, and hence fashionable people observe Lent. In this particular season everybody is glad that there is such a thing as Lent, and also that it is near at hand. Everybody is tired out,—that is, everybody who is in society,—and they want to rest. The musician and the caterer alone are not pleased; but the dressmaker and the milliner are delighted. Their pleasure commences where the others' leaves off.

Forty days of reflection are about to dawn upon society; forty days of penance and prayer for the thoughtful and religiously inclined; forty days of loose morning gowns, and wrappers, and curl-papers, and novels, for the society belle; forty days of blissful, unalloyed rest for the worldly-minded papa, with absolute freedom from importunities of wife and daughters for dresses, bonnets, ribbons, and pin-money; forty days of blessed repose for the society [illegible].

MATRIMONIAL.

A notable wedding occurred in Glendale, a suburb of Cincinnati, last Thursday, at which was celebrated the marriage of Miss Cecilia Sherman, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. C. W. Moulton, and niece of General and Secretary Sherman, to Lieut. C. H. Rockwell, U. S. A. The ceremony took place at Christ Church, at high noon. The interior of the edifice was tastefully decorated with cut flowers, plants, and smilax. The ceremony was performed by the Rector of the church, the Rev. Dr. Pise. Lieut. London, of the Fifth Cavalry, acted as the groom's best man, and Messrs. John McLaren, Will Haldeman, Ben Keyes, and Mr. Thompson officiated as ushers. The bridesmaids were Miss Addie Moulton, sister of the bride; Miss Anna Bliven of Toledo, Miss Jennie Ramsey of Glendale, Miss Sophie Lowrie of Dayton, Miss Jennie Sterrit and Miss Carrie McGrew of Glendale. Lieut. and Mrs. Rockwell departed that evening for Boston, where his regiment is now stationed.

The marriage of Miss Anna Belknap, daughter of A. L. Belknap, Esq., and Mr. Charles H. Hulburd took place last Monday evening at 7 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. C. E. Culver, No. 307 Huron street, the Rev. Arthur Mitchell officiating.

The marriage of Mr. Stephen Grace and Miss Norah O'Brien, daughter of M. O'Brien, Esq., one of Chicago's oldest citizens, took place in St. Patrick's Church last Tuesday evening, Father Conway officiating. The couple were attended by [illegible] as groomsman and Miss Lizzie [illegible] as bridesmaid. The church was filled with friends of the contracting parties. A reception followed the ceremony at the residence of the bride's parents, after which Mr. and Mrs. Grace repaired to their new home on Congress street. The presents were numerous and costly.

The event in Jewish circles last week was the marriage of Miss Lena Bar to Mr. Albert Silberberg, which took place on Sunday last at the residence of Mrs. George Braham, No. 278 East Thirty-second street, the Rev. S. Marks, of the B'nai Sholem Temple, officiating.

PROSPECTIVE BLISS.

The engagement of Miss Birdie Cobb and Mr. Will Armour is announced.

The marriage of Miss Dora Shields to Mr. J. W. D. Treen will take place at the residence of her parents, No. 124 South Sangamon street, Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock.

The marriage of Miss Clara Brantingham, of Rockford, and Mr. Frank J. Hill, of New York, will be celebrated Monday evening at the home of the bride, Rockford, Ill.

The engagement of Mr. Henry Polachek, of Waukesha, Wis., to Miss Carrie Deutsch, of No. 67 Langley avenue, is announced.

A BRILLIANT RECEPTION.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Bishop gave a very large and brilliant reception, at their residence, corner of Superior and Rush streets, last Monday night, which was attended by a large number of the leading society people of the city. The elegant parlors were decorated with flowers. A large orchestra was in attendance, under the leadership of John A. Hand. Refreshments were served upon an upper floor, under direction of Kinsley, who ornamented the tables in the most beautiful and artistic manner. The parlors were thronged with the beauty and fashion of Chicago throughout the evening, or from 8 to 10, the hours designated in the invitations. A great many elegant toilets were exhibited by the ladies in attendance. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. John N. Jewett, Mr. William H. Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. John V. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Isham, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Kales, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Winston, Mrs. T. B. Blackstone, Miss Norton, Mr. and Mrs. Scudder, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Barbour, Mr. and Mrs. James R. McKay, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. King, the Rev. Dr. Robert H. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. James H. McMurray, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. James Ellis, Mr. Robert T. Lincoln, Judge and Mrs. Mark Skinner, Judge and Mrs. E. A. Otis, the Hon. and Mrs. William Henry Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Williams, the Hon. and Mrs. Perry H. Smith, Mr. Marshall Field, Gen. and Mrs. R. Biddle Roberts, and the Hon. John Wentworth.

CHICAGO CLUB.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Club was held at the club-house last Monday evening, President N. K. Fairbank in the chair. According to the annual report of the Secretary, Mr. Scott Keith, the membership of the Club has increased considerably during the past year. The number of regular members being now 269, the non-resident members ten, and the army and navy members eight. Applications for membership now before the Club will increase the number to 300. Two members have died during the year—Solomon A. Smith and John B. Raymond. The annual report of Mr. Keith, the Treasurer, showed the receipts to have been $76,279.18; disbursements, $71,258.11; cash balances $5,021.07. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, N. K. Fairbank; Vice-President, Marshall Field; Secretary and Treasurer, P. C. Maynard; Executive Committee, Marshall Field, P. C. Maynard, George H. Wheeler, John M. Clark, Robert Warren, Lambert Tree, A. J. Fisher, S. M. Jones, and H. M. Willmarth.

NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

The social mania this season assumed truly gigantic proportions. Lunches, afternoon receptions, and evening entertainments followed so swiftly one upon the other that time alone was found too short for their fulfillment. The epidemic has now seized upon the diminutive creatures called dolls, and so strong is their position in society, so numerous in force, that no private dwelling was esteemed equal to the demands of the occasion. A church was, therefore, selected as affording a finer field for action. Invitations were extended to many fond and gratified little mammas, each possessed of so numerous a family that the mental strain in solving the all-important problem of what to wear proved in many cases too much, and resort was had to the wise grandmammas, whose many seasons' experience made counsel invaluable. No regrets were received, not even one Cinderella was left to weep alone in her chimney-corner. They came singly, in pairs, and groups of half a dozen, taking their position on tables and platforms assigned them by the worthy managers. The proud and happy mothers viewed them from this eminence with new and increasing approbation, and choruses of little voices were heard congratulating themselves and others on the lovely wardrobe of their doll daughters: "Isn't mine pretty?" "Oh, how lovely!" "Say, isn't that pink silk trail just too sweet?" Children are little echoes of their elders. There was as great variety of face as dress; expression also; here the innocence of infancy, there the pride of patrician descent; here the arrogance of wealth, there the consciousness of personal beauty. There were representatives from France, Sweden, and Russia, but, singularly enough, when they spoke it was in our own language. One noticeable doll, interesting to all, a victim of the fire of 1871, and who had suffered a burial of three days, made her appearance in the same garments worn at that time, without even the smell of fire upon them. It was sent by a North Side lady, Mrs. Springer. Another that attracted much attention was carefully packed in a box and labeled fifty years old. It was a small wooden affair, its features almost extinct, but no doubt as beautiful in the eyes of the little child of half a century ago as any of the more elegant modern ones, at whose sight were heard exclamations of delight. With this doll were a couple of others, manufactured from cotton batting, black thread outlining the features, and doing duty as hair. This was the work of some loving grandma's hands, doubtless now laid to rest, and preserved by her grandchildren as a precious relic of affection. Ah! the loving fingers of these mothers of the olden time, striving, in their poor humble way, to realize the fairy visions of happy childhood; but what need have they when Imagination, the good godmother, throws over all a halo of beauty, in whose hands a bit of calico becomes brocade, a simple rag fine lace, and the broken glass and kitchen-ware gilded china and the finest crystal. What would these grandmammas of a century ago have said to a doll's extension-table, laid with the finest linen, real French china decorated ware, cut glass goblets, fruit centre-pieces, tiny, cut-glass vases of flowers, and the bill of fare, including all the variety of modern society suppers, and seated at this festive board a fashionable company of twenty-two dolls,—all this in miniature, not omitting the colored waiters in full canonicals? Well might they sigh and shake their heads and ask if the mothers of the present day can so cater to the pampered tastes of their children what is left for the advancing years. But it was all very beautiful, and the ladies who thus conceived the idea certainly were very clever in its execution. It was the chef d'œuvre of the occasion. There was an old New England grandma present, seated in state on a splint-bottomed Webster chair marked fifty years. She wore the veritable costume of those dames,—dress, kerchief, cap, and glasses. She was a very quiet old lady; perhaps she stood, or rather sat, in awe of her exquisit neighbor, a very elegant doll in pink satin. She had the true Parisian air, and on inquiry it was learned she only left that city three weeks ago. The name attached to her dress was Birdie Barnes. There were many exclamations of delight elicited from the children as they beheld her, and one little girl remarked: "I have a very handsome doll at home. I was afraid she might get hurt if I brought her; this is only my second best," designating a neighbor of the pink satin. One lady doll in evening-dress, full-sized trail, bore upon her aristocratic features an expression of utter content and full conviction that perfection in her had reached its acme; it was too droll. Beside this last was a doll in infant's robes, its face wearing that sweet, babyish look of perfect innocence so attractive and winning; it was christened Minnie Stubbs; its neighbor was a little miss in blue satin called Ina Taft. There were so many of these little creatures all equally fine, each bearing the name of its little mother, each so dear to the parent heart. One was noticed as a bride; she came late. Doubtless the arrangement of her trousseau consumed as much time as though really belonging to that interesting class of persons. There must not be omitted an old-fashioned doll cradle, after the pattern of those used in New England nearly a century since,—a clumsy wooden affair. It was occupied by a sleeping doll covered with a queer old quilt,—a sort of star-spangled banner. Rather a contrast to this was the elegant scarlet crib furnished with all the modern essentials of a bed of ease. For the amusement of the boy guests on the occasion were a variety of suitable toys,—a ship in full sail, rocking-horses, toy-mules, whose heads wagged constantly, trains of cars, carts, wagons, and games of various kinds. Plays familiar to all children were improvised, in which they all joined heartily. A daughter of Mrs. George Bliss recited some verses about a "doll with a crack in her head." She seemed to thoroughly appreciate the spirit of the thing; her delineation was perfect, a credit to her teacher. To Mrs. Bliss is due all the essentials of success of the entire affair, and to her able coadjutors, Mrs. Palmer, Miss Temple, and many more young ladies of whose names the writer is ignorant. A suitable supper was provided in the church parlor for the little folks, 363 altogether, not counting the 130 dolls. The entertainment took place Wednesday evening. J. S. H.

SOCIAL AND CLUB NOTES.

The Assemblies gave a "German" in Martine's North Side Academy Friday evening last, which was a brilliant affair.

Mrs. William Whitehouse gave a ladies' reception at her residence on Ontario street Wednesday afternoon.

The Concordia Club met at the residence of Miss Lida McDonald Thursday night.

Two hundred and forty children danced the new and beautiful quadrille called "The National Guard" at Prof. Bournique's South Side Academy on last Saturday afternoon.

Miss Lillie Palmer gave a very handsome breakfast Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock at the Palmer House in honor of Miss Holden, of New York.

Mrs. William Blanchard, of Evanston, gave a ladies' lunch Wednesday.

The little play of "Sweethearts" was presented Tuesday evening in the parlors of the Church of the Messiah for the benefit of the church fund. The cast was made up of the best amateur actors and actresses of the city, and the performance was an exceedingly smooth one. The character of *Miss Jenny Norcott* was admirably rendered by Mrs. Page, and *Ruth*, the maid servant, was capitally played by Miss Laura Herford. Mr. Powers gave an excellent performance of *Harry Spreadbrow*, the lover, and the comedy element of the play was well sustained by Mr. Olcott in his excellent assumption of the German dialect character of *Wilcox*, a gardener. Mr. J. Roy Robertson gave several excellent character sketches at the conclusion of the play. The performance was a success in every particular.

Mrs. George B. Carpenter, of No. 430 Dearborn avenue, gave a ladies' lunch party Wednesday afternoon.

The first of a series of musical and literary entertainments was given at the Woman's Christian Association Home, Nos. 751 and 753 Wabash avenue, on Tuesday evening, which was well attended.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Dresser, of 203 West Madison street, were on Tuesday evening happily surprised by forty of their friends arrayed in elegant masquerade costumes.

Thursday evening a goodly number of young people assembled at the residence of Prof. S. S. Hamill, 710 West Monroe street. The program of the evening's entertainment consisted of a quartet and several recitations by Miss Williams, Mr. Hamill, and Miss Copley, and a pantomime performance.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Keogh, née McMullin, gave a large and brilliant reception on Wednesday evening at their residence, No. 537 West Adams street. Two hundred invitations were issued to prominent society people, to which nearly all responded. Eckardt furnished the supper, and Pound the music. Mr. and Mrs. Keogh were the recipients of many beautiful presents.

Mr. J. E. Rockwell was very agreeably surprised at his residence, No. 738 Fulton street, Wednesday evening by a large number of friends.

Thursday evening a leap-year surprise party was tendered to Mr. Walt E. Miller, 137 Drexel boulevard. The occasion was an enjoyable one to his many friends.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Michigan Avenue M. E. Church gave a social entertainment at the residence of Mrs. J. T. Stewart, No. 1386 Indiana avenue, Friday afternoon. After a refreshing repast, which the ladies furnished, the young people favored the party with vocal and instrumental music, which was highly appreciated.

The G. T. C. Club gave a brilliant party last Wednesday evening at the residence of Mrs. Lyman L. Barbour, No. 302 Van Buren street. Refreshments were served during the evening by Eckardt, and Fitzgerald supplied the music for dancing.

One of the events of the season was a grand leap-year party, gotten up by the young ladies of Sheboygan, Wis., Jan. 30. It was participated in by parties from Chicago, Milwaukee, and elsewhere.

Saturday evening a masked surprise party was given to Miss Minnie Loele at the residence of her parents, 1682 Wabash avenue, seventy-five young people participating.

Tuesday evening a very agreeable masquerade party was given at the residence of Mrs. E. C. J. Cleaver, No. 56 Lake avenue. About twenty-five couples were present, and the evening was delightfully spent in dancing, Fitzgerald's Parlor Orchestra furnishing the music.

The Juanita Club gave their second reception at Martine's Academy on Friday evening. Over 200 couples were present. It was decidedly the most successful party given by this club this season.

A very pleasant party was given by the Alma Club Friday evening.

The Entre Nous Social Club gave their sixth reception Friday night at Owsley's Hall, which event surpassed all former efforts of the Club.

One of the most enjoyable entertainments given by the G. S. C. this season occurred at the residence of Mr. Charles Mather, No. 323 Park avenue. The Club was entertained in a very unique manner by Mr. Wilson.

Friday evening the quarterly exercises of the Oak Seminary, near the corner of Oak and Vincennes avenues, were performed before an appreciative and select audience.

A very pleasant affair took place last Tuesday evening at Miss Carrie Boutwell's, 518 Warren avenue, a number of her young friends taking her by surprise in ghostly attire.

A very pleasant masquerade party was given by Mrs. E. P. Harris at 112 Vernon avenue Thursday evening.

The first sociable of the reorganized Third Unitarian Church was held in the parlors of the church Friday evening, and was well attended.

The Elite Club gave an elegant reception at Mr. Crouch's residence on Calumet avenue Friday evening.

Miss Tillie E. Singer gave an impromptu party to a few of her intimate friends Tuesday evening at her residence, No. 1148 Michigan avenue.

Prof. Carr's masquerade at Brand's Hall Thursday evening was a pleasant affair, enjoyed by some eighty couples.

The eighth reception of the H. S. C. was held on last Thursday evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Thompson, and proved to be a most delightful affair.

The D. D. P. gave a very select and pleasant party Friday evening at Mr. Bigelow's, No. 723 Michigan avenue.

A large double reception was given by Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Harvey, of No. 854 Prairie avenue, Friday afternoon and evening, between the hours of 4 and 6 and 7 and 10, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Octavus Badger, née Faulds, of Louisville. Mrs. Harvey was assisted by Mrs. J. C. Hilton and Miss Belknap, of Louisville. Refreshments were served by Kinsley and music by Hand's orchestra. The receptions were attended by a host of the fashionable people of the city.

A very pleasant surprise party was given to Miss Carrie and Edward Goodwillie at their residence, No. 40 Harvard street, Tuesday evening.

Miss Mary Otis, of Prairie avenue, gave a tea party last night.

A very enjoyable party occurred Wednesday evening at the residence of Mrs. Jackson, No. 748 Michigan avenue.

A very agreeable surprise was tendered Miss Ada Clark at her residence, No. 166 Aberdeen street, Friday evening.

Miss Marie Stanford and Miss Belle Watrous entertained a number of their little playmates last Thursday evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Watrous, No. 222 Pine street.

The Hickory Club, a new society, composed of members of St. Luke's Episcopal Mission, gave a most delightful entertainment Tuesday evening last, at the new hall of the Mission, 987 and 989 Polk street.

Miss Fannie Regansburg gave a farewell party to her friends Wednesday evening at her residence, 610 Wabash avenue.

The L. S. Club gave a leap-year party at the residence of Miss Addie Parker, 1100 Bowen avenue, Thursday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Austin celebrated the tenth anniversary of their marriage at their residence, 229 South Hoyne avenue, Monday evening. About forty of their friends gathered with their tin gifts in great profusion.

The sixth reception of the Waverly Social Club was given Friday evening, last at the residence of Miss Louise Kirkham, 625 West Adams street.

The N. E. S. Club gave their seventh regular hop at Lincoln Park Hall, Wednesday evening.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Rockford Rifles (Company B, Third Regiment I. N. G.), commanded by Capt. T. G. Lawler, will give a complimentary reception on the 20th inst. to Brig.-Gen. J. F. Torrence and staff, Col. E. D. Swain and staff of the First Regiment, Col. C. M. Brazee and staff of the Third Regiment, and the Janesville Guards. The entertainment will take place at Floral Hall, and, as the Rockford Rifles organization is composed of the first young men in that city, the affair cannot be other than a brilliant one. A special car will convey the officers from Chicago with their ladies. Three bands will be in attendance, Pound's orchestra, Bower City Band of Janesville, Wis., and the Forest City Band of Rockford.

The fifth and last of the series of receptions given, under the auspices of Oriental Consistory S. P. R. S., 32d Degree, will occur Thursday evening at their asylum, on Monroe street.

Mr. and Mrs. George M. Pullman will give a large reception Monday evening.

The next boat-house entertainment of the Farragut Club will be given at the boat-house Saturday evening.

Miss Bell Jansen will give a "German" Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Christain Wahl will give a large reception Monday evening.

The Union Catholic Library Association will give an entertainment next Tuesday evening, consisting of "Thirty Minutes for Refreshments," and the comedy "The Irish Tiger," by the Dramatic Club.

The Oriental Pleasure Club will give one of their pleasant masquerade parties at Klare's Hall, North Clark street, Tuesday evening.

The semi-annual prize drill and reception of the Chicago Cadet School, which is to take place next Saturday evening at the Sixth Regiment Armory, promises to be a brilliant social affair.

The annual ball of the Chicago Telegraphers' Association, which is to take place at Martine's West Side Academy to-morrow night, promises to be very largely attended. A large number from abroad have signified their intention of being present. The electric light will be a novel feature.

The second elocutionary contest for honors in recitation will take place at the Central Baptist Church, on Orchard street, Tuesday evening next. Six young misses will enter as contestants. The audience will decide their respective merits. Not the least feature of the entertainment will be the part taken by the famous "Boy Orator," Master Eddie Webb, of Chicago, and by Miss Emma Cleaver, Chicago's favorit girl singer.

Mrs. E. B. Preston, of No. 236 North La Salle street, will give a reception next Tuesday, from 7 to 10 o'clock p. m.

The second complimentary reception of the Telephone Pleasure Club will take place at Shrum's Academy next Thursday evening.

There will be a literary and musical entertainment at Park Avenue M. E. Church Tuesday evening.

Friday evening, the 27th inst., at the Palmer House, will occur the eighth annual reunion and banquet of the Alumni Association of the Everett Literary Society. As all gentlemen who have ever belonged to the Society are invited, and a large number having already signified their intention of being present, it will no doubt be a most enjoyable affair. Further information may be had by addressing Mr. A. S. Kimball, Secretary, No. 640 West Monroe street.

Miss Katie B. Lombard will give a large party at her residence, No. 899 Indiana avenue, on Tuesday evening.

The seventh annual reception of the George H. Thomas Post, No. 5, G. A. R., will take place at Grand Army Hall on Friday evening, Feb. 27.

The seventh reception of the Utalpa Social Club will be given Friday evening next at Owsley's Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Cobb will give a reception in honor of the second anniversary of their marriage next Tuesday evening.

A literary and dramatic entertainment is to be given by F. Dwight Denny, under the auspices of the West Side Auxiliary, for the benefit of the Industrial School for Girls, at the West End Opera-House next Friday evening. During the intervals the young ladies of the Cooking Club will serve ice-cream and cake of their own make, and will also have valentines to sell. The ushers will be ladies from the Cooking Club.

The ex-members of the Americus Club will hold a reunion Tuesday, Feb. 10, in Lincoln Hall. The Americus was one of the first social clubs to start after the fire, and many society people of the North Side will remember the enjoyable parties given by this Club in past seasons.

The "As You Like It" Social Club will give a leap-year party on Tuesday evening, Feb. 10, at the residence of Mrs. W. H. Rounds, No. 30 Ogden avenue.

The Gaiety Social Club gives its fourth reception at the Clifton House Friday evening, Feb. 20.

The last reception of the First Regiment will take place at the armory next Saturday night, and it is intended to make this the most attractive party of the series. The orchestra, under the leadership of the Regimental Bandmaster, W. W. Pound, will discourse some new selections, and the program will present attractions that will alone repay the visitor for attending.

A leap-year party will be given by the Zulu Archery Club at Green's Hall, corner of Wood and Lake streets, next Friday evening.

THE PURIM BALL.

The present interesting topic in society circles is the coming Purim ball, which will be given by the Zion Literary Society on Purim, Feb. 26, at the North Side Turner-Hall. Elegantly gotten-up cards and invitations have been issued, and the following proclamation thoroughly indicates the scope of the masquerade, which gives promise of being a very brilliant affair:

To all to whom these presents shall come greeting:

1. WHEREAS, the fame of these my festivities has spread throughout my realm, creating a desire among my subjects to visit the magnificent entertainments prepared for my reign:

2. I therefore command your presence in suitable costume at the halls of my Queen Esther, promising you a hearty welcome and that generous hospitality for which my worthy Ministers are famous.

3. I will offer you such attractions as are suitable for the occasion, as also several prizes to the best and most original costumed.

Given under our hand and seal at the Palace of Zion, located for that evening at North Side Turner Hall. By order of the King himself,

AHASUERUS.

Attest: SIR L. G. WOLFF, Lord High Chamberlain.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Gen. Babcock, who has been spending several months in Chicago, returned to her home in Washington a week ago last Wednesday, accompanied by her sister, Miss Emily Campbell, who will remain during the rest of the winter.

Miss Alice Dole, of Milwaukee, is the guest of Mrs. Butterfield, on Huron street.

Miss Emma Best, of New York, is visiting her uncle, A. S. Best, on West Van Buren street.

Mr. A. A. Munger, Mr. Archie Fisher, Dr. Pague, and Mr. Robert B. Marten left Wednesday for New Orleans to attend the Mardi-Gras.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Walkup departed for Vassar College on Thursday morning to visit their daughter, Miss Luella Walkup.

Mrs. Judd E. Bisbey and daughter, of Thirty-first and Dearborn streets, are spending a few days with their numerous friends at Belvidere, Ill., which was their home in former days.

Mrs. C. G. Pettibone, one of our most earnest temperance women, left for New Haven, Conn., on Saturday on learning of the sudden death of her mother.

Miss Florence McDonald, of Columbus, O., is spending a few weeks with Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Mills, No. 91 Johnson place.

Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Stecher are receiving friends at their residence, No. 252 Ontario street, on Monday and Thursday evenings during this month.

Miss Emma Williamson, from Oshkosh, is visiting her cousin, Mrs. E. P. Harris, 112 Vernon avenue, for the winter.

Miss Lizzie Weston is spending the winter with her friends in Rochester.

Miss Kitty Ferson, of St. Charles, Ill., is visiting her sister, Mrs. I. T. Sill, of 27 St. John's place.

Miss Gussie Ottley left for the East Thursday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles K. Miller have returned to the city, and are permanently located at the Gardner House.

ENGLEWOOD.

The Senior Club gave a reception Friday evening at their club-rooms in the Tillotson Block, which was attended by the élite of Englewood. The club-rooms were thronged during the evening by ladies and gentlemen, who admired the handsome appointments and cozy appearance of the rooms devoted to billiard and card-playing for the amusement of the [illegible]. Tillotson Hall, on the floor above was opened to those who wished to dance, and Kretlow's band discoursed sweet music throughout the evening.

A domino party and sociable was given by the members of the Trinity Reformed Episcopal Society Wednesday evening at the residence of Mr. S. M. Dunning on Wentworth avenue, which was largely attended by Englewood people generally. Vocal and instrumental music and a parlor pantomime were among the amusements of the evening.

Mr. Fred Kimmey, Secretary of the Board of Education of District No. 2, together with a number of ladies and gentlemen from Englewood, visited the Chicago University Thursday evening and gazed at the stars through the large telescope by the invitation of Mr. Ranney and Prof. Hough.

The Englewood Literary Society will have their regular meeting to-morrow evening at the residence of Mr. D. Rich.

Miss Cora Champlin was surprised yesterday afternoon by a number of her young friends at the residence of her parents on Sixty-first street.

BLUE ISLAND.

Mr. M. Alexander gave a house-warming Thursday evening in his new and handsome residence, which he has just completed. A very pleasant evening was spent by those present.

Mrs. H. B. Robinson gave an old-fashioned quilting-party Wednesday afternoon and evening, in which the following ladies assisted: Mrs. Charles Young, Mrs. W. J. Campbell, Mrs. J. P. Young, Mrs. A. P. Pierce, and Mrs. A. R. Swift. A supper was served during the evening.

SOCIETY TOPICS.

Fancy dresses grow more and more gorgeous. One worn by a lady who intended to represent *une grande dame de la Renaissance* had a black Jersey bodice, low in front, half-high at the back, and embroidered in gold with fantastic heraldic animals. The black satin skirt was similarly adorned, and so was the black velvet scarf sash. The train was of gold-colored damask.

A London dispatch says that the Royal Academy has resolved to admit women to membership subject to certain disabilities, including the deprivation of the right to vote at elections and attendance at the annual banquet.

The fine furniture manufacturer, J. S. Bast, is in New Orleans. He will be absent a few weeks, much to the regret of his many friends and patrons.

Muffs are made of satin brocade and velvet, or of any handsome material that matches the costume with which they are to be worn, and are trimmed with lace or flowers, ribbon or birds.

Handkerchiefs trimmed with saffron-tinted lace are among the latest caprices of the *mode*.

We understand that a bona fide 15 per cent discount can be had on the elegant seal, mink, and silk dolman stock of H. H. Bromwell & Co., 161 State.

French history of the past hundreds years exhibit three women who have, perhaps, experienced more splendor and more bitter grief and mortification than any other three women in the world,—Marie Antoinette, Josephine, and Eugénie.

That Keller, the ladies' bootmaker, under the Palmer House, is the most popular man in his business in this city, is proven by the fact that his business has doubled in the past year.

They were talking about the weight of different individuals of a certain family, and the daughter's young man, who was present, spoke up before he thought, and said: "I tell you that Jeanie ain't so very light, either, although she looks so!" And then he looked suddenly conscious and blushed, and Jennie became absorbed in studying a chromo on the wall.

Those wanting a choice selection of valentines should call at Crawford's, 614 State.

The intermediate season has brought forward novel and pleasing fancies in visiting wraps. The latest are in floriated materials. The most effective stuff for the purpose is velvet.

The monogram of the mistress of the house embroidered in flowers is the proper decoration for table-linen, according to a good French authority.

Elegant corsets at popular prices are shown at Dodd's, corner Clark and Superior.

A little boy of 7 had been ordered to take claret by the doctor. A friend, dining with the family, said to him, "You should put a little water to it; it brings out the taste." "That's all very fine," responded the 7-year-old, "but I prefer the taste left in."

Ladies who have nerves and in consequence suffer in general health, and have those occasional paroxysms of pain, should visit Dr D'Unger at Palmer House. His treatment has been very successful in many severe cases.

The acme of Fashion's demands is reached in brocades, the designs of which are large and very distinct. Satin brocades, of heavy quality, are also employed for cloaks, and there is a stout and heavy cloaking stuff in floriated designs, of texture resembling the *tissu de Matelasse*.

There is quite a popular furor in Chicago over the fact that Hesler & Peabody, 96 State, are making a first-class cabinet photo at $3 per dozen.

Colored stones are rapidly gaining the favor here that they have in Europe. The sapphire, turquoise, opal, cameo, and sardonyx are again popular.

Heavy cords and tassels are used as garniture for all styles of costumes, from that worn in the street to the handsomest satin ball dress.

French ranges and complete kitchen outfits at Harbeson's, 88 North Clark street.

One hundred years ago a New York hairdresser advertised hairpins from two to fifteen inches long, and now nobody needs hairpins of half that length.

Our most distinguished *élégantes* have a muff to match each costume; and the muff now goes with the fan in toilets worn to afternoon tea-parties, and even with the evening dress. These muffs appear in both the round and the pillow shapes; and an occasional caprice is shown in the little satchel muff.

Genuine old-time molasses candy and new specialties, fresh every hour. Only to be had at Weidmar's Model Candy Kitchen, 21 South Clark street and 203 East Madison street.

Marquise rings, to be worn on the middle finger, have the oval or oblong setting of precious stones, a cameo, or intaglio, or an enameled picture.

Cupid's headquarters, from which he will issue valentines, is 88 State—Lovejoy's.

There are many hard tasks set for women in this world, but few which they find it impossible to perform. Still there never was a woman who could keep a fur-lined circular from flying open.

Pearl-gray satin, with trimmings of dregs-of-wine brocade, is a novel combination of colors and material for married ladies.

Feathers, carpets, mattresses, renovated by steam, very low. Thomas Griffin, 262 State.

As best adapted to a variety of toilets, the most popular muffs are of black velvet and black satin, and white velvet and white satin.

A young lady in Texas, who advertises for a husband, says that she can talk philosophy as well as rock the cradle.

H. B. Bryant's Chicago Business College is in advance of any other—it is the leader.

Dunwell & Ford, 50 Madison, exhibit a beautiful variety of hand-painted silk valentines.

Valentines—Largest and finest assortment in the city at Stott's, 158 State street.

LICENSED TO WED.

An Increased Number of Candidates for Matrimony.

An increase of twenty-four marriage licenses was granted last week over the preceding one,—the number being 137. Fourteen widows are among the list, or about one in every ten. Two people intending matrimony were aged 55 and 45, the lady being the younger. Six of the females were under 18, and one of those of the male persuasion lacked two years of his majority. Classified according to nationalities, the applicants would probably stand as follows: Irish, 38; American, 28; German, 25; Scandinavian, 15; Bohemian, 11; Italian, 5; Polish, 5; French, 4; other nationalities, 8. The list is as follows:

MONDAY.

Name.	Age.	Residence.
William Hitzman	27	13 Seward.
Isabella Newman	24	605 South Jefferson.
Samuel Malcom	37	Chicago.
Isabella M. Gillmore	28	Chicago.
Otto Lane	25	65 Wells.
Louisa Herman	19	30 Clybourn av.
William S. Dunn	39	New York.
Mary T. Hall	27	Chicago.
Stephen Grace	21	Chicago.
Nora O'Brien	18	Chicago.
John Ecker	26	Thornton, Ill.
Nellie Case	18	Thornton, Ill.
Henry Wille	21	665 Alport av.
Mathilda Wick	21	Chicago.
Nicholas Nelson	21	Chicago.
Agnes N. Dalston	42	434 Milwaukee av.
John McBride	55	Chicago.
Mrs. Julia McGurn	45	Chicago.
Henry L. Anderson	42	832 Lake.
Mrs. H. Holmberg	28	832 Lake.
William Dunn	35	Chicago.
Jane Conroy	29	Chicago.
Charles E. Douglass	30	Chicago.
Mrs. Mary Russell	25	Chicago.
Charles W. Gaylord	34	15 Baldwin.
Susie Fitzgibbons	19	802 Carroll av.
Charles Lepper	27	Hyde Park, Ill.
Annie Hayes	23	Chicago.
Charles Koenig	23	203 Fourteenth.
Anna Risch	18	372 Third av.
Emanuel W. Cole	24	477 Larrabee.
Hannah Culver	20	477 Larrabee.
August Getzinger	26	140 Rumsey.
Anna Hawson	25	Chicago.
Joseph W. Gray	25	St. Louis, Mo.
Rutta Vincent	23	St. Louis, Mo.
John M. Savin	28	466 Michigan av.
Anna La Beau	23	Chicago.
Charles H. Hubbard	29	Chicago.
Anna R. Belknap	20	Chicago.
Henry Frederikson	36	La Salle, Ill.
Mrs. Anna A. Smith	36	Lake View, Ill.
John Abt	24	49 North Curtis.
Anna Apohld	20	49 North Curtis.
Edwin Greenridge	28	Chicago.
Louise E. Spence	22	460 Michigan avenue.
William Foste	28	177 Centre avenue.
Maggie Farrell	23	202 Rucker.
John P. McGinley	39	Saukville, Wis.
Mary Murphy	26	Chicago.
Floyd Deyo	29	Chicago.
Eva Pelton	29	Toledo, O.
Edward M. R. Shaw	23	244 Washington.
Margaret Stone	23	244 Washington.
Robert Anderson	21	Chicago.
Delia Dunne	18	Chicago.
Aaron Bever	32	Oregon, Ill.
Jennie M. Corliss	30	Manchester, N. H.

TUESDAY.

Name.	Age.	Residence.
Desira La Beau	25	Chicago.
Margaret Russell	24	Chicagh.
Michael Mindak	44	588 Fourteenth.
Kather'a Siedlanska	34	Chicago.
Frank Wheeler	21	1056 La Salle.
Maria O'Brien	23	1026 Butterfield.
Isaac Lurie	25	351 Halsted.
Julia Dubet	22	20 Newberry av.
Edwd M. Fernendez	28	Chicago.
Sophie A. Bertin	24	Chicago.
Gustav Kuhtz	22	672 Milwaukee av.
Ben Walch	21	246 North Rucker.
Charles Andrews	34	Chicago.
Elizabeth Harger	35	Chicago.
Albert McKenzie	23	Chicago.
Annie P. Peterson	17	—— Eighteenth.
Edward S. Stebbins	26	Minneapolis, Minn.
Nellie E. Crocker	25	29 Twenty-fifth.
Andrew Cella	25	47 North Carpenter.
Tillie C. Bode	21	47 North Carpenter.
Edward Lorenz	25	171 Lake.
Annie Hazig	21	Chicago.
Hugh A. Griffis	23	148 Jefferson.
Linda Dale	19	152 Halsted.
Conrad Kreuter	28	402 N. Ashland av.
Carrie Kiessbing	18	402 N. Ashland av.
Peter Quigley	30	—— Thirteenth.
Mary Smith	36	—— String.
Victor F. Lawson	29	Lake View, Ill.
Jesse S. Bradley	28	Chicago.
Louis Barth	24	20 Ohio.
Louisa Levy	17	21 Ohio.
Leonard Helmond	22	88 Gardner.
Christina B. Rehm	24	88 Gardner.
Lawrence Kujawa	28	Annaton, Wis.
Josefa Kzycka	16	Chicago.
Thos. Butterworth	37	1952 Dearborn.
Mary E. Curran	25	1490 Prairie av.
James Rask	28	461 Hubbard.
Ida Rider	22	13 Curtis.

WEDNESDAY.

Name.	Age.	Residence.
Peter Clutier	44	Lake, Ill.
Mrs. Turcille Ballue	35	Lenoxville, Can.
Isaiah Clark	28	128 Wabansia av.
Mrs. Harriet Bell	35	—— Elston av.
Sylvanus R. Monroe	30	Chicago.
Mary A. Kittel	17	Chicago.
Frederick W. Wilson	27	242 Ashland av.
Anna J. Wallwork	19	1500 Indiana av.
Joseph Jennings	43	Maywood, Ill.
Dora L. Woodruff	30	Maywood, Ill.
William Henderson	25	Chicago.
Joanna O'Brien	23	Chicago.
Michael Ahern	25	5 Morgan.
Annie Hanrahan	21	287 Aberdeen.
Charles O'Brien	23	476 Thirtieth.
Henrietta Marks	18	1359 South Dearborn.
William Denning	45	16 Bonfield.
Mrs. M. A. Denning	40	16 Bonfield.
George Parker	22	206 Mather.
Katie Kane	21	206 Mather.
John Rounpage	23	112 West Lake.
Fred'rka Westphal	20	Chicago.
August Goetz	29	Jefferson, Ill.
Annie Berg	20	Jefferson, Ill.
Peter McCabe	31	351 Third av.
Kate Carroll	24	392 Michigan av.
Thomas H. Madigan	28	743 State.
Mrs. Annie McNally	30	740 State.
Frank H. Weidinger	21	Evansville, Ind.
Kate McGinley	20	Evansville, Ind.
Robert Cleary	28	Chicago.
Anna Lantry	24	Chicago.
Hugh M. Boice	34	Chicago.
Martha J. Kendall	29	Chicago.
H. P. Brusewitz	36	Chicago.
Annie J. Jonson	30	Chicago.
Jan Szarapinske	30	821 Milwaukee av.
Mrs. E. Zywicka	22	351 Carpenter.
James Prince	26	Chicago.
Albertina Stegskal	20	Chicago.
James H. Ballarrs	23	1318 Butterfield.
Ida Grant	22	1446 Wentworth av.
A. M. de Presser	36	Chicago.
Mrs. Emma Briggs	30	Chicago.
Fred Jarndt	26	229 South Park av.
Bertha Steinberger	17	Chicago.
James Burns	37	Chicago.
Mary Collins	23	Chicago.

THURSDAY.

Name.	Age.	Residence.
William Jancey	33	333 Randolph.
Nellie Deegan	24	258 Michigan av.
Martin Draths	34	132 Milton av.
Louisa Stutzel	24	Chicago.
Michael G. Wallace	27	Chicago.
Mary McCurdy	21	Chicago.
Louis Kreuder	51	542 Elston av.
Mrs. Louisa Rohrig	44	152 Market.
William Fels	30	109 North Clark.
Helen Hess	25	139 West Randolph.
Svend Stangland	42	Hyde Park, Ill.
Lena Hoven	30	Hyde Park, Ill.
George White	23	Springfield, Ill.
Ann Erickson	21	145 Sedgwick.
William T. Cooper	25	Chicago.
Kitty M. Gerty	24	Chicago.
Frank Stimple	22	35 Sixteenth.
Anna Roberts	18	1419 Arnold.
William Stewart	22	715 Lake.
Carrie White	21	444 Lake.
John B. Johnson	33	Minecanda, Wis.
Annie Nelson	29	Chicago.
Wm. A. Sommers	29	626 Cottage Grove av
Lucy Zinn	22	Chicago.
Dominico Fannello	22	509 South Clark.
Angela Russ	20	Chicago.
John Tierny	22	15 Barber.
Bridget Geary	19	1721 Butterfield.
Thomas Lucas	32	Chicago.
Chris. McKegney	28	Chicago.
Jacob Peter	21	453 South Morgan.
Katie Ryan	22	234 Clinton.
John Greeney	45	232 Lowe av.
Ellen Schean	35	Chicago.
L. M. Thompson	22	St. Louis, Mo.
Mary E. Rotterman	22	Peoria, Ill.
Charles Brown	45	Chicago.
Mary Wells	30	Chicago.

FRIDAY.

Name.	Age.	Residence.
John Ferro	35	Chicago.
Maria A. Alexandro	26	Chicago.
Edward Craighton	24	Craighton, Ill.
Nora McManus	22	Chicago.
Felix S. McCuddy	36	Clinton, Ill.
Mrs. Emma A. Pearl	29	Chicago.
Adalbert Morawie	27	58 Burlington.
Franciska Svehla	21	58 Burlington.
Joseph Nahlen	25	380 Sedgwick.
Lizzie Wigman	23	380 Sedgwick.
Patrick Donohue	30	228 West Thirteenth.
Bridget E. Dooley	30	60 Williams.
Peter H. Burg	19	580 South Jefferson.
Lizzie Gebhart	19	54 Wright.
Henry Burgenhager	24	Chicago.
Henrietta Grasbash	20	Chicago.
Mat O'Donnell	27	73 North Peoria.
Bridget Doughton	30	Chicago.
William H. O'Riley	20	122 Indiana.
Mrs. Kate Gallagher	24	122 Indiana.
Theodore Rogner	25	Chicago.
Caroline Traster	22	Henry.
Fred Schroeder	40	Chicago.
Alb'ti'a Koilestchve	31	Chicago.
John Laverty	40	Chicago.
Elizabeth Watkins	33	Chicago.
Frank O'Hare	21	420 Johnson.
Kate Culhane	24	158 Eighteenth.

SATURDAY.

Name.	Age.	Residence.
Erick Lindgren	31	134 Milton av.
Tilda Dufoes	30	148 Milton av.
Tadeus Ostrowski	28	60 Augusta.
Rose Kriz	27	68 Emma.
William Baxton	40	56 Fourth av.
Mattie Davis	29	56 Fourth av.
Waclav Shalek	26	3 Shelby court.
Josephine Menhart	23	3 Shelby court.
Peter Murray	28	47 Wesson.
Margaret Walch	25	47 Wesson.
John Herzog	44	Chicago.
Mrs. Josephine Smith	42	92 Thirteenth.
Ludwig Koch	45	140 Clybourn av.
Emma Asam	25	281 Taylor.
Peter Nihill	28	372 Desplaines.
Mary Sexbon	26	693 Indiana av.
James Spain	27	545 South Jefferson.
Nora Stackpole	21	202 Aberdeen.
Michael Kenepick	24	Peoria, Ill.
Mary Fee	20	151 Wesson.
James Tynan	37	35th & Wentworth av
Kate Farrell	19	35th & Wentworth av
William Ellis	23	520 Elston av.
Katie McGrath	20	52 Wright.
William Burkman	30	65 Oak.
Maria Johnson	25	80 Oak.
Fred A. Seeger	29	Chicago.
Lottie A. Murley	23	Chicago.
J. W. D. Treen	25	124 S. Sangamon.
Dora A. Shields	20	124 S. Sangamon.
Ernst Schroeder	26	Leyden, Ill.
Barbara Gruener	23	Niles, Ill.
Louis Dunteman	25	Maine, Ill.
Emma Groede	19	Elk Grove, Ill.
Joseph Zangerle	32	280 Clybourn av.
Augusta Staehle	20	889 North Halsted.
Jacob Zboralski	24	Tw'ty-ninth & Lime.
Mary Dudzinski	17	36 Lime.
Frank Stehlik	25	175 West Twelfth.
Barbara Pael	21	185 Van Horn.
John Cizkovsky	25	458 South Canal.
Anna Kacin	19	138 West Taylor.
Henry Sander	29	463 West Madison.
Rosa Zacharias	23	647 State.
Edward Derushe	23	262 West Indiana.
Sarah Hulburt	19	Normalville, Ill.
John Graham	25	156 Market.
Nora Sweeny	26	156 Market.
Eggidio Motta	22	Chicago.
Maria G. Dalesandro	27	Chicago.
John Got	23	Chicago.
Annie Lender	23	Chicago.
John Conneely	24	Chicago.
Margaret Joyce	19	Chicago.
Daniel F. Monahan	29	Deerfield, Ill.
Helen Breakwell	27	Deerfield, Ill.
William A. Ellis	29	569 Archer av.
Catherine M. Grant	19	225 Bushnell.
James Flynn	30	Milwaukee, Wis.
Hannah Reed	28	Milwaukee, Wis.
Thomas Cullen	27	169 Jackson.
Katie F. Bulger	20	169 Jackson.

THE SPRING ELECTIONS.

Eighteen Aldermen Retire, and Half a Million Want the Place.

The present year is to be one of elections, and in a few weeks the first one—for Aldermen and town officers—will be upon us. Eighteen Aldermen—or one-half the membership of the body—are to be elected, and the term of office of as many expire. Those retiring are Wickersham, Sanders, Phelps, Mallory, Turner, Cullerton, McNally, Lawler, Smythe, Eiszner, Throop, Rawleigh, Knopf, Stauber, Waldo, Wetterer, McCaffrey, and Jonas. Many of these are excellent men, and the misfortune is that so few of those who ought to be reëlected are candidates or would consent to serve another term. There are any number of individuals who want their places, and are ready to give up their business to accept an office to which there is no salary attached; but, unfortunately, there are too many of this stripe in the Council already. It is scarcely necessary to enumerate the aspirants, but it is enough to say that no one should be elected to the office who seeks it for the bread and butter supposed to be in it.

Among those who are known to be candidates for reëlection are Cullerton, McNally, Lawler, and Wetterer, and among those who positively refuse to be candidates, or to serve if elected, are Eiszner, Throop, Knopf, Waldo, and McCaffrey. Rawleigh and Smythe are candidates upon conditions,—neither really seeking it,—and Wickersham, Phelps, Mallory, Turner, and Stauber would serve if elected, but have had all they want of the honors of office. This is about the way they are understood to stand, and a glance should be sufficient to reveal the situation. Those who decline a reëlection have been among the most valuable members, while those who want another term have made a record which might be far more creditable than it is. Rawleigh and Smythe have been good members, and faithfully guarded the public interest, and so have Wickersham, Mallory, and Phelps, and, with few exceptions, they can be reëlected if they desire to be. Some of them have gotten up personal fights in their respective wards, which might defeat them if they were candidates, but the reëlection of them all—since they have been tried—would not be a bad venture for the city. In any event, it is to be hoped that, if they are not returned, equally good men will be given their places. It is also to be hoped that the Aldermen who positively decline another term will be succeeded by equally reputable gentlemen, and that in the new Council the list of members without visible means of support will be materially diminished.

EN PASSANT.

Each morning, en route for the city,
Short cuts I ignore just to meet
A damsel so winsomely pretty;
Like sunshine she comes down the street.

I think my matutinal maiden
Attends kindergarten or school,
For one tiny gloved hand's book-laden,
The other with music-roll 's full.

She looks like a young pupil-teacher;
And oft, when I gaze on the lass,
I sigh, "O you charming young creature,
That I were embraced in your class!

"Kissology quick I'd be pat in,
With such an instructress as you!
And soon, though a duffer at Latin,
I'd conjugate *Amo* right through."

I envy Achilles' fortune;
He sought a girls' school when a boy,
Lest Athens his aid should importune
And send him to battle with Troy.

There, by a fair schoolmate sore smitten,
His passion peeped through his disguise,
And she, by the same fever bitten,
To pity was moved by his sighs.

And often on fancy's wing flying,
Methinks that I wander through Rome,
And she is Virginia hieing
From school, 'cross the market, for home.

But, ah! the illusion soon leaves me,
The street is again dark and drear,
And ruthlessly Fact undeceives me:
She's gone! . . . and the office is near!
—*London Judy.*

PASTORAL RESIGNATION.

As will be seen by the following, the Rev. F. N. Luson has resigned his charge at La Grange:

LA GRANGE, Jan. 31.—*To the Wardens and Vestry of Emmanuel Church*—GENTLEMEN: I herewith tender my resignation as Rector of your church, to take effect the 1st day of April next. I have obtained the canonical consent of the Bishop to do so. Respectfully,
F. N. LUSON.

At a meeting held Thursday evening to consider and act upon the above communication from their Rector, the Wardens and Vestry of Emmanuel Church and Parish of La Grange unanimously adopted the following:

WHEREAS, Our Rector, the Rev. F. N. Luson, has tendered his resignation, to take effect at Easter, after over five years' active service in our midst, during which the parish has been put into successful operation, a handsome and convenient edifice erected and paid for, and the church blessed, temporally and spiritually, beyond our expectations; and

WHEREAS, The Bishop of the diocese has given his canonical consent to said resignation; therefore,

Resolved, That his resignation be accepted.

Resolved, That in thus severing the ties which have so long and so closely bound us to each other, we acknowledge our gratitude to God for the blessings which have attended the labor of our Rector amongst us, and most earnestly thank our Rector for his untiring and unselfish efforts to promote the cause of Christ in our church and village, and do most heartily express to our Rector and his estimable wife our kindest and most loving wishes for their welfare wherever their lot may be cast.

THE LAWYERS.

BAR ASSOCIATION.

The Chicago Bar Association held a meeting yesterday afternoon at their room in the Farwell Hall building, the President, Gen. I. N. Stiles in the chair.

The Chair announced the following Standing Committees for the ensuing year:

On Amendment of the Law—Elliott Anthony, Edwin Brainerd, W. E. Page, B. M. Wilson, M. A. De Lany.

On Judiciary—F. H. Kales, W. P. Black, George F. Bailey, George F. Harding, J. J. Herrick.

On Grievances—Henry Strong, A. N. Waterman, B. B. Bacon, Leslie Carter, I. K. Boyesen.

On Inquiry—John Lyle King, Adolph Moses, R. S. Tuthill.

On Legal Education—C. C. Bonney, L. L. Palmer, W. F. Whitehouse, W. S. Brackett, Noble B. Judah.

On motion, the amendment to the by-laws introduced at a previous meeting and reducing the initiation fee from $15 to $10 was carried.

On account of the absence of Mr. Elliott Anthony, the consideration of the report of the Committee on Amendment of the Law was postponed until the next meeting.

A Special Committee appointed to ascertain what rooms had been set apart in the new county building for the County Courts made a report showing that on the first floor fronting Clark street will be the Probate Court room. On the second floor are the two common-law court-rooms, fronting on Clark street, and the offices of the Clerks of the Superior and Circuit Courts. On the third floor, fronting on Clark street, are three more common-law court-rooms. Fronting upon the inner court, on this floor, are two more common law court-rooms, and a room set apart for the use of lawyers as a consultation room. On the fourth floor are the chancery court-rooms, four in number, the Appellate Court-room, a room for the Bar Association, and two large rooms for the Law Institute and Library.

The meeting then adjourned.

LAW INSTITUTE.

An adjourned meeting of the Law Institute was held yesterday afternoon in the Law Library at the City-Hall, President Gardner in the chair.

Mr. Robert Hervey, of the Special Committee appointed to consider various amendments submitted at the last annual meeting, reported in favor of certain amendments to the by-laws in the nature of verbal alterations, and against the amendment providing for keeping the library open in the evening. As to the several amendments proposed by Mr. Goudy,—the effect of whose adoption would be to appropriate some of the thunder of the Bar Association,—the Committee reported them back without recommendation. The report was accepted and the Committee discharged.

After adopting, with some few changes, the unimportant amendments recommended by the Committee, Mr. J. L. High moved that the amendments proposed by Mr. Goudy be not concurred in. Mr. M. J. Dunne, in view of Mr. Goudy's absence from the city, moved that the amendments lie over until the first Saturday in April. Mr. Collier moved to lay the whole matter on the table, and the whole matter went there by an absolutely overwhelming vote, the majority of the members evidently objecting to the Institute's becoming anything more than it is, and certainly to its taking on any of the attributes of the Bar Association.

The remaining question, that of keeping the library open evenings, was then taken up, and Mr. Bissell moved that the Executive Committee be directed to keep the room open two evenings in a week, and more if they should deem it advisable. Mr. High opposed the motion on the ground that to keep the room open evenings brought on a greater risk of fire, particularly when gentlemen consulting the books were prone to smoke.

Mr. E. O. Brown replied that the keys were loaned now, and that the borrowers turned on the gas and surreptitiously smoked cigars, and he didn't see any good reason for not keeping it open for all, especially the younger lawyers, who weren't able to have libraries at their homes. When it was opened regularly smoking would come under the usual prohibitions.

Mr. Collier alluded to the present surreptitious visits of members and the occasional advent of the unsophisticated country brother, who distinguished himself by blowing out the gas. If the insurance policies had been vitiated by these irregular practices, they certainly couldn't be further adversely affected by the adoption of regular rules in regard to keeping the rooms open. The subject was still farther discussed, the younger element insisting on the reform, and the more conservative opposing it on the ground that it would increase the fire-hazard, and that it really wasn't a subject of general demand. After a deal of talk on this comparatively interesting question, the Executive Committee were requested by a considerable majority to keep the library open two evenings a week, and more if it should be found advisable.

After deciding to publish quarterly slips containing the names of books received during the preceding three months, and after hearing from Mr. W. H. King that the Board of County Commissioners, so far as heard from, were in favor of an early completion of the Court-House, and that all was being done to that end that could be done, the Institute adjourned.

Sydney Smith to Queen Victoria.

The following extract from a sermon preached by Sydney Smith to Queen Victoria on her accession to the throne is, thinks London *Truth*, worthy of recalling: "Extinguish in your heart the fiendish love of military glory from which your sex does not necessarily exempt you, and to which the wickedness of flatterers may urge you. Say upon your death bed, 'I have made few orphans in my reign; I have made few widows. My object has been peace. I have used all the might of my character and all the power of my situation to check the irascible passions of mankind and turn them to the arts of honest industry.'"

An English Heiress.

The richest youthful heiress of the day in England is Miss Maynard, granddaughter of Viscount Maynard. She has £20,000 a year in land and large accumulations of money. Miss Maynard made her début at a magnificent ball at her seat in Essex last month.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have Established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 128 Twenty-second-st.

W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 648 Cottage Grove-av., northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.

CHAS. BENNETT, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 180 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 East Division-st., between LaSalle and Wells.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—WILL THE DOCTOR who saw the boy run over near the corner of Market and Madison-sts., in the month of November, 1874, being the same person who left his name and residence at the West Side Police Station, send his name and address to or call at Room 9, 171 East Randolph-st., at once.

PERSONAL—A GENT OF 40, IN BUSINESS, AND with some means, desires to see a widow lady of 35, with means and good appearance; object, matrimony. Y 43, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—TWO YOUNG LADIES WITH PLENTY of spare time desire gentlemen correspondents. Address W 80, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—WILL THE GENTLEMAN THAT met lady at ball please drive by again; am anxious to see you.

PERSONAL—SO TIRED: YOU HAVE MY ADdress; unless you write shall break my promise and call; must see you soon. TRUE.

PERSONAL—CHARLES M. RUSSELL, IF IN THE city, please send address to X 38, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—HOMO: HAVE BEEN SICK, WILL be all right by Monday; would I be unreasonable to ask for another line?

PERSONAL—G H L: COME HOME AT ONCE, and all will be well. SARAH DELLA.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—A NEARLY NEW SINGER SEWING machine, with drop-leaf, cover, and drawers, for $30. No. 117 South Park-av.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—AN AMERICAN sewing-machine, as good as new. Address W 33, Tribune office.

DURING THIS WEEK WE WILL CLOSE OUT all our new machines which have been out on trial at $18 each; regular price, $55. Also a large assortment of second-hand, all kinds, at $5 to $18 each, warranted, at THOMPSON'S, 297 South Halsted-st.

MEDIUM AND FAMILY SINGER'S, WHEELER & Wilson, and other good machines, from $5 upwards. Loan Office, 125 Clark-st., Room 2.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—ONE-QUARTER MEDIUM PRINTing press. Call at 69 and 70 Exchange Building.

...ongst us, and most earnestly ...or for his untiring and unselfish ...ote the cause of Christ in our ...ge, and do most heartily express ...d his estimable wife our kindest ...wishes for their welfare where-...ay be cast.

...E LAWYERS.

...R ASSOCIATION.

...Bar Association held a meet-...afternoon at their room in the ...building, the President, Gen. ...he chair.

...nounced the following Stand-...s for the ensuing year: ...nt of the Law—Elliott Anthony, ...l, W. R. Page, B. M. Wilson, M. ...—F. H. Kales, W. P. Black, George ...e F. Harding, J. J. Herrick. ...s—Henry Strong, A. N. Water-...on, Leslie Carter, I. K. Boyeson. ...ohn Lyle King, Adolph Moses. ...ducation—C. C. Bonney, L. L. ...Whitehouse, W. S. Brackett.

...he amendment to the by-laws ...previous meeting and reduc-...ion fee from $15 to $10 was ...of the absence of Mr. Elliott ...consideration of the report of ...on Amendment of the Law ...until the next meeting. ...Committee appointed to ascer-...ms had been set apart in the ...building for the County Courts ...showing that on the first floor ...street will be the Probate ...On the second floor are the two ...urt-rooms, fronting on Clark ...offices of the Clerks of the Su-...uit Courts. On the third floor, ...ark street, are three more com-...rt-rooms. Fronting upon the ...this floor, are two more com-...-rooms, and a room set apart ...of lawyers as a consultation ...fourth floor are the chancery ...four in number, the Appellate ...room for the Bar Association, ...rooms for the Law Institute ...then adjourned.

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...English Heiress.

...uthful heiress of the day is ...Maynard, granddaughter of ...d. She has £20,000 a year in ...cumulations of money. Miss ...er début at a magnificent ball ...ex last month.

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...WANTED—WILL THE DOCTOR ...ran over near the corner of ...-sts., in the month of November, ...person who left his name and ...st Side Police Station, send his ...o or call at Room 9, 171 East Ran-...

...ENT OF 40, IN BUSINESS, AND ...desires to see a widow lady of ...good appearance; object, matri-...e office.

...YOUNG LADIES WITH PLEN-...desire gentlemen correspondents. ...ne office.

...L THE GENTLEMAN THAT ...please drive by again; am anxious.

...TIRED: YOU HAVE MY AD-...ou write shall break my promise ...you soon. TRUE.

...ARLES M. RUSSELL, IF IN THE ...d address to X 98, Tribune office.

...HO: HAVE BEEN SICK, WILL ...Monday; would I be unreasonable ...ne?

...L: COME HOME AT ONCE, ...well. SARAH DELLA.

...NG MACHINES.

...EARLY NEW SINGER SEWING ...drop-leaf, cover, and drawers, for ...ark-av.

...RY CHEAP—AN AMERICAN ...as good as new. Address W 53, ...

...WEEK WE WILL CLOSE OUT ...chines which have been out on ...gular price, $55. Also a large as-...hand, all kinds, at $5 to $10 each. ...IMPSON'S, 297 South Halsted-st.

...AMILY SINGER'S, WHEELER & ...ther good machines, from $8 up-...125 Clark-st., Room 2.

...NG MATERIAL.

...-QUARTER MEDIUM PRINT-...at 69 and 70 Exchange Building.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—H. C. MOREY, 35 CLARK-ST.—FIRST-class house with large corner lot, Jackson and Sangamon-sts.; 109 North Lincoln-st., 2-story, $15; 840 North Robey-st., 2-story, $15; 1620 Prairie-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., brick, $25.

TO RENT—NEW STONE-FRONT DWELLING ON Loomis-st., near park. Possession immediately. J. W. STOAKES, Room 3 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—CHEAP—THE COZIEST NEW BRICK cottages in the city; 393 Polk-st., and 398, 400, and 402 Idaho; parlors, bedrooms, diningrooms, kitchen, bath, water-closets, hot and cold water, all on one floor; worth looking after. Ogden avenue cars to Polk, and then west. Apply to V. S. BOGGS, 114 State-street.

TO RENT—2-STORY BRICK HOUSE, KITCHEN on first floor; modern improvements. 973 Polk-st.; near Ogden-av. cars. W. T. CUSHING, 99 Madison-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—NEW OCTAGON STONE FRONT TWO-story house, No. 675 West Monroe-st.; all modern improvements. Apply at No. 632 West Madison-st.

South Side.

TO RENT—NO. 1186 INDIANA-AV., LARGE FINE residence and grounds, cheap to good tenant. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, 1554 Prairie-av. Possession at once. Call from 1:30 to 2:30. N. T. WRIGHT, Room 8, 70 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—1441 INDIANA-AV.—3-STORY ENglish basement brick house, 9 rooms, $28. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NICE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house at No. 130 Ellis-av., near Thirty-seventh-st. Apply to owner at factory 763 South Canal-st., near Eighteenth.

TO RENT—TO PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY—ELEgant residence (new) on Michigan-av., north of Twelfth-st. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE 1,467 PRAIRIE-av., near Thirty-second-st., one block from Indiana-av. horse-cars; in good order; immediate possession given. Apply to H. J. DURHAM, Room 32 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—43 EIGHTEENTH-ST.—THREE-STORY dwelling, 12 rooms, furnace, gas-fixtures, etc. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—148 FOREST-AV., NEAR THIRTY-third-st., 2-story and basement stone-front; perfect repair, furnace, and nice gas-fixtures. LUMLEY INGLEDEW, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

North Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF TEN ROOMS and bath-room, near Lincoln Park, for six months or one year. Address X 5, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSE WITH 8 ROOMS, 45 CASS-ST. Apply to C. H. MULLIKEN, 91 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NO. 676 MICHIGAN-AV.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—
759 West Harrison-st., brick house, ten rooms, all modern improvements, well located, low rent.
29 Sixteenth-st., brick house, seven rooms, convenient and in good order, $30.
229 North Wells-st., a desirable flat on second floor, six rooms, modern improvements, $18.25.
161 Wabash-av., part or whole of house, rent low.
Store 296 North Wells-st., corner of Whiting, $15.
THOS. E. PATTERSON, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—445 MICHIGAN-AV., 3-STORY AND basement brick.
13 Groveland-court, 2-story and basement brick.
644 West Washington-st., 2-story and basement brick.
80 Cypress-st., 2-story brick, $15.
311 Clybourn-place, cottage, 5 rooms, $10.
732 Sedgwick-st., 2 flats.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—BY TURNER & BOND, 102 WASHINGton-st.:
Three-story and basement octagon-front house, No. 1582 Wabash-av.; in good repair.
Two 10-room houses on Walnut-st., near Robey, $18.
A 10-room house on Forty-third-st., near Cottage Grove-av., cheap.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS; will sell furniture cheap on monthly installments. Address W 64, Tribune office.

Suburban.

TO RENT—NORWOOD PARK HOTEL—25 ROOMS, partly furnished; fine house, large grounds, ten miles out. JOHN F. EBERHART, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT—A TEN-ROOM FLAT, MAIN FLOOR, all improvements. 454 Sophia-st., near Lincoln Park. Inquire of WM. CLETTENBERG, 341 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT—TWO FLATS ON NORTH SIDE. W. L. DAVIS, 153 Randolph-st., Room 1, 10 to 12 a. m.

TO RENT—3 AND 4-ROOM FLATS, MODERN improvements, strictly first-class building. JESSE HOLLADAY, Room 21 Ewing Block, 26 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—19 ELDRIDGE-COURT—FURNISHED front rooms, en suite or single, and one front parlor with carpet.

TO RENT—FRONT SUITE OF ROOMS SUITABLE for 3 or 4 gentlemen, 15 minutes' walk from business centre; also. other rooms. 281 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE SUITE OF ROOMS AND single rooms. 167 Wabash-av., Palmer House Block.

TO RENT—ELEGANT DOUBLE FRONT ROOM, hot and cold water, on Michigan-av., Lake-Front. V 11, Tribune office.

TO RENT—256 MICHIGAN-AV., FINEST LOCAtion in city, large handsomely furnished front room, with closet and well heated.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED, 189 Wabash-av., with or without board.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARlor; also front bedroom for gentleman. 468 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS TO one or two gentlemen; private family. 335 Wabash-av., Flat 5.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT OF house on Wabash-av.; very best location; furniture for sale. Address X 38, Tribune office.

TO RENT—AT 10 PECK-COURT, CORNER MICHIgan-av., nicely furnished large front parlor; also single rooms.

TO RENT—FURNISHED SUITE OF ROOMS, NO. 2 Hubbard-court.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, MICHIgan-av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts.; private family. Address Y 19, Tribune.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED—FOUR HANDSOME rooms on second floor; also, dining-room and kitchen; house first-class. 564 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, 146 State-st., near Madison; the most centrally located in the city; transients accommodated.

TO RENT—510 WABASH-AV.—FOR TWO GENtlemen, large room, nicely furnished, gas and fire, for $3.50 per week.

TO RENT—WANTED, A LADY ROOM-MATE, one employed through the day, to share a pleasant parlor room, on Michigan-av., near business centre. Rent low. Good references required. A 8, Tribune.

TO RENT—A WELL-FURNISHED SECOND-story room, without board. Apply at 672 Wabash.

TO RENT — NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, to gentlemen; all modern improvements. 911 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—ONE SOUTHEAST CORNER FRONT room, 1 suite, 2 single rooms; prices reasonable. Avenue House.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN, NICELY-FURnished single room. References. 472 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms, single or en suite, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Board for lady. Room 16, 163 East Adams-st.

TO RENT—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO transients, $1 per day; location central. Address A 17, Tribune office.

TO RENT—PARLOR FLOOR AND SECOND floor; also other rooms, without board. 676 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. ALL FRONT, for gentlemen. 47 Monroe-st., opposite Palmer House. Apply at Room 17.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS; BOARD IF DEsired; gentlemen preferred; no single ladies. Apply at Room 5, 109 Franklin-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, TO GENTLEmen only. Northeast corner Lake and Clark-sts.

West Side.

TO RENT—IN BRICK BUILDING, 130 WEST RANdolph-st., the second floor (above store); 5, 3, or 2 rooms in best order. Apply at Room 1, 124 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—$10 PER MONTH, FIRST FLOOR OF house 1178 West Taylor-st.; $15, fine brick house, 27 Grenshaw-st. Inquire at 5.5 Western-av.

TO RENT—NEATLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM with breakfast if desired. 438 West Madison-st., entrance on Throop.

TO RENT—A YOUNG COUPLE HAVING A larger flat than they require would let one or two south-front rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Monroe-st., near Western-av. Address T R, Tribune Branch office, Madison-st.

TO RENT—3 DESIRABLE ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping; all modern conveniences. Reference required. Apply at 42 St. John's place.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, PLEASANT FRONT parlor; also. suite of front rooms, third floor, suitable for light housekeeping, hot and cold water; stone front; no moving in May. 73 North Sheldon-st.

TO RENT—57 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—TWO FURnished front rooms; new building.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS IN house with all conveniences. 153 South Green.

TO RENT—TWO WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, TO gentlemen only. Good locality, house with modern conveniences; private family. 308 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO VERY PLEASANT UNFURnished rooms, with or without board, on South Leavitt-st., near Van Buren. Address V 98, Tribune.

TO RENT—ONE SINGLE AND ONE DOUBLE furnished sleeping rooms in private family. Terms reasonable. 131 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED AND FURNISHED rooms. 24 Bishop-court.

TO RENT—7-ROOM STONE-FRONT HOUSE, large garden, two blocks from Van Buren-st. cars; rent, $15 to May 1; parties going to board. 346 South Oakley-av.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO PLEASANT ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, in new brick building, 105 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—A NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOM AT 247 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—WITHOUT BOARD—ELEGANT NEWly-furnished alcove room, all modern improvements, with strictly private family. References exchanged. Inquire at 350 West Adams-st., between Aberdeen-st. and Centre-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—AT 245 WABASH-AV., SUITE 12, FOUR clean, pleasant furnished rooms for housekeeping. Sleeping and housekeeping rooms, 10 Rush-st.

TO RENT—SMALL FURNISHED BEDROOM; HOT and cold water, bath, etc. 200 Erie-st., near La Salle.

TO RENT—234 ONTARIO-ST., NEAR DEARBORN-av., furnished double and single room. References.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS SINGLE or en suite, at 101 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—208 ERIE-ST.—A FURNISHED FRONT alcove room; modern improvements; private family. References required.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

North Side—Continued.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS IN private house, with or without board; best location on North Side. Inquire at 167 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN CAN SEcure a nicely-furnished alcove room, with all modern improvements, in a strictly private family. References. 73 North Clark-st. Call from 6 to 8 p. m.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, ALL NEW AND elegantly furnished, quiet and desirable location, southeast corner of North Clark and Superior-sts. Apply to H. B. ANTHONY, Room 1.

TO RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished; private family. 210 Chestnut-st.

TO RENT—A WELL-FURNISHED ROOM, WITH modern improvements, to a gentleman; in one of the best neighborhoods on the North Side, and in a strictly private family; at moderate terms; will give breakfast if required. Apply at 234 Schiller-st., between Clark and Dearborn.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—IN A REFINED FAMILY, A FRONT room, hot and cold water, or two rooms adjoining; open fire. Near bridge. References required. X 27, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOM 30 BY 16 FEET, IN A FINE building, centre of city, for two young men. It is nicely furnished. Address X 29, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—
By J. C. SAMPSON & CO.,
Real Estate and Renting Agency,
No. 171 LaSalle-st.,
Nixon Block.

STORES.

To be erected on Monroe-st., near Fifth-av., five-story building; size, 60x125.
Five-story building 254 Madison-st.
Large double store and basement on Franklin-st., near Madison.
Store and basement, 117 Franklin-st.
40 Lake-st., five-story iron-front building.
38 Randolph-st., four-story building.
Second floor of 175 and 177 Lake-st.
Second and third floors of 80 and 82 Randolph-st.
Three-story and basement brick building 60 South Water-st.
We have a large list of stores and lofts for rent not advertised in this list.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 254 EAST MADISON-ST., 5-story and basement, opposite Field, Leiter & Co.'s wholesale house.
Three houses, with five acres of land each, in Montrose, eight miles from Chicago. Inquire of LAZARUS SILVERMAN, 70 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—136 STATE-ST., TWO DOORS SOUTH of Madison—A first-class store and basement, now occupied by Stanton & Co. Inquire up-stairs. J. J. SCHWARZ.

TO RENT—STORE ON STATE-ST., NEAR WASHington; a very desirable store. SLOSSON & CO., 155 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 84 WABASH-AV., SIX-STORY and basement building, 24x160 feet, and well lighted. Inquire at Room 18 Oriental Building, 120 South La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT 262 AND 264 Wabash-av., 40x125. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—RANDOLPH-ST., CENTRALLY LOcated for wholesale trade, five-story and basement brick building, 50 feet front. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THE STORE 598 AND 600 SOUTH HALsted-st.; good for drugs, bakery, grocery, or any business. A. T. GALT, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—STORE, WITH LIVING ROOMS above, at 181 West Harrison-st.; all in good order. Apply at Room 9, 146 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—WELL-LIGHTED CORNER STORE and basement; good location for light manufacturing or business of any kind. JESSE HOLLADAY, Room 21, 26 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE—STORE, dwelling, and barn, 899½ State-st.; immediate possession. Inquire at Room 1, 76 Fifth-av.

Offices.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM, $5 PER MONTH, IN pleasant office, well cared for. Apply at Room 9, 146 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES AT 45 LA SALLE-ST., FOR lawyers, etc. Apply at Room 8.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—A GOOD BLACKSMITH-SHOP WITH bench for wood-work, and partly furnished.
And also a house suitable for two families or one family, and a shoemaker's, harnessmaker's, or a tinman's shop. These mechanics are needed in the place.
I wish also to rent to a good family with whom I can board a part of the time, a good cottage house, comfortably furnished, with two and a half acres of garden, on which is raised an abundance of all kinds of fruit grown in this climate; outbuildings, etc.
All of which are within 100 rods of Lisle Depot, on the C., B. & Q. R. R., and twenty-four miles from Chicago.
Terms will be made very reasonable. Inquire of J. C. HATCH, Lisle, Du Page County, Illinois.

TO RENT—I AM NOW PREPARED TO RENT TO any one requiring the same about the 1st of May a flat, or any portion of a flat, in a building now in process of erection. The building will be 80x330, better lighted than any other in Chicago; two large elevators, abundance of power and live steam, well heated throughout; situated between Jackson and Van Buren-sts., with a frontage on Canal-st., and extending entirely through the block to Clinton. Persons applying now can obtain good terms and a long lease from WARREN SPRINGER, 52 to 68 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD FOUNDRY WITH POWER, dimensions of floor 45x60 feet, with brass foundry attached; good cupola and core oven; scratch room 50x80 feet, containing 5 rattlers; fire-proof pattern room detached; large yard with sidetrack into it; good sheds containing sand, etc. Will put up additional buildings if desired, and take amount of rent or more in castings. Good shipping facilities, and very low rates of freight can be secured. Address POWELL & DOUGLAS, manufacturers pumps and windmills, Waukegan, Ill.

TO RENT—LARGE, WELL-LIGHTED ROOM, 20X 60 feet, for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire at third floor, 106 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—LARGE AND SMALL WELL-LIGHTed rooms for manufacturing; power and elevators. A. E. BISHOP, 16 South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT—WITH POWER, IN GOOD LOCATION, room 20x60. Address X 66, Tribune office.

TO RENT—40,000 FEET OF FLOOR ROOM TO ONE party; good light, central part of the city, with engines, boilers, and steam pipes. Possession May 1. Premises will be shown and full particulars given, by addressing T 91, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A GOOD FOUNDRY IN BEST LOCAtion in the city, after May 1. Address W 43, Tribune office.

TO RENT—WITH POWER, A LARGE ROOM (about 40x90), extra well lighted, second floor, suited for machine shop or light manufacturing. The best location in the city. Address W 41, Tribune.

TO RENT—THREE BEAUTIFUL LIGHT FLOORS; possession at once. Apply at 44 East Madison-st., near State.

TO RENT—A GOOD 80-ACRE FARM, NEAR THE city. For information address X 97, Tribune.

TO RENT—57 AND 59 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST., three rooms, first, second, and third floors, each 30 by 40 feet. 43, 45, 47 South Jefferson-st., half basement, good light on all four sides, and second floor same, each 60x75 feet; fine stack and power elevator.

TO RENT—UPPER FLAT OF 196 NORTH LA Salle-st.; can be seen Sunday afternoon. 10 flats near Milwaukee-av., $10. 2 brick houses, $18. Furnished residence South Park-av., $55. Store on West Madison-st., $30. Good house at Englewood, cheap. ELLIOTT & McARTHUR, 147 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE, north of Twelfth-st., for first-class boarding-house. V 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED rooms for light housekeeping, in retail business block. State terms. X 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL FARM OF 60 OR 80 acres; good land, well located, near railroad station, within 60 miles of Chicago, for one year, with the privilege of three. The buildings, fences, etc., must be in first-class condition, and an unfailing supply of good water. Address X 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, with or without bath, within one mile of the Court-House, by a quiet, middle-aged business man; comfort more desirable than style; will pay a fair price if suited. Address V 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OR FLAT on North Side containing 5 or 7 rooms. Address V 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SUIT OF 8 OR 10 ROOMS, unfurnished; South Side preferred. Address V 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—A ROOM, with or without board, in a private family, with modern conveniences; must be reasonable. Address X 3, Tribune office Monday forenoon.

WANTED—TO RENT—ABOUT MARCH 1, A small furnished house, by a family of four adults, not farther south than Twenty-second-st., or, if on North Side, east of Clark-st., and convenient to business. Best of care guaranteed. Satisfactory references furnished as to responsibility, etc. State location and rent. Address X 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO HOUSES ON NORTH Side, at $35 to $50 per month, from May 1. Address X 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FLAT, FIVE ROOMS or more, North or South Side, all modern improvements, furnished or unfurnished. Address X 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SUITE OF UNFURnished rooms or an entire floor, by man and wife, West Side, not third floor, with modern improvements. References. V 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY 1ST ON MAY, STORE suitable for retail hardware business; location must be on South Side. X 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—NEATLY FURNISHED rooms on Michigan-av.; desirable locality; rent reasonable. Address V 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE ON South Side, with barn, near steam-cars. Address X 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—NEAT FURNISHED room for gentleman, 15 minutes' walk from Central Music Hall. Address T 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, with fire, by two young men in vicinity of Cathedral of Holy Name; answer must state price. Reference given. T 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE where parties will take rent in board, with privilege of keeping a few first-class boarders. Address W 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A RESPONSIBLE, permanent tenant, a residence with large parlors, on Michigan-av., between Van Buren-st. and Harmon-court, by May 1. X 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 TO 4 ROOMS FURnished or unfurnished for housekeeping. V 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR ONE OR MORE years, a house and a large barn in a first-class neighborhood. North Side preferred. Address W 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE FURnished rooms for light housekeeping. Good references given. Address V 99, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT room for light housekeeping on Madison-st., between Ashland-av. and Halsted-st. Address Z (by letter), 757 Madison-st., giving terms and location.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE ON THE North Side, containing 12 to 14 rooms, with all modern improvements, and in thorough repair; would prefer to lease for a term of years, if premises were satisfactory in every respect. References given. Address, giving location and price wanted, W 5, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 FURNISHED rooms for light housekeeping within one mile of Court-House. Reference given and required. Address, with terms, location, etc., W 88, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A DESIRABLE RESIdence; will pay a year's rent in advance; South Side preferred. W 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—STORE FOR EASTERN house, first or second floor, between Madison, Monroe, Market, and La Salle. ELLIOTT & McARTHUR, 147 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS FOR PHOTOgraph gallery, centrally located or on the South Side. Address W 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—PARTIES HAVING A small house or flat to rent May 1, between Twelfth and Huron-sts., east of State, will find a good, prompt-paying tenant by addressing Y 50, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, well lighted, near the business centre; give description and price. Address W 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE WITH 12 OR 14 rooms within twenty minutes' walk of this office. Y 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 UNFURNISHED rooms with cook stove and cooking utensils for light housekeeping. W 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—CENTRALLY LOCATED, first-class suite of rooms or flat for light housekeeping,—must be separate from other tenants,—or furnished rooms for temporary occupation. Give full particulars. J O, Post-Office Box 23.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A SMALL PRIVATE family, house of 8 or 10 rooms, on South Side, north of Twenty-second-st.; must have all modern improvements; house with barn preferred. Address FORD'S Metropolitan Market, 78 Adams-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEMAN AND wife, four good rooms on the North Side, east of Sedgwick-st. and north of Chicago-av.; rent not to exceed $10 to $12. Address A 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR one, South Side, not exceeding $5 monthly. References. Address Z 22, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—A STORE AND CELLAR in central part of city; state rent and locality. Address X 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICE FURNISHED room, by a gentleman, in a Jewish family; North Side preferred. Address S P, 81 North Clark-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL, COMFORTable house, 6 to 9 rooms, modern improvements, in vicinity of Lincoln Park, on street that is sewered. Answer must state location and price, which should not exceed $35. Address W 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE AND WELL-appointed foundry in central part of West Division of the city. Address W 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO TO FOUR VACANT lots in northeastern part of city (near Lincoln Park preferred) on which to build factory. Rent must be very low. Answer must state location and price. Address W 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A RESPONSIBLE party a small house, consisting of 6 to 8 rooms, in best condition and with all modern improvements, north of Division-st. and east of Fifth-av. Y 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—NORTH OF TWENTY-second-st., east of Wabash-av., two-story and basement house; modern improvements; responsible party. W 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping, West Side preferred. State price. Address W 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—I WILL PAY $150 CASH IN advance per year for rent to parties who will build a small brick house of five rooms near Thirty-first-st. depot, to be ready by the 1st of May, 1880. W 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—PART OF STORE AND window for the jewelry business on State-st., north of Monroe, or on Madison-st. east of La Salle-st. Address Y 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO FINELY-FURnished rooms without board in the vicinity of Jefferson Park or Ashland-av., for gentleman and wife. Address W 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE COMfortable unfurnished rooms within a mile of Madison-st. bridge for light housekeeping. Rent sure. Address X 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping between Green, Van Buren, and Lake-sts. Address Carrier 33, West Division Station P.-O.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON OR BEFORE MAY 1 A good store on State-st., between Randolph and Madison. East side preferred. Owners who now have or who are likely to have one will hear of a first-class tenant by addressing, with price, "STORE," care of Louis Lloyd & Co., 93 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL STORE IN CENtral locality for merchant tailoring. Address A 22, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

A BARGAIN—WILL TRADE FOR CLEAN stock of groceries or hardware an 8-room house and 5-acre lot; growing town, 35 miles from Chicago. Address S. A. BARR, Crown Point, Ind.

EXCHANGE—I HAVE ONE EXPRESS HARNESS one carriage harness, and two buggy harnesses, all new and hand-made, that I will exchange for groceries. Address X 14, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—A TWO-STORY BRICK RESIdence in Washington City, which is fast becoming the Paris of the Western Continent; two lots, comprising nearly 6,000 feet of ground, set with numerous bearing fruit trees; house supplied with water, gas, and sewer connections; within half square of street-cars and within fifteen minutes' walk of White House and Treasury Department. Price, $4,000; part cash, balance in merchandise. Address G. A. ADAMS, southeast corner Grand-av. and Seventeenth-st., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR EXCHANGE—BY IRA BROWN, 142 LA Salle-st.—Clear suburban lots for diamonds.
$6,000 first mortgages for clear house and lot.
$10,000 hotel at LaGrange for other property.
Clear suburban lots for horse and buggy.
400 lots in Stark, Fla., for Chicago property.
Fifty-acre farm in Kentucky for lots here.
Horses and carriages for diamonds.
Eighty acres in San Diego, Cal., for lots here.
House and 5 acres at Stark, Fla.

FOR EXCHANGE—FINE 640-ACRE FARM ONE mile from Gardner, Ill., 500 acres cultivated, balance pasture and grove, creek of running water, all fenced, and underlaid with coal, two houses and barns. Will exchange the equity, $10,000, for good city property. J. H. KEELER, 163 Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE MOST ELEGANT 14-room brick dwellings, barn, and one acre of ground in Riverside, 8 miles from Court-House, on Chicago & Burlington Railroad. House cost $14,000, and is new, free, and clear. This is an elegant home for some one, or would rent for $60 per month. We want a good improved farm for this property, and will give some one a first-class trade.
$3,000—First-class assorted stock of boots and shoes in store on Madison-st., between Halsted and Centre-av. Want house and lot in city.
$40,000—A magnificent dwelling; cost $57,000 to build; 6 acres of ground; free and clear; in Lake Forest, Ill. House has every modern improvement and is partly furnished. Want a good farm or lands.
T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID RESIDENCE, ALL clear, at Riverside, for a good farm in Iowa or Northern Missouri.
Several good farms in Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, for city property.
50x100 feet on West Lake-st., a good business corner, with or without building, for residence in city or good farm, improved. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-st.

TO EXCHANGE—STOCK OF DRY GOODS, BOOTS and shoes, etc., for city property. SLOSSON & CO., 155 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—I REPRESENT A LARGE LIST of capitalists, merchants, and farmers who have farms, selected lands, and cash; want city and acre property, and different lines of merchandise and personal property. Correspondence solicited. J. S. WOLFE, General Broker, 86 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—HORSE, HARNESS, AND COVered carriage for a good perfect upright piano. Address 1463 Fulton-st.

TO EXCHANGE—STORE, DWELLING, AND stock of goods, in suburban town, for city property. F. M. FOX, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 12.

TO EXCHANGE—A LUMBER-YARD, WITH well-assorted stock, a good house, and large lot, well improved, in a lively town on I. C. R. R., 100 miles west of Chicago, for residence property in West Chicago or good suburban town. Address B, Amboy, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS SUIT, FOR about $25, in exchange for coal. Address V 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A NEW FIRST-class organ, cost $250, for a new leather-top phaeton. Address W 60, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SECond-hand steam engines, ranging from 22x24, 18x28, 16x28, 16x24, 14x24, 13x20, 12x18, 10x20, 10x16, 9x12, 8x12, 7x12, 6x9, 6x10, 5x7, 4x6, 3x5, 2x3, some 75 in number. Portable engines from 10x16 to 4x6s, together with all kinds of iron and wood working machinery embracing planers, lathes, shapers, molding machines, drills, tenoning machines, saw-frames, saw-mills, shafting, steam pumps, 600 pulleys, belting, brass goods, and all kinds of machinery supplies. W. McGREGOR & CO., 53 and 55 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—ALL KINDS OF HOISTING-MAchines, steam, hydraulic, and hand-power elevators for freight and passenger service; also one 15-horse power stationary engine and boiler, brickwork and smokestack complete; can be seen running; also one 6-horse Ames', and one 6-horse Good's makes engines. Reedy Elevator Works, 83 to 91 Illinois-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS FAY'S band saw, as good as new; one 26-inch Farrar planer, in good order; also, one siding saw. Apply to P. HICKS, 107 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A LATE OCULIST'S COMPLETE outfit. Address X 41, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A MACHINE FOR CUTTING SOLES for boots and shoes; will do the work of 20 men. A great invention, and will bear the closest investigation. V 27, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FORTY-HORSE POWER STAtionary engine, with pulleys, shafting, belting, etc., complete and in good order, cheap. Inquire at 80 and 82 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—GOOD 60 TO 80 HORSE ENGINE AND boiler in exchange for choice Western lands near town; railroad building. Address A. P. GRANGER & CO., Prairie State Bank Building, Chicago.

WANTED—SQUARING-SHEARS, 30 INCHES; cheap for cash. Address 424 Van Buren-st.

WANTED—AN ENGINE (SECOND-HAND, IN good condition), 14 to 16 inch bore. Address L. C. Huck Malting Company, Canal and Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—30 OR 35 HORSE POWER BOILER, second-hand if good and cheap. Address V 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN 80-HORSE POWER ENGINE AND boiler (second-hand). Address or call on G & B at Brevoort House until Monday evening next.

WE MANUFACTURE ALL KINDS OF SHEET-iron and tin work to order. SEAVEY BROS., 171 Randolph-st.

WANTED—TEN-HORSE POWER PORTABLE engine in good condition. Apply at 1012 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND ENGINE, 12 TO 16 inch bore; must be a good one. Address care of Carrier 4, West Side Post-Office.

WANTED—ONE BOILER AND ENGINE, 20 TO 40 horse power; one stone-crusher or breaker; one pair large-size rollers for stone or ore; one large blower or blast; two dump-carts for slag; 20 to 40 feet shafting; one set assayers' scales; new or second-hand, for cash. Address, for five days, W 38, Tribune.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—AND MANAGERS FOR THE most popular and successful Mutual Aid Association in America. Address Western Department of the Mutual Life-Association of Cleveland, O., 63 West Third-st., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS WANTED—"THE VOTER'S TEXT" sells rapidly; invaluable work for political campaign of 1880. For terms and territory, address W 13, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED—TO BOUND-BOOK MEN—Now is your time to make money. The best works published offered at the lowest rates on weekly installments. Salary and commission to live men; none others need apply. MOONEY & SMART, 125 South Clark-st., Chicago.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ATTENTION—I MUST SELL MY NEW UPright piano at great sacrifice. Call at 183 Ontario-st., 5 to 7 p. m.

A FIRST-CLASS ORGAN FOR $25 AND UPWARD at the factory, 63 East Indiana-st. Nicholson Organ Company. Established 1871.

A CHANCE FOR BARGAINS—NEW $300 ORGAN for $75; splendid $210 parlor organ for $65. Magnificent new piano forte worth $600 for $190. A good second-hand piano for $90. MARTIN'S, 265 and 267 State-st.

AN EXPERIENCED LADY TEACHER OF THE piano would like a few more pupils; terms reasonable. Address X 44, Tribune office.

A. W. GLAZIER, PIANO TUNER. ORDERS REceived at 530 West Madison-st.

A NEW 9-STOP ORGAN; CASE WITH FRENCH walnut panels, music-pocket, and fine carved handles; price, $65. Address A 24, Tribune office.

BAKER PIANOS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES. And if you will please call or send for catalogue at 250 State-st., we will explain to you why they are the only uprights that have as much volume and fineness of tone as the grand square, and why they can be sold so much cheaper than other first-class pianos.
N. Y. MUSIC COMPANY
Sole agents, wholesale and retail.

DECKER BROS. — PIANOS are preferred over all others by Rive-King, Theodore Thomas, Kellogg, Mills, Mason, Goldbeck, Carey, Seguin, Sherwood, Pease, Regina Watson, Brignoli, Tomlins, and hosts of other great artists. STORY & CAMP, sole agents, 188 and 190 State-st.

MATHUSHEK — PIANOS "the people's favorite." Never before has a piano made such immense strides in popular estimation as this wonderful instrument. Don't fail to examine it before purchasing. STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

ESTEY — ORGANS, says everybody, "have no equal." If you are skeptical call and be convinced. All goods sold low and on easy terms. STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

E. H. DYE, PIANO FORTE TUNER. ORDERS received at S. Brainard's Sons music store, 158 State-st.

FOR BARGAINS IN PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND dining-room furniture go to Excelsior Furniture Co., 243 West Madison-st., opposite Carson, Pirie & Co.'s. Also Brussels and ingrain carpets, cook-stoves, ranges, parlor-stoves, crockery, cutlery; everything in the line of household goods on easy payments at cash prices. O. W. BOURKE, Manager. Parlor suits made to order on short notice.

FURNITURE OF ALL STYLES AND DESCRIPtions, Brussels and ingrain carpets, cook-stoves, ranges, parlor-stoves, oilcloth, crockery, and cutlery; everything in the line of household goods on easy payments at cash prices; parlor suits and odd pieces of latest styles made up to order on short notice; 13 years' experience at this number is a fair warrantee that you will get good goods and fair dealing.
ULICK BOURKE, 92 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—PIANO—F. C. LIGHTE, MAKER; little used; cheap. Address X 71, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF SHEET MUSIC, VERY low, or will exchange for furniture. Address X 84, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT BRADBURY UPright piano, nearly new, costing over $400; will sell cheap for cash. A 18, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FINE OLD GENUINE MARTIN guitar, also a fine Pond & Co. make guitar, at 250 State-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE B FLAT BARITONE NEW, and in good shape. KENDRICK, with R. F. Norris & Co., 103 State-st.

I WANT A STECK PIANO; STATE HOW LONG used, price, and where it can be seen. Address X 76, Tribune office.

I WILL SELL MY 7-STOP ORGAN FOR $25, AS I have no room for it and cannot use it. Address Y 7, Tribune office.

I WILL SELL MY PIANO AT A BARGAIN. Address A 9, Tribune office.

I WILL SELL MY ELEGANT PIANO WITH carved legs and all the improvements cheap. Address Y 10, Tribune office.

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A FIRST-CLASS upright piano very much below the usual price, call at 174 Ashland-av., near Adams-st.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-STS.

STEINWAY — Is the standard piano of the world, used and recommended by all the greatest artists of Europe and America. Imitated and copied as closely as possible by nearly all manufacturers of both hemispheres. It is the cheapest piano manufactured, quality and durability considered.

FISCHER. — This piano is celebrated for its beautiful singing quality of tone, elasticity of action, durability and elegance of finish, and can be sold at a moderate price. The house of Fischer stands forth with an untarnished record of 40 years as piano makers.

LYON & HEALY. — Such is the great popularity of our patent Upright Pianos that for the past six months it has been utterly impossible to supply the demand. Their rich, pure, singing quality of tone, combined with great power and depth, cause them to be admired by all musicians.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS. PIANOS TO RENT. — We are constantly taking in exchange second-hand pianos of nearly every prominent manufacturer—including Steinway's—which we are prepared to sell at bargains. First-class new and second-hand pianos to rent.

BURDETT. — Over two million dollars' worth of these matchless instruments sold by us in the West, have given the most perfect satisfaction. No other reed instrument possesses so many admirable qualities.

REPAIRING AND TUNING. — We employ twelve first-class mechanics and tuners for repairing all kinds of musical instruments, and guarantee the highest class of work upon all goods intrusted to us for repairs or alterations.

SMALL MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, STRINGS, ETC. — The business of our house in this class of goods is larger than that of any other establishment in the country. The records of the Chicago Custom-House show our trade in this line to be over seven times as large as that of any other Chicago firm, and exceeds the importations of all the other music houses in Chicago combined, in the proportion of three to one.

Our house represents the leading musical instruments of the world, occupies a larger area of store room, employs more men, does a larger business, and pays the National, State, and City Governments more duties and taxes than any other musical establishment in the West.
LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS PIANOS PIANOS	NEW AND SECOND-HAND ORGANS ORGANS ORGANS
Sold on installments if required.	Sold on installments if required.

W. W. KIMBALL, Cor. State and Adams.

NEW PIANOS OF FIRST-CLASS MAKES SOLD cheap for cash or upon easy payments; will rent pianos with privilege of purchasing. ADAM SHARP, 148 Illinois-st.

ONLY $55, IF TAKEN AT ONCE, WILL BUY A handsome walnut parlor organ, with stops and swell. No. 117 South Park-av.

PARTY WHO WILL TAKE MY PIANO THIS week will get a bargain, as I must raise some money. It is first-class and in good order. Apply at 335 Wabash-av., Room 1.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
$40
50
60
75
100
EASY PAYMENTS.
W. W. KIMBALL,
CORNER STATE AND ADAMS-STS.

$10 CASH AND $5 PER MONTH,
$15 CASH AND $10 PER MONTH
WILL BUY A
SECOND-HAND PIANO
AT
W. W. KIMBALL'S
CORNER STATE AND ADAMS-STS.

WANTED—A GOOD DOUBLE-ACTION HARP in perfect order and a bargain. Address X 55, Tribune office.

WILL SELL MY STANDARD MAKE UPRIGHT piano cheap; used 10 months. Address Y 8, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

WILL SELL MY UPRIGHT PIANO, USED BUT little, for $180; clear title; don't ask any questions. Address Y 8, Tribune office.

7⅓ OCTAVE PIANO, COST $700, FOR $245. CALL at 730½ West Madison-st.

$85 WILL BUY A GOOD ROSEWOOD PIANO. $235 Burdett organ as good as new, for $100; also a good 7-stop organ, $65; 8-tuned music-box $35, cost $87. All in good order, and great bargains, at 250 State-st.

$100 CASH BUYS A FULL 7-OCTAVE UPright piano if taken at once. Address W 7, Tribune office.

$175 CASH WILL BUY A HANDSOME UPright piano. 43 Twenty-fifth-st.

FINANCIAL.

AM PREPARED TO LOAN MONEY ON DIAmonds, watches, and jewelry. LIPMAN'S Loan Office, 122 Randolph-st., one door east of Clark. Old gold and silver bought for cash or exchanged; for sale, diamonds, watches, and jewelry 25 per cent less than store prices. Business confidential.

A 1 COMMERCIAL NOTES, LOCAL SECURITIES bought and sold. Loans on collaterals and real estate negotiated. ISAAC GREENEBAUM & CO., 110 Fifth-av.

AMOUNTS TO SUIT LOANED ON FURNITURE and pianos with or without removal, real estate, etc., at reasonable rates. Address X 77, Tribune.

APPLICATIONS ATTENDED TO PROMPTLY for loans on furniture, pianos, etc., without removal. Cash always on hand. Room 19, 109 Washington-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND pianos without removal and without publicity. Address X 56, Tribune office.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE DOUKERSLEY Elevated Railroad stock for sale at $3 per share, par value $10 per share, by JOHN W. KOHLSAAT, 30 Pine-st., New York.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN OF FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal, and other good securities. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNTS OF MONEY TO LOAN ON furniture, pianos, etc., at lowest rates, without removal. Room 11, 95 Dearborn-st.

A PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN SMALL amounts on furniture, pianos, or other valuables. No commission; reasonable rates. X 89, Tribune.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND pianos, without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNTS LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIanos, etc., or any good security, at one-half usual rates. 149 Monroe-st., Room 1.

A PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN ON FURNIture without removal, pianos and other chattels, at reduced rates. No commission. Mention security. Address Z 23, Tribune office.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., at one-half brokers' rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal, at lowest rates. 152 Dearborn-st., Rooms 17 and 18.

ANY AMOUNTS LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos, machinery, etc., without removal, at reasonable rates. Call at 59 and 60 Reaper Block.

CHICAGO ENTERPRISE MINING STOCK—IS there any one that wants it at any price? LIVE OAK MINING BUREAU, 105 Madison-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER—Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description, at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

CASH PAID FOR ENDOWMENT LIFE INSURance policies. D. W. SUTHERLAND, 95 Clark-st.

E. S. HUNT, MEMBER CHICAGO MINING Board, 110 Dearborn-st.—Orders to buy or sell faithfully executed. Money to loan.

FOR SALE—LIMITED NUMBER OF SHARES OF stock (working capital) in Chicago, Virginia, and in Pocahontas Gold-Mining Companies of Virginia. Address No. 24 Portland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON PERSONAL, ALSO REAL property. Rates fair. EDJAR L. JAYNE, 97 Clark-st., Room 63.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED INSIDE REAL estate, also on vacant acres, at current rates. THOMAS E. PATTERSON, 188 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON IMproved city property at lowest current rates. JAMES M. GAMBLE, Room 5, 40 Dearborn-st.

MONEY ON HAND TO LOAN IN LARGE OR small sums. Will buy good mortgages. STREET & CO., real estate, 101 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY AT current rates of interest. C. H. FERRY, Room 27, 86 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED PROPERTY in sums to suit. JOHN W. MARSH, 152 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AT CURrent rates. E MAYNARD, Room 2, 95 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHATTELS AND GOOD security. Commercial paper and chattel mortgages bought. Room 46, 92 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, etc., without removal. J. C. & G. PARRY, 160 West Monroe-st.

PARTIES WISHING TO PROCURE LOANS ON chattels at reasonable rates, address V 75, Tribune office.

TO LOAN—ON CITY REAL ESTATE, SEVERAL sums of $1,500 and upwards at low rates. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 La Salle-st.

TO LOAN—$400, $500, $600, $750, AND $1,000 AT 8 PER cent; $2,500, $5,000, $25,000, and $50,000 at 6 and 7 per cent. JOHN G. LONG, 74 Washington-st.

TO LOAN—$1,000 OR $1,500 AT 8 PER CENT ON improved property. S. E. DALE, Room 17, 78 Dearborn-st.

TO BUY OR SELL REAL ESTATE, EFFECT A loan or fire insurance, and sell endowment life-policies or claims against failed life companies, call on HOLMES & BRO., 86 Washington-st.

TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $5,000 AND UPWARDS, at 7 per cent, upon first-class city property. LYMAN & JACKSON, 33 Portland Block.

TO LOAN—7 PER CENT, UPON IMPROVED CITY real estate. GEO. D. PEASE, Room 14, 142 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—ABOUT $3,000; LOW INTEREST, BUT security must be A No. 1. Wish to deal with party direct. Address Y 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—LOWEST RATE FOR LOAN OF $20,000 for five years on improved city business property, now renting for $6,000 per annum. Address X 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $15,000 AT 10 PER CENT on valuable property near Lincoln, Neb. Security guaranteed. For particulars address X 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—$2,500 ON GOOD BRICK IMPROVEment, South Halsted-st.; 7 per cent; 3 or 5 years. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—MONEY TO LOAN. WE CAN PLACE any amount on A 1 real estate at 8 per cent; no charges. STREET & CO., 101 Washington-st.

WANTED—$25,000 IN SOUTH-SIDE PROPERTY in exchange for valuable business-property paying good rent, in Davenport, Ia. Acre property preferred. Address W 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CAPITALIST TO FURNISH money to push an "Electric Motor," just patented, and highly indorsed by electricians. Address Y 39, Tribune office.

7 PER CENT—$50,000 TO LOAN, IN AMOUNTS TO suit, on city real estate. PETERSON & BAY, 164 Randolph-st.

7 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY PROPerty and improved farms in sums to suit. W. M. WILLNER, 128 La Salle-st., Room 4.

$1,000 WANTED FOR 3 YEARS AT 8 PER cent; no commission; security suburban house and lot worth $3,000, 25 minutes' ride from Wells-st. depot. Address W 58, Tribune office.

$3,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY, IN sums to suit; 7 per cent; no commission. E. GRACE, southeast corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

$6,000 WANTED AT A REASONABLE rate—no commission—on first-class brick improved property, Wabash-av., north of Twenty-second-st. Principals address V 64, Tribune office.

$12,000 TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES on city or farm property within fifty miles. JOS. R. PUTNAM, 40 Portland Block.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SHIRTS AT RETAIL AT MANUfacturers' prices.
If you want full value for your money buy your shirts at the factory and save two or three extra profits.
We manufacture every shirt we sell, and guarantee satisfaction in every respect.
You pay us only a small profit over the actual cost of material.
We sell you a splendid laundried shirt, any size, at $1.50 each, or six for $8. Call and see them.
Best four-ply all linen collars at 20 cents each or $2 per doz. Silk scarfs at 50 cents that will cost 75 cents or $1 elsewhere.
We sell goods cheap. Give us a trial.
"LONE STAR" SHIRT COMPANY,
193 Dearborn-st.,
Opposite Honore Block.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, TWO-THIRDS INTEREST IN schooner Pilot. D. A. KIMBALL, Field, Leiter & Co. (wholesale).

FOR SALE—MISFIT CUT-AWAY COAT AND vest, medium size, in good order. Address V 44, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A TWO-STORY FRAME house on a corner lot on leased ground. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—TYPE-WRITER, NEVER USED, AT half price. Call for or address C. S. S., 182 Clark-st., Room 4, where it can be seen for three days.

FOR SALE—A PERFECT BEER AND ALE MEASure (patent applied for); will indicate an exact pint, quart, etc., no matter how fresh or foamy; reason for selling, no money to introduce it; make an offer after seeing it. Address W 84, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONE LARGE WAX-WORK SCENE with case, cost $300; will sell for $50. Call at 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—SALOON COUNTER, COMplete, new, and good style. 23 West Randolph-st.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.

FOR SALE—MAGNIFICENT PAIR DIAMOND earrings, 4 carats, and fine solitaire ring. Will sell at a bargain, as I am in need of money. A 7, Tribune.

FOR SALE—FOR $45 A GENT'S FINE HUNTING case stem-winding gold watch in pawn for $38.50. Address A 23, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN IS OBLIGED TO sell his diamond stud. Who will buy it at a bargain? W 47, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FINE CLUSTER RING AND SOLItaire diamond earrings, cheap. Address V 63, Tribune office.

IF YOU WISH TO BUY ANY DIAMONDS AND would like to select from the finest stock and most reliable house in the country, I will save you a large amount, by addressing DIAMOND BROKER, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PAIR OF FINE DIAMOND EARrings for cash. Address, stating size of stones and price, X 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GENT'S GOLD WATCH, IN EXchange for coal, or cheap for cash; also a pair of lady's bracelets. Address V 39, Tribune office.

WILL SELL AT A BARGAIN—A FINE PAIR diamond earrings and a single stone, as am in need of money. Y 42, Tribune office.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY, REtailed at a small advance from cost. Repairing done lower than any other house in the city. 179 State.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR LONG TERM, 25 FEET ON State-st., between Forty-third and Forty-fourth-sts., east front. CHAS. MATTHEWS, 75 Dearborn-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

AT 503 AND 505 WEST MADISON-ST.
THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY
sell all kinds of
HOUSEHOLD GOODS
on monthly payments. This allows one to use his furniture while he is paying for it.
Their stock contains about everything needed for housekeeping: Parlor suits, chamber sets, easy chairs, patent rockers, camp chairs, lounges, mattresses, springs, carpets, mattings, oil cloths, ranges, heating and cooking stoves, silver-plated ware, cutlery, glassware, tin and wooden ware, besides innumerable common articles used by the housekeeper. All sold on their
TIME-PAYMENT PLAN,
with low prices and easy terms.
During January and February we shall make our terms easier than ever to accommodate the necessities of the people. We refer with pleasure to our customers scattered all over the city as to our manner of doing business. Call and examine our stock, learn our prices and terms, and we shall add your names to the long roll of our business friends.
UNION FURNITURE COMPANY,
503 and 505 West Madison-st.
Open Monday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings.

AVOID SPRING ADVANCES—
POOLEY & MITCHELL,
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
455 and 457 West Madison-st.,
Offer special inducements to all wishing house furnishing goods.
They have an immense stock of desirable goods purchased at former prices which they dispose of
20 PER CENT UNDER VALUE
to those making selections now. Steady advances are bound to come, and those wishing to save from 10 to 40 per cent should take advantage of this opportunity. A first-class stock throughout at prices bound to sell. Open evenings.
POOLEY & MITCHELL,
"The Twin Stores,"
455 and 457 West Madison-st.

AN ELEGANT HAT-RACK AND HALL CHAIR, one chamber and parlor set, cost $800; private family selling out at one-half price. X 9, Tribune.

ALL KINDS OF PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURniture, mirrors, carpets, cook-stoves, ranges, and crockery, embracing a full line of household goods. Houses furnished complete on short notice. Goods sold for cash, or on easy payments, by HIRAM BRUSH, 272 East Madison-st., fourth store east of the bridge.

CASH—THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR household goods of all kinds. GEOHEGAN & REVELL, 191, 193, 195, and 197 Randolph-st., corner of Fifth-av.

FURNITURE—ON EASY TERMS—FURNITURE, carpets, stoves, and crockery, on terms to suit the purchaser. We carry the largest, most reliable, best-finished and selected stock of goods to be found in any house-furnishing establishment in the city. Our goods being largely of our own manufacture, we can make our customers a lower figure on better goods than most other dealers. We have a large line of the latest designs in Brussels and ingrain carpets, that we offer at the lowest cash prices, on easy payments. In our furniture department we have everything from the finest-finished marble-top dressing-case suit to the lowest-priced bureau; also parlor suits and lounges in every style and color in an endless variety. Our stock of stoves contains some of the best and most favorably-known cooking stoves and kitchen ranges ever offered in this city. We sell all our goods on easy terms, and are the only house in the city that sells exclusively in that way. We invite all buyers to post themselves by learning our prices and examining our goods before completing purchases elsewhere.
JOHN M. SMYTH, 134 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONE HANDSOME HALL-TREE cheap for cash. Inquire of J. HALL, 109 State-st.

REPAIRS FOR STOVES MADE IN ALL PARTS of the United States. All kinds of old stoves repaired equal to new at 208 West Twelfth-st.

REPAIRS FOR STOVES MANUFACTURED AT Troy, Albany, Rochester, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and elsewhere, at W. C. METZNER'S, 127 West Randolph-st.

SAVE 25 PER CENT—FOR 30 DAYS WILL SELL furniture for cash or easy payments; 25 per cent under market prices; the largest stock of furniture on the West Side; also, carpets, stoves, crockery, etc.; will furnish your room or house complete in one day's notice; save 25 per cent by furnishing at once. No trouble to show goods at F. COGSWELL'S, the West End Furnishing House, 298 West Madison-st.

THE CENTRAL FURNITURE STORE,
233 STATE-ST.
J. W. & J. B. STOREY,
HOUSE-FURNISHERS,
sells furniture of all kinds,
CARPETS,
STOVES,
CROCKERY,
BEDDING,
etc., at the lowest prices for cash or on easy payments to suit. Goods cheerfully shown. Store open evenings.
J. W. & J. B. STOREY,
233 State-st.,
HOUSE-FURNISHERS.

WANTED—A MIRROR ABOUT THREE FEET wide and four feet long; must be cheap for cash. Address, with price, A 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FOLDING BEDSTEAD (NOT EMpire); will give nearly new double bedstead (walnut) and springs, and pay cash difference. Want a good one. Address X 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SOFA, WITH ONE OR TWO chairs, of modern style, and bedroom set of furniture, black walnut preferred. Address B 44, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

ASSAYING AND COMPLETE ANALYSIS OF ores and all branches of chemistry thoroughly taught; terms moderate; scales, furnaces, and assayers' outfits. W. H. MARDACK, Professor of Chemistry, 150 State-st.

ACADEMY OF MUSICAL SCIENCE, 238 WEST Madison-st. The "new method." No charts. Young or old made good performers on piano, organ, or guitar in 20 lessons. Miss GREER, Principal.

ATHENÆUM—A NEW CLASS IN FRENCH FOR beginners will be opened Monday evening, Feb. 9, at 7:30. Terms, $3 for 30 lessons. Apply at 50 Dearborn-st. Prof. L. EDOUARD, Teacher.

CHICAGO MUSICAL SEMINARY, 126 DEARborn-st., guarantees that pupils will be able to perform on piano, organ, and guitar what will require years by the old method; no charts. Send for prospectus. J. H. MACDONALD, Principal.

DE LONG'S DANCING ACADEMY, AMERICAN Express Building, 76 Monroe-st. New classes now forming for new beginners; new classes now forming for advanced pupils; for class or private instruction call for particulars from 11 to 1 o'clock; fine waltzing a specialty and guaranteed in 6 private lessons.

ELOCUTION,
ELOCUTION,
DRAMATIC ART,
and everything pertaining to the stage taught at
THE HERSHEY SCHOOL OF
MUSICAL ART.
This department is under the direction of
MRS. SAMUEL KAYZER.
A class in elocution will be formed this week. Please register at the office of
THE HERSHEY SCHOOL
OF
MUSICAL ART.

H. M. DICKSON,
ELOCUTIONIST.
Class every Tuesday evening at Kindergarten Hall, 25 Bishop-court; new term commences this week. Union College of Law and University of Chicago Thursdays and Fridays. Lyon & Healy's daily 12 m.

INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN IN PAINTING OIL, China, water-colors, pastel at low rates. Call at 140 Ashland-av. Tuesdays and Thursdays, or at 94 State-st. when convenient.

LESSONS IN OIL—FLOWERS AND LANDSCAPE, 50 cents. 33 Indiana-av.

PIANO LESSONS!
PIANO LESSONS!
$15 TO $40 AT
THE HERSHEY SCHOOL
OF MUSICAL ART,
with privilege of playing at matinées.

PROF. E. S. METCALF'S SCHOOL OF VOCAL culture and elocution, Pike Building, opposite the Palmer House. Take elevator on Monroe-st.

READING MUSIC AT SIGHT.
An afternoon class for ladies will be formed next week. Applicants received every day this week at the office of
THE
HERSHEY SCHOOL
OF
MUSICAL ART.
Terms moderate.

THE TAILORS' DRESS-CUTTING SIMPLIFIED. Taught by Mrs. LYBARGER, 96 State-st., over Judson's carpet-store.

VOICE CULTURE AND SINGING FOR GENTLEmen.
Special arrangements have been made for gentlemen whose engagements deter them from taking lessons during the day whereby they can receive instruction after business hours. Apply at the
HERSHEY SCHOOL
OF
MUSICAL ART.

VOICE CULTURE IN GRADED CLASSES ONLY $12 per term. Applications received this week at
THE HERSHEY SCHOOL
OF
MUSICAL ART.
Private lessons $15 to $40.

VIOLIN, VIOLONCELLO, PIANO, THOROUGH bass, counterpoint, etc. Terms moderate. F. HOLLANDS, 72 Granger-st.

WANTED—PUPILS IN OIL-PAINTING, 40 CTS. a lesson in class; will give private lessons at residence. Z 25, Tribune office.

WHY STUDY YEARS ON PHONOGRAPHY when you can acquire reportorial speed in from 2 to 3 months at the Short-Hand College, College of Law, 95 Washington-st.?

OFFICE FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—2 UPRIGHT SHOWCASES, PLATE glass and black walnut, highly finished, suitable for jewelers. BURLEY & TYRRELL, 83 and 85 State.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW stock—A lot of second-hand fire and burglar proof safes, different makes and sizes, at 84 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AN A NO. 1 MEDIUM-SIZED SAFE, in perfect order; nearly new. MERRILL & BROOKS, 46 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—TWO 7-FOOT OVAL-FRONT NICKEL-plated show-cases and stands, one outside pillar show-case, one sitting-desk, one office-rail, and two gas-fixtures. S. F. CONE, 200 Wabash-av.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND CYLINDER DESK, cheap for cash. WM. F. LUBEKE, 159 Washington-st., Room 18.

WANTED—A FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF safe. Address W 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR CASH, FOUR OFFICE DESKS. S. MATHISON, 886 State-st.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, NOS. 76, 78, AND 80 East Van Buren-st., established 1875; permanent and reliable; increased facilities for storage of furniture and merchandise; advances made; safety vaults; furniture of residences purchased for cash.

FIRST-CLASS STORAGE FOR MERCHANDISE, household goods, pianos, etc.; low insurance; brick warehouse. MARTIN'S, 265 and 267 State-st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, buggies, etc.; cheapest and best in city; advances at 10 p. c. per annum. J. C. & G. PARRY, 160 W. Monroe.

STORAGE—FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE; LOWest rate of insurance; best storage for all kinds of goods in the city. Nos. 46 to 50 North Morgan-st.

THE INJUNCTION HERETOFORE UPON 10, 12, 14, and 16 River-st. being dissolved, goods will be received. Merchandise Storage Warehouse.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 15 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 15 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

D. HARRY HAMMER, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, office and court-room 154 and 156 Clark-st. Chattel mortgages, etc., acknowledged.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR SELL LANDS, IF you want to make profitable investments, if you want to make collections in Northern Iowa, write to N. F. WEBER, Clarion, Wright County, Iowa.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A POCKETBOOK WHICH THE OWNER can have by calling at 13 Laflin-st. and proving property.

FOUND—HAIR AND GOLD ORNAMENT FOR lady's chain. Owner call on C. G. MEEKER, 470 Wabash-av.

LOOKING FOR JOSEPH CORE; LEFT HIS HOME two years ago; is about 30 years of age; lost his left leg and left eye; is about 5 feet high. MARY CORE, 153 De Koven-st.

LOST—FEB. 1, A SORREL PONY, ABOUT 12 years old; $5 reward will be given if returned to 343 West Twelfth-st.

LOST—$1 REWARD FOR A BLACK FUR RIGHT-hand mitten. Return to 1350 Indiana-av. F. O. MARSH.

LOST—WHITE AND TAN BULL BITCH, THURSday morning. Return to 1584 State-st. Liberal reward.

LOST—RED SETTER BITCH, HEAVY WITH pups; chain collar, with name and owner's name and number. Return and get liberal reward. 718 Franklin-st., engine-house. E. W. MURPHY.

LOST—SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 31, ON OGden-av., between Jackson and Monroe-sts., a fur collar. The finder will be suitably rewarded upon returning it to 509 West Monroe-st.

STRAYED—JAN. 30, FROM CORNER SEMINARY-av. and Seminary-place, Lake View, one bay mare, 20 years old, 14 hands high, weighing about 850. Liberal reward will be paid for her return.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—TWO WEEKS AGO, A small red cow, white spot in forehead. A suitable reward given for her recovery. 285 Michigan-av.

$10 REWARD—STRAYED FROM 203 DEARborn-av., about ten days ago, a large English grayhound. Please return at once and receive the reward, as I am going to Colorado. F. S. WALTON.

$25 REWARD—STOLEN—ON THE 4TH INST., near Arcade-court, on La Salle-st., a stout-built bay horse, black mane and tail, had scar on right hip, no hair on it; also an open buggy, shaft near whiffletree worn, had light-colored buffalo robe, blue lining and red border, also brown and blue blanket. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the horse and buggy or for any information that will lead to the recovery of the same. D. W. RYAN, 306 Milwaukee-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A YOUNG MAN THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED with the carriage and wagon blacksmith trade would like to buy half interest in a small shop; location must be good; no objection to go to a lively country town. W 83, Tribune office.

A FULL LINE OF DRESS-REFORM WAISTS, Madam Clark's shoulder-brace corsets, at Boston Dress-Reform Rooms, 226 Wabash-av. Agents wanted.

AT 343 WABASH-AV. WE ARE STILL MAKING that beautiful Parisian knife-plaiting for all that want superior work.

ANY ONE WISHING TO ADOPT A MALE CHILD 2 weeks old, call at 279 North Market-st.

BUSINESS WANTED—A GOOD OFFICE MAN with $1,000 to $3,000, is looking for business; might put in more after a time. W 63, Tribune office.

BEDBUGS AND COCKROACHES EXTERMINATed by contract (warranted). Exterminators for sale. Call or address A. OAKLEY, 107 Clark-st., Room 8.

BUSINESS WANTED—BY A MAN WITH $5,000 to $10,000, with best of reference. Address V 60, Tribune office.

JAPANNING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION DONE at SEAVEY BROS., 171 Randolph-st.

MADAME RACHEL, THE WELL-KNOWN dress-maker, has removed from 361 West Madison-st., to 327 West Randolph-st., near Curtis, where she will be happy to see all her old customers and as many new ones as may make it convenient to call upon her. All work guaranteed. Moderate prices.

MRS. A. B. COOK HAS RETURNED TO THE city, and is stopping at 278 State-st., Room 39.

QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONFINEment, in doctor's family. Diseases peculiar to the sex skillfully treated. Examination and consultation free. Strictly private and confidential. Box 383, Chicago. Initial letters will not be delivered at Post-Office.

RHEUMATISM—SURE CURE FOR RHEUMAtism swellings, or pains in joints, or limbs, neuralgia pain in chest or windy stomach; worst cases cured in a few days or money returned; full directions for external and internal use; price $2 per bottle sent to any address. J. SMITH, 45 Exchange Building corner Clark-st., Chicago.

STAMPS, COIN, ETC.—PRICE-LIST SENT ON REceipt of 10c. Western Foreign Stamp Co., P.-O. Box 154, Chicago.

THE WHITE HOUSE, A WEEKLY POLITICAL newspaper opposed to secret societies; the organ of the National Anti-Masonic Law League; $2 a year in advance. Every subscriber is given two books which sell for $1.25. Office, 621 E-st., Washington, D. C. The Hon. MAURICE LANGHORNE, Attorney-at-Law, Editor.

TO PUBLISHERS—A GENTLEMAN WITH SEVeral years' experience desired to act as Eastern representative and special advertising agent on commission for some good Western paper. First-class references. Office located in New York City. Address BUSINESS, P. O. Box 4483 New York.

TO CONTRACTORS—WANTED—A BUILDING erected on North Side in exchange for lot on West Washington-st. Also lot on Bonaparte-st. Apply at 28 North Wells-st.

TO MASQUERADERS—A GENTLEMAN LEAVing town will dispose of a superb velvet suit, time of Queen Anne, and an Irish court dress, with hat and sword, of the present day. Address X 94, Tribune.

WANTED—OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE IN Chicago (either resident or non-resident) to communicate with us on the subject of house rentals for the coming season. Located, as we are, in the heart of the residence part of the city, we can furnish you ample evidence of our ability to furnish good tenants and at a handsome advance. We have already a large list of inquiries and orders to fill on our books May 1. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR REMOVAL, A TWO-story frame house having store front; north of Division-st., on North Side. Address giving full particulars, V 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BABY TO NURSE OR CHILD TO board. 251 Twentieth-st.

WANTED—A ROOM-MATE, IN FIRST-CLASS neighborhood on North Side, five minutes' walk from bridge; private family. References exchanged. Y 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO ADOPT A GIRL FROM 4 TO 12 years old. Address X 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—JOB LOTS OF FANCY GOODS. Y 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTY TO BUILD, FOR ABOUT $3,500 each, four residences on West Side; will pay $2,000 cash, balance monthly. Y 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN WHO CAN INFLUence capital to assist me in placing some shares in a stock company. No mining. X 47, Tribune.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND SALOON LIcense at once. Stable, at No. 7 East Monroe-st.

WANTED—BARROOM COUNTER, BLACK WALnut, mirror, and outfit, first-class. Address W 31, Tribune office.

WE ARE PREPARED TO LEASE TERRITORY to responsible parties for the manufacture of Grant's New Process, or Condensed Coffee. Parties desiring a first-class business will do well to investigate. The coffee can be tested and full information received at the Company's office, No. 50 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A LOT OF SECOND-HAND STEAM-pipe; must be in good condition. Address care of Carrier 4, West Side P.-O.

WASHING AND IRONING 75 CENTS A DOZEN, and work first-class. Good Samaritan Society, 173 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—A SMALL LOT IN ROSEHILL Cemetery, in desirable locality. Address, naming particulars, price, etc. W 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—USE OF STRAIGHT LAVERACK OR Llewellin setter for breeding with noted dog. Address A 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—PROPOSALS FOR filling an ice-house (capacity about 2,000 tons) with ice suitable for cooling only. State price and how soon you can commence. Address or call at 530 Archer-av., city.

WANTED—ANY PERSON HAVING A DESIRable lot in Graceland Cemetery to sell cheap for cash, please address X 18, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

AT 433 WABASH-AV., MRS. DR. HALL, FROM the East, can be consulted at her parlors. Business and medical clairvoyant, born with the natural gift of seeing the past, present, and future; through the hair can seat any disease of the system; removes evil influences; brings success to the unsuccessful; locates lost and stolen property, also minerals; tells when to make profitable investments; can bring the separated together, and cause speedy marriages; is also a palmetrist; can read life from cradle to grave; advertises nothing but what she can do. Mrs. Dr. Hall can be consulted by mail on receipt of $1, lock of hair, and date of birth. Fee, 50c to $1; from 9 to 8.

COME AND LET "DAISY" (SPIRIT OF THE Mohawk maiden) talk to you; tells past, present, and future; gives medical advice, tells character. Mrs. H. STANDFAST, Medium, 22 Ogden-av.

CONSULT MRS. FRANKS ON LOVE, MARRIAGE, divorce, law affairs, speculation, business. 179 West Madison-st. Fee 50c and $1. 9 a. m. 8 p. m.

ENTIRE SATISFACTION GUARANTEED BY Mme. Clare, natural clairvoyant and charm-worker. Ladies 25 cents. No gentlemen. 119 West Polk-st.

FOR A CORRECT READING OF THE PAST, present, and future, go to M. A. GENEVIA, 370 West Lake-st.

GO SEE THE SEVENTH DAUGHTER, THE wonder of the world in telling past, present, and future; brings separated together through charms, and makes home happy. Satisfaction or no pay. 320 Hubbard-st., near Curtis. MME. TERHUNE.

INSPIRATIONAL COUNSEL AND ADVICE UPON all subjects, by a lady endowed with a higher evolution of faculties; is especially prophetic and clairvoyant. MLLE. ANTONELLA, 75 Madison-st., Room 56.

MME. ZAREPHA, THE GREAT EGYPTIAN prophetess, trance medium, and physician; guarantees entire satisfaction; has the renowned Persian charm for love, business, etc. Consultations personally and by letter. 350 State-st., Room 1.

MME. MILSOM, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, 1475 State-st., over Post-Office. Established 1865.

PROFESSIONAL.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION—A MEDICAL essay, comprising a series of lectures delivered at Kahn's Museum of Anatomy, on the causes and cure of premature decline, showing indisputably how lost health may be regained, affording clear synopsis of impediments to marriage, and the treatment of nervous and physical debility, being the result of twenty years' experience. By mail, 25 cents, currency or postage stamps. Address Secretary Kahn's Museum, 688 Broadway, New York.

BOOKS.

BOOKS WANTED—AMERICAN ENCYCLOPEDIA, one-half morocco, also bookcase with cylinder-desk. V 14, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 75 SECOND-HAND BOOKS, in fair condition, principally medical works. Can be seen at Room 27, No. 126 Washington-st.

PATENTS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO., PATENT ATTORNEYS, 70 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.—Caveats filed, and a general patent business transacted. Call or address for particulars.

PATENTS BOUGHT AND OBTAINED—MONEY furnished to take out and operate patents. Chicago Patent Co., 125 Clark-st., Room 28.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES.

FOR SALE—POOL-TABLES FROM $45 UP TO $115. Fair prices paid for pool-tables. No. 21 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—OR WILL BUY A NEW or second-hand 15-ball pool-table, complete. State terms. Address X 17, Tribune office.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

A GOOD PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing at GELDER'S, 300 State-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Established 1862.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD EXperience in entering, to assist entry clerk and do office work. References required. Address X 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY TO MAKE HIMSELF GENerally useful in a light business; must live at home and come well recommended for honesty. Address, in own handwriting, X 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN OF business experience to travel. Good references required. Apply to FRED C. COOK, Room 6, 105 Dearborn-st., basement.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DRUGGIST, OF thoroughly steady habits, speaking German and Swedish, to take charge of store in Minnesota. For proprietor's address call on MORRISON, PLUMMER & CO., 52 and 54 Lake-st.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A RETAIL HAT STORE, one who understands the business. References required. Address V 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER IN A wholesale house. Address, stating age, experience, salary desired, with references, X 28, Tribune.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER, YOUNG SINGLE man preferred. Address A, 13 Michigan-av.

WANTED—SHORTHAND CORRESPONDENT and type-writer operator by a manufacturing firm; must be qualified and experienced. Address W 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—BANK CLERK, ONE WHO IS A first-class penman and accustomed to figures; one who has had some experience in bookkeeping preferred. Address, with references and specimens of penmanship, W 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A CUTLERY STORE; about 25 years of age and one who is familiar with the drug trade preferred. Address Y 16, Tribune.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, GOOD PENMAN, AS assistant in office and collector; bond of $500 required; wages small at first. Address in handwriting, with references, W 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—WE WANT A RAPID SHORT-HAND writer, who also understands bookkeeping thoroughly. Address, in own handwriting, X 42, Tribune.

WANTED—SHORT-HAND CORRESPONDENT for office work. State age and lowest salary wanted. X 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A RETAIL GROcery; one that can loan $300 on good security, will obtain a permanent situation and good wages. Address X 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMAN IN A BOOT AND SHOE commission house; one having cash trade which he can control. Address W 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT CARPET SALESmen, who are accustomed to city trade and can cut plain carpets. No others need apply at MANDEL BROS., 121 and 123 State-st., carpet department.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM 15 TO 18 years old to work in office. Doremus Laundry, 205 South Paulina-st.

WANTED—AMERICAN BOY 18 TO 20 YEARS old, smart, active, a good pen, quick at figures, and willing to make himself generally useful; wages small at first. Good references required. Address W 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WHO WRITES GOOD hand, with some knowledge of bookkeeping; one willing to work; salary moderate. Address, with references, Y 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER. APPLY BY LETter. T. ROGERS, Room 9 basement 86 La Salle.

WANTED—BOY OF 15 OR 16 TO WORK IN lamp and crockery store. Good references required; none else need apply. 108 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CLERK IN A variety store in a city of 7,000 inhabitants. Address MERCHANT, care Tribune.

Trades.

WANTED—GOOD BARBER TO GO TO COLUMbus, Neb.; wages $8 per week. H. RIDDLE, 168 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—13 FIRST-CLASS GUN OR SEWING-machine toolmakers. Apply to Burrow's Type-Writer Co., 144 Superior-st., Cleveland, O.

WANTED—THREE BOYS FOR HARNESS-stitching at 90 Lake-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ENGINEER WHO must come well recommended. To the right man, permanent position and good wages will be given. Address V 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—3 STAIR-BUILDERS. CALL MONday morning. Wentworth-av. and Seventeenth.

WANTED—TWO GOOD SHEET-IRON WORKers (none but first-class men need apply) at J. N. RUSSELL'S, 170 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD IRONER FOR FINE SHOP coats at 33 Elston-av.

WANTED—A GOOD BRASS STAMP CUTTER. For particulars inquire of CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.

WANTED—WAGON OR CARRIAGE PAINTER, at 248 East Kinzie-st., third floor. M. L. JENKINS.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO LEARN NECKtie cutting; one with some experience preferred. Address, with particulars, W 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PRINTED BOOK FINISHER TO-morrow. J. ELLINGSON, 181 West Madison-st.

WANTED—PRESSMAN. WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS running small presses. O. P. BASSETT & CO., 74 and 76 Randolph-st.

WANTED—TWO CABINETMAKERS; THOSE that worked on showcases preferred. 44 and 46 State-st. J. RISWIG.

WANTED—BOY THAT CAN DISTRIBUTE TYPE quickly and set up ordinary business cards. Apply to-day. EAGLE STAMP WORKS, Room 25, 159 South Clark-st.

WANTED—AN ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSman. Inquire of JENISON, 103 State-st., Room 37.

WANTED—MACHINIST ON LIGHT LATHEwork; none but first-class workman can hold the job; no others need apply. H. THOMAS & BRO., Central Manufacturing Block.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE blacksmiths; two heavy carriage bodymakers. Steady work. P. L. SMITH & CO., 312 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SOBER AND REliable hammersman to work with steam hammer; manufacturing tool steel. Apply on Monday morning at South Chicago Steel Works, at Ninety-fifth-st. Bridge, South Chicago.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD CARPENTERS TO GO into the country. Apply Sunday forenoon at 227 Michigan-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGESMITH capable of ironing fine buggies; steady employment, good pay; cash every Saturday night. Good reference required. Address Y 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—BUGGY-BODY MAKERS; GOOD wages and steady employment. Address, with references, PARSONS, NEVILLE & CO., Oshkosh, Wis.

WANTED—A GOOD, EXPERIENCED CUTTER in a merchant tailoring establishment in a city a short distance from Chicago; must be sober and reliable. The best of reference required. Address A 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD BUTCHER WHO UNDERstands the business in all its branches. Call at 60 North Clark-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—50 CHOPPERS FOR FURNACE-wood at $1 per cord; free fare; 10 for the pineries and 1 cook at $26 per month and board. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LOCAL AGENTS—GOOD, ENERGETic men to solicit along the principal lines of railroad running out of Chicago for "The Illustrated Historical Register of the Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876, and of the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1878." Contains 800 illustrations, and 25 colored art-plates gratis. Published in 25 parts at 50 cents each, and sold only by subscription. Call or address Subscription-Book Department, The American News Company, Room 6 Portland Block, Chicago.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN—PARTIES with an established trade in dry-goods line, on commission, through Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Michigan, and Southern Illinois, wishing to add light line, will address V 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OR LADY COMmanding some capital, to assist financially completing an important contract. For arrangement, address V 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT OFFICE-boy; must come well recommended, and write a good hand; experience not necessary. Address, with references, V 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR A MERCANTILE agency. State experience, and address, with references, V 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CAPABLE COLORED BOY AS waiter and house-servant in a private family; only those with experience need apply. Best of reference required. Apply at once to X 79, Tribune.

WANTED—A GOOD, STRONG BOY, ABOUT 19; prefer one living in neighborhood. Call Monday morning. Feed Store, 259 Thirty-fifth-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TRAVELING salesman, who understands the liquor business thoroughly; no other need apply. GROMMES & ULLRICH, 174 Randolph-st.

WANTED—BY A LEADING MANUFACTURER an active, energetic, and educated man to travel and introduce an office specialty. Address, giving experience, reference, and salary, V 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN ACquainted with the grocery trade in the city to sell several staple articles; must be an energetic man and furnish unquestionable references. Address V 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF ABILITY TO introduce a new serial publication. To the right party we will pay $25 per week. F. SMART & CO., 136 Madison-st.

WANTED—MEN TO GET AGENTS' GUIDE; 500 different firms describe 10,000 different articles for agents; general information and instruction to agents; 192 pages; postpaid, 25 cents. JAMES P. SCOTT, 29 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—SEVERAL DESIRABLE GENTLEmen for first-class dramatic club; no connection with McFarland. Address W 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TRAVELING salesman to sell mixed paint and nothing else, one having experience in the line preferred; state with whom last employed; full particulars. W 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PORTER IN A MILL FURNISHing store; one willing to do all kinds of work,—packing up goods and machinery, building fires, etc. A Swede preferred 40 to 50 years of age. None but those with best references need apply. Wages $10 per week. Apply Monday at 53 South Canal-st. B. F. GUMP.

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESMAN, ACquainted with the gents' furnishing trade. Give experience and houses worked for. Address A 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—WE WANT A LIVE, PUSHING salesman for city trade on cigars and tobaccos; a good thing for right party. Address A 20, Tribune.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM 16 TO 20 TO learn business; must write a good hand and live at home. Wages, $6 per week. Address W 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—A NO. 1 WHOLESALE BOOT AND shoe stock man; none need apply but one now in the position. T. J. SHAY & CO., 120 and 122 Franklin-st., Chicago.

WANTED—ACTIVE MEN AND WOMEN TO sell Moore's Universal Assistant, in city and country. This wonderful book contains over 1,000 pages, is a library in itself, and sells for only $2.50. Fastest selling book in the market. C. S. BUROFF & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD INSTALLMENT BOOK canvasser, to whom we will guarantee $25 per week. Address W 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN FOR INDOOR WORK IN A private family; must understand table service. Apply, with reference, 123 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD MEN TRAVELING with other goods to sell on commission a first-class staple article. Address Y 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous—Continued.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELING salesman for country trade; must have an unapproachable character and possess the following accomplishments: thorough experience in the wholesale grocery business, be well acquainted in the country, and have knowledge of the German, English, and Bohemian languages. The right person will find this a first-class opportunity, as an income of $5,000 per annum may be expected. STEELE, WEDELES & CO., Wholesale Grocers, 179 South Water-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGH AND ENERGETIC agent to canvass for a first-class life-insurance company. W 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED WRITERS AND solicitors for an established trade journal. Address W 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED OVERALL bundler; none but such that have bundled overalls before need apply. HART BROS., 153 Franklin-st.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO SELL IRON AND miscellaneous iron goods in the notion department of my establishment; none but one accustomed need apply. WARREN SPRINGER, Machinery Depot, 52 to 68 Clinton-st.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD MEN TRAVELING IN hardware line to sell a specialty on commission. Address L. C. REYNOLDS & CO., Jackson, Mich.

WANTED—AGENTS—IF MONEY IS WHAT you are after, the business which brings it quickest with least effort and smallest capital should have the preference. We can please either sex in these respects, and will pay expenses to Chicago and return if we fail to do so. Will send $1 fastest-selling goods extant free to those meaning business, or papers for stamp; no boys wanted; no postals answered. Merrill Manufacturing Company, Room 2, 27 and 29 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK AND laundress. German or Swede preferred. Apply to Dr. LEWIS, corner Forty-seventh-st. and Kenwood-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN WOMAN OR GIRL TO do housework for man and wife; would take one with baby in arms; no other. Address V 90, Tribune.

WANTED—A STEADY RESPECTABLE WOman (Protestant) as general servant in a private family in the suburbs. Must be a good plain cook, able to milk a cow, tidy and careful, and have a good character from her last place. To such an one a nice home and fair wages. No others need apply. Mr. LEE, 119 South Franklin-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a family of three, at 1038 North Halsted-st., corner Belden-av.

WANTED—A GIRL 12 YEARS OLD TO RUN errands. Apply at 747 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WAITRESS IN private family; one that can sew and give good references. Apply at 402 Dearborn-av., Monday.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron, at 140 Ashland-av., corner Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work, at 1297 Shurtleff-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family, at 335 Centre-st.

WANTED—A SWEDISH OR NORWEGIAN GIRL to go to Evanston to cook and iron; no washing; wages, $4. The best of plain cooking, and a reference required. Apply at 357 Dearborn-av., or 60 South Clark-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON, at 389 West Taylor-st. Apply to-morrow afternoon.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; only German need apply. 314 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—AT 5 LINCOLN-AV., A GOOD GIRL for general housework.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SECOND GIRL, with reference. Call Monday forenoon, 582 Adams

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN TO DO general housework in the country; must understand butter-making. V 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work in a small family at 1141 Bowen-av.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE GIRL FOR general housework. Apply at 397 Orchard-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE COOKING AND first work. Call on Monday at 425 West Washington-st.

WANTED—AT 452 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., NEAR Union Park, person for general housework; small family; English preferred.

WANTED—AT 808 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., good girl for general housework. Inquire Monday or Tuesday. References required.

WANTED—A GOOD AMERICAN OR SWEDE girl for general housework; to a good honest girl fair wages and a good home; no snides need apply. Call at 647 South Canal-st.

WANTED—AT 186 SOUTH STATE-ST.—A CHAMbermaid; none but experienced need apply.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR SECOND WORK at Lorne House, 280 Fifth-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND LAUNDress; none but thoroughly competent need apply. Call at 1111 Michigan-av. Monday.

WANTED—A GIRL COMPETENT TO DO THE general housework for family of four. 398 Jackson-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work in private family; must be good cook, washer, and ironer. Protestant with good reference. Inquire at 239 East Indiana-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK AND wash. Call Monday at 167 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—AT THE MERCHANTS' HOTEL—One dining-room girl, one chambermaid, one scrub girl.

WANTED—AT 253 EAST INDIANA-ST.—A FIRST-class cook; boarding-house.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND RELIABLE girl to do general housework. Must come well recommended. Apply at No. 404 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR UP-STAIRS work in a small family. Apply at 1013 Michigan-av., near Twenty-eighth-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in small private family. 354 Ontario-st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS GIRLS (FIRST and second girl); sisters or friends; small private family. Apply Monday after 5 p. m. 266 West Washington-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR general housework, cook, wash, and iron. Call at 4016 Indiana-av., between Fortieth and Forty-first-sts.

WANTED—AT 178 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—A good girl for general housework in a private family of three; must be competent.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK IN A PRIVATE family. Must have good references. Apply Monday at 292 East Indiana-st., corner of Cass.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; $3 per week. 52 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDISH girl for general housework in a small family. Call at 1409 State-st., corner Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL IN A private boarding house. Call Monday at 256 Ontario-st., North Side.

WANTED—A WOMAN FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work; must be good cook. 15 Eldridge-court.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR UP-stairs work and to care for a 2-year old child, at 378 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO ASSIST IN SECond work and take care of child. Address, with references, Y 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—A STRONG GIRL COMPETENT TO do general housework. Call before 1 o'clock, at 800 Madison-st.

WANTED—A TIDY GERMAN GIRL TO DO SECond work. Apply at 1730 Wabash-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO DO SECond work. Must be a good laundress. References required; good wages. Apply at 510 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COLORED WOMAN TO GO in the country to do general housework in small family where a colored man is kept. Reference required. Address L, Box 38, Waukegan, Ill.

WANTED—TO GO 13 MILES IN COUNTRY, GIRL for general work; wages $10 per month; second dining-room girl, wages $10 per month. Call at Room 13 Methodist Church Block, corner Clark and Washington-sts., Monday, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, German, Swede, or Norwegian. Call at 492 Lake Park-av., fronting the lake, near Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN girl for general housework. Must have A 1 references. Inquire 878 Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PERSON AS COOK in private family; good wages. References. 324 North La Salle-st.

WANTED—KITCHEN GIRL IN PRIVATE FAMily. 206 Erie-st., west of Clark.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, COOK AND SECOND-girl; first-class. 387 West Randolph-st. Call Monday.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL for general housework. 302 Marshfield-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Address 354 Marshfield-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work. Reference required. Apply at 77 Centre-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON. References required. 159 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—GOOD SAMARITAN SOCIETY, 173 East Randolph-st., work of all kinds for women, with or without children; board $2 and $2.50 a week.

WANTED—A GOOD DINING ROOM AND KITCHen girls. Call at 120 South Clark-st., basement. Wages, $3.50.

WANTED—ONE SECOND GIRL IN KITCHEN and one scrub girl. Avenue House.

WANTED—HALL GIRLS, SCRUB, AND PAINT cleaners. Apply at Briggs House.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; five in family. At 388 Illinois-st. Reference required.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL FOR LIGHT housework. Call at 45 University-place.

WANTED—PROTESTANT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Reference. Call Monday. 803 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer at 146 Calumet-av. Apply Monday.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL for general housework in a small family. 67 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—WOMAN COOK AT TRADERS' Hotel, 70 East Randolph-st.

Laundresses.

WANTED—SOME FIRST-CLASS SHIRT-IRONers, one polisher, and one starcher, at 152 East Chicago-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A NO. 1 GIRL FOR laundry work at the Farwell House, corner of Halsted and Jackson-sts.

WANTED—A SHIRT-IRONER. NONE BUT first-class need apply. Hudson Laundry, 660 State-st.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS COLLAR IRONer; also one collar starcher. Apply at SUTHERLAND'S Laundry, 610 South State-st.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A WORKING HOUSEKEEPER FOR small family; must be economical, good cook, washer, and ironer. Apply between hours of 10 and 2 for three days at upper flat 358 Wabash-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—ALL KINDS OF FIRST-CLASS HOTEL help, at the Employment Bureau and Hotel Exchange, No. 180 Washington-st., Room 5. Especially good laundress and head-waiter.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—RUCHING HANDS—PLAITERS AND pressers. Only experienced parties wanted, none others need apply. Address V 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SHIRTMAKERS. KEEP MNFG. CO., 173 East Madison-st.

WANTED—SHIRTMAKERS WITH WHEELER & Wilson machines. S. F. CONE, 200 Wabash-av.

WANTED—OPERATORS ON WOMEN'S FINE shoes. F. O. CASS, 24 State-st.

WANTED—AT ONCE, 25 TO 30 HANDS TO MAKE overalls; also two or three week hands. Apply at CHAS. P. KELLOGG'S steam-power factory, corner Franklin and Monroe-sts., fifth floor.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED OPERATORS WITH machines, to work on ladies' suits, etc. H. ZIMMERMAN, 126 Franklin-st.

WANTED—GIRLS WHO ARE EXPERIENCED in finishing good shop coats. 449 West Fourteenth-st., rear.

WANTED—GIRLS TO LEARN DRESSMAKING. Germans preferred. 735 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GOOD HANDS WITH OR WITHOUT machines to work on circulars and ulsters. Steady work and good pay at 770 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A PLAIN AND QUICK SEWER AT 62 North Wells-st., Room 9.

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER. ONE THAT IS competent and well recommended. 388 Wabash.

WANTED—GIRLS TO WORK ON COSTUMES. WADHAMS & ROUNDY, 192 Clark-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED HANDS ON GENTS' scarfs. No learners. Steady work and best prices paid. CUTTER & CROSSETTE, Madison and Franklin-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD DRESSMAKER; ALSO, AN apprentice, at 384 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A BUTTON-HOLE MAKER AT 136 State-st., Room 22.

WANTED—A GIRL ABOUT 14 OR 15 TO TURN trimmings. Apply after 9 o'clock Monday. "Lone Star" Shirt Company, 192 Dearborn-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE GIRL and to assist with second work. Best of reference required. Address at once X 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GIRL OF 14 OR 15 YEARS OF AGE to wait upon a little girl. Apply at 924 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A CHILD'S NURSE WHO IS A good seamstress at 480 West Washington-st. References required.

WANTED—A NURSE-GIRL, SWEDE OR GERman preferred; only those who can board at home need apply. 416 West Washington-st.

WANTED—NURSE-GIRL FOR CHILD 2 YEARS old, and to do second work. Apply after 9 a. m. to 190 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF a child daytimes and go home at night. Apply at 475 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL AT 53 PINE-ST.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL TO TAKE care of children; German or Swede preferred. At 778 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A NURSE TO take care of children. Good references. 445 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL TO take care of child. Apply at 1226 Wabash-av.

Milliners.

WANTED—ARTISTS IN TRIMMING DRESS hats and bonnets (no wholesale trash need apply.) WEBSTER & CO., 107 State-st.

WANTED—AN ARTIST FROM A LARGE CITY and a first-class retail house to trim dress hats and bonnets. None need apply without references as regards honesty and ability. WEBSTER & COMPANY, 107 State-st.

WANTED—STRAW SEWING-MACHINE OPERators; also, block-sewers. T. B. SMITH, 50 Madison-st.

WANTED—TRIMMER FOR A LARGE RETAIL house; must be capable of designing, and well experienced in the art of millinery. Best of reference required. Address Z 4, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADY OF REFINEMENT TO SELL a ladies' toilet article; new and desirable; good pay. Address V 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—GIRLS AT 36 AND 37 INDIANA-AV. to make the Stevens Egg Case. Experience hands preferred.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY ASSISTANT IN dental office; one who will take pay in dentistry. Call Monday at 137 East Madison-st., Room 2.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN LOOKing for light and genteel employment may find it to their advantage to call on FRANCIS SMART & CO., where they will receive a remuneration in keeping with their ability. 136 Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SHOE FITTER; lady preferred; state qualifications and terms. Address FORD & BEERS, Box 706, Aurora, Ill.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—LADY CANVASSers for the city and State; $3 to $10 per day made; no humbug; goods sell at sight. Call or address with stamp G. A. ROBINSON, 201 Clark-st., Room 8, Chicago.

WANTED—SMALL GIRLS TO LEARN ARTIFIcial flower-making. Apply to LOUIS SCHMIDT, 130 Fifth-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD, RELIABLE GIRLS that can come well recommended. Call between 11 and 2 o'clock at 371 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BOOK-SEWER. BINDERY 137 and 139 State-st.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS COMpanion for an invalid lady at Englewood. Apply at Wyant's Pattern Rooms, 158 State-st.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR HAIR WORK AND girls to learn; highest wages paid to ventilators. MRS. THOMPSON, 210 Wabash-av.

WANTED—3 OR 4 GOOD HANDS TO WORK ON the Lamb Knitter at 730 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—OFFICE WORK OF ANY kind, or as collector, by a capable and trustworthy man, experienced in fire insurance and newspaper clerical work; also retail boot and shoe trade; willing to work hard for small salary. First-class city references. Address A 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GERman salesman, well acquainted with the wholesale liquor and cigar line; five years' experience; well acquainted in city and country. Best of references given. Address T 92, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER AND correspondent, sample salesman, or option operator with grain commission house, by one thoroughly posted and competent. References unexceptionable. T 96, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN aged 21, in a business office where I can work up; salary not as much looked for as employment. Address, for two days, V 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER BY A thoroughly competent and experienced accountant. Unexceptionable reference to former employers in city; salary moderate. Address V 73, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED stenographer and clerk or to communicate with parties having from 10 letters up per day, that would like the advantages of short-hand writer. X 99, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A MERCANTILE house; can speak German and English. Address S, care of Palmer House Ticket Office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BILL CLERK, ENtry clerk, or salesman; have some knowledge of bookkeeping; will work for low wages until experience and integrity merit an increase; rapid penman. No. 1 reference. F. A. LESLIE, No. 94 South Dearborn-st., Room 3, care H. A. Porter.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DRUGGISTS—A graduate of Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, five years' experience, speaking German, wants situation. V 46, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DRUG CLERK, ATtending College of Pharmacy. References. X 59, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL bookkeeper to write up a set in the evening; engaged during the day by one of the largest jobbing houses here. Address X 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 21 years old, able to speak the English, German, and Scandinavian languages, in a drug-store as apprentice. Address HENRY L. HERTZ, Deputy Clerk Criminal Court.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN office of mercantile house or banking firm; writes a good hand. Unquestionable references. Address T 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR assistant; five years' experience. Best of reference. Address P F, 61 Kossuth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF FIFTEEN years' experience as bookkeeper, in a wholesale grocery or dry-goods store. Security if required. Address J. B., 297 West Ohio-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, REliable bookkeeper and correspondent. Interview solicited. Address W 51, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOOKKEEPER, three or four hours a day, to assist or keep a small set of books; first-class penman. Address W 68, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED young man, to work evenings on books, correspondence, or other writing. Address Y 35, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED business-man in a wholesale woolen or clothing house; can keep manufacturing books. Address W 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WRITING TO DO EVENings; circulars, envelopes, or copying. Address W 100, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—OFFICE WORK OF ANY kind; correspondent, collector, salesman, or any position of trust, by a competent and thorough business-man. Address W 59, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TRADESMEN, MEchanics, etc.—Books and accounts corrected, journalized, posted, balanced, and audited; balance sheets "struck." T. ROGERS, Room 9, rear of basement 86 La Salle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO writes a plain hand would like some copying or writing to do; will work cheap. Address W 49, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WOULD LIKE A POSItion as assistant bookkeeper or writing of some kind; will work for low wages; am a young man, and will furnish best of references. Address W 50, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY 17 YEARS OF age to learn the carpenter trade; is strong and willing. None but a first-class mechanic in all branches need apply. Call for three days at 77 Union-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN OR SUperintendent of a composing-room, daily or weekly; 10 years' experience, New York and Chicago. Address X 90, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG man to assist an engineer and to do the plumbing and gas-fitting for large firm or manufacturing company; is willing to make himself generally useful. Can furnish his own tools. Good reference given. Address V 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAP ENGRAVER. Understands the business in detail. Address for three days X 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A SOBER, GOOD JOB printer, thorough proof reader, and fluent writer wants work. J. E. NORRIS, 75 South Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CUTTER IN A MERchant tailoring establishment. For satisfaction will give one week of my time. Address X 30, Tribune.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN—IS A first-class driver and groom, and agreeable; single man. The best of reference. Address X 16, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.—Continued.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR his coachman, for whose services he has no further need. Best of references given. Address X 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG man as coachman in a private family; understands his business and is willing. Best of city references. Address X 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED coachman; understands the care of fine horses and carriages, and willing to make himself generally useful. Good city references. Address V 47, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND groom by a single man; fully competent and obliging. W 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman (English) in a private family; one that thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages and is a good, careful driver; can milk and will do the general work about gentleman's place. First-class city references. Address X 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young man who thoroughly understands his business; understands gardening and all that is done on a gentleman's place. Please address B H, 329 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (German) as coachman or to drive a wagon. Best of city references. Address W 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED coachman (a Dane) who perfectly understands his business. Best city references. Y 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman. Competent, sober, and industrious. Can give good city references. Y 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN (ENglish) in a gentleman's place; is thoroughly competent and willing to make himself useful. Very best city references. Address Z 25, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TRAVEL FOR A wholesale hat and cap house, or gentlemen's furnishing-goods; Indiana and Michigan; can command good trade. Address X 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SHORTHAND WRIter and type-writer operator. Good references. Y 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO SOLICIT FREIGHT on 'Change by a Board of Trade man for some railroad company. Address V 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, EXperienced shorthand correspondent, good habits. References first-class. Address V 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED single man, as porter in a jobbing house. Good references. V 68, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, energetic, willing to do anything that is honorable. Best of reference given. Address E. M. STEARNS & CO., 190 South Water-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED traveling salesman with a first-class wholesale grocery house to sell goods in Colorado. X 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS waiter in a private family or first-class boarding-house. Best of references. Address X 34, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS butler; understands all styles. Good references. Address D D, South Side Post-Office, State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN HOLDing a responsible clerical position desires a situation requiring brains and energy, in some business where he can be outdoors part or all of the time; change desired on account of health. Best of references. Address W 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER OR FIREman. Can furnish first-class city references. Address A 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT, sober, and trustworthy young man lately arrived from the West after serving five years as a soldier; no wages are requested if board and lodging are furnished. Address W 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY, INDUStrious, and competent man as manager or superintendent of some manufacturing business; age 30 years; married. A thoroughly practical mechanic. Refer to present employers. Private reasons for making change. Address W 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN stranger in the city. Would not object to work in private family or hotel. Address W 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—CIRCULARS TO ADdress or any writing to do at home evenings, by a reliable man and first-class penman. Address W 67, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL to do general housework. Call at 112 Sedgwick-st., in front basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECond work or take care of children. Please call at 45 West Ohio-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL to do general housework. Call Monday at 1373 Portland-av., up-stairs, in the rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS TO do second work or care for children, or in restaurant; situations together preferred. Call or address M. E. PUTNAM, corner Western-av. and Twenty-fifth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework or second work. Address Sunday and Monday 208 South Park-av., rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL from the country as second girl or in a small private family. Apply Monday after 10 o'clock at 822 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do second work or general housework in a private family. Call at second house west of Grand boulevard on Fifty-first-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY TO do kitchen or general housework. Best of references given. Call immediately at 187 South Jefferson.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS English woman, meat cook, in a hotel or restaurant. Address 150 West Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL IN A private family or boarding-house. Call at 357 Clybourn-av., three days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO assist in housework or to do second work. Call at No. 22 Aberdeen-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED girl to do second work or general housework in a small family. Call at 332 Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY as cook and laundress. Reference given. Apply at 738 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO assist in light housework. Call at 305 South Jefferson-st., Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL to do general housework. Good reference. Apply at 90 Oak-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook in hotel or first-class boarding-house. Apply at 900 Indiana-av., basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK IN A boarding-house. Would assist with washing. City or country. 105 East Fourteenth-st., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A VERY GOOD WOMan, a Protestant, to cook, wash, iron, or general work; city or country. 105 East Fourteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, IRON, or do general housework in a private family. Call at 152 Eighteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL to do general housework in a small American family. Call Monday at 209 West Ohio-st. No calls desired on Sunday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY IN A small family. Widower preferred. Call Sunday and Monday at 27 North Halsted-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO do cooking or general housework. Please call Monday and Tuesday at 283 North Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED German girl in private boarding-house or to cook, wash, and iron in private family. Apply at 666 State.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED girl to do second or general housework in private family. City references. Please call at 774 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY TO do up-stairs work for a respectable family. Address 122 Forquer-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework. Call or address 1498 Arnold-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN a private family, to do second work and sewing; can make children's clothes, also dressmaking. Please call Monday at 42 Ogden-av. Good references.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework. Please call at 412 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH girl, lately arrived; willing to work; small family preferred. Call Monday at 165 East Division-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CHAMBERMAID OR dining-room girl. Good references. Apply at 28 North Throop-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—PARTIES DESIRING domestics will find a larger number and more intelligent class at my office than elsewhere in the city. I will cheerfully explain to those interested my plan of work. Without claiming to guarantee human nature, I am confident I can suit the most fastidious if I have time for selection. NETTA G. ROOD, 51 and 53 La Salle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN woman to work in some small family, city or country; country preferred. Address W 46, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED WOMAN as cook; thoroughly understands her business. Call at 689 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL AS COOK OR to do general housework in a small family. Can give references. Call at 156 Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL to do general housework in a private family. Apply at 505 Thirtieth-st. Call Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND recommended Swedish cook in a private American family. 276 East Division-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK OR DO GENeral housework; North Side preferred. Call, for three days, at 77 East Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a stranger in the city, to do kitchenwork in a private family where there is another girl. Please call at 202 East Van Buren-st., up-stairs, in the front.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE German girl to do general housework. Call Monday at 62 Larrabee-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook. Best of reference. 416 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GERMAN girls; one as cook and laundress, one for second work. References. 416 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS girl to cook, wash, and iron, or general housework. Call at 984 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework in a small private family; plain family preferred. Call Monday from 9 to 4 at 624 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN woman in a private family as cook. Address for three days W 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to cook, wash, and iron in a private family. Call Monday at 224 Cass-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. First-class references. Call for two days at 189 Johnson-st., near Fourteenth.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, an experienced cook and housekeeper, in a private family on South Side. Light work and corresponding wages. Address W 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NO. 1 COOK IN A boarding-house. Call at 410 Ogden-av., between Polk and Taylor-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics—Continued.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as cook or to do general housework in a private family. Call Monday or Tuesday at 173 East Twenty-second-st., up-stairs, front.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE to do second work and the other to do second work and sewing. Please call Sunday and Monday at 138 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, washer, and ironer in a private family. Call at 198 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework, or to cook, wash, and iron. Call at 339 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook for a first-class boarding-house or hotel. Can give the best of city references. Thoroughly understands all its branches. Northwest corner of Chicago-av. and Clark-st., Room 20.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GOOD SAMARITAN SOciety, 173 East Randolph-st.—The best of nurses for the sick, working housekeepers who will take charge of children, and general domestics at reasonable wages.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED girl to do cooking or general housework in a private family. Apply at 18 Adams-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, AND iron, by good woman; city or country. 6 Fourteenth-st., first floor.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK AND LAUNdress or to do general housework. Call Monday at 904 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A NICE, TIDY English Protestant girl to do general housework; would prefer to leave the city. 145 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A TIP-TOP SWEDE girl to do general housework; not afraid of work. 145 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERIcan girl to do second work and sew, or to do light housework. 245 East Twentieth-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED cook in first-class boarding-house or private family. References if required. Call at 78 North Oakley.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework in a small private family. Best city reference. Call at 296 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do housework or second work in a small family. Reference given. 1043 Dearborn-st., near Twenty-first.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT Swedish girl to do second work. Call Monday at 279 Thirty-first-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO do general housework. One year's references from last place. Call at 785 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL to cook, wash, and iron. 1065 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do general housework or as first laundress in a private boarding-house. Call after Sunday at 630 South State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as first-class cook or second girl. Good reference. Call at 231 South Park-av., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO assist in housework. Apply at 54 Vernon-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL, OR would take care of children and do plain sewing. Best of references. 148 South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERson lately from the East to cook, wash, and iron. City or country. 230 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do general housework in a private family. Good reference. Call at 170 Twenty-seventh-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE lady as housekeeper in a small family. Best of city reference given. Please call for two days at 329 North May-st., one block from Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY a lady of experience. References given and required. Address 606 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY a competent, experienced American lady. Address for two days V 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY a young lady thoroughly competent to fill a position of trust. Call or address for three days S J C, 708 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG WIDOW DEsires to keep house for a gentleman in the city, or would leave the city. Address V 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY AS housekeeper; fully competent. Best reference. City or country. Call at 735 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY as housekeeper in some widower's family. No objections to children. Thoroughly competent. Address or call at 799 West Madison-st., second floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY IN reduced circumstances as housekeeper (city or country); widower's family preferred; fully competent. Best reference. 194 Clark-st., near Adams, Room 14.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN a hotel or first-class boarding-house by a thoroughly-competent person. References given. Address W 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY a lady of refinement, accustomed to the care of invalids and children; city or country. References. Address X 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW to keep house for a widower; no objections to children; city or country village. Y 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN lady of respectability as housekeeper or care of an invalid. Good reference. Call or address, for one week, Housekeeper, 679 Fulton-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKING TO DO at home; will do fitting and draping at residence if desired. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address for three days, X 100, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS TO do light housework and sewing; South Side preferred. Address X 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PARISIAN DRESSmaker to do cutting, fitting, and draping in private family. Address 19 North Sangamon-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO FAMILY SEWING; understands plain dressmaking; also children's clothes; terms reasonable. Address V 59, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS APPRENTICE TO A first-class fashionable dressmaker, with whom I can board and receive moderate wages. Have had experience enough to make myself useful, and want to finish the trade. Address W 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER TO do all kinds of family sewing. Call or address 249 West Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A FIRST-CLASS dressmaker or seamstress. Will work very cheap for a few weeks. W 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS IN A private family, or sewing by the day or week. Terms $1 a day or $5 a week. W 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD DRESSmaker. Terms reasonable. 130 South Green-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ONE WHO UNDERstands family sewing and dressmaking, at $4.50 a week. Address Seamstress, 276 South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRESSMAKER OR seamstress in a family for three or four weeks; terms very low. Address Z 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DRESSMAKER WITH best of city references; terms $1.50 per day. Address Z 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaking taken home cheap. Best of reference. Call or address 1107 State-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO care for child and sew, or for second work. 154 South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED German woman to take care of children and do plain sewing; is capable and reliable. Reference. Please address V 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT girl, to take care of children and do sewing. Good references. Apply at 73 Ohio-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PERSON OF EXperience, one who can take entire charge of an infant and do plain sewing. Inquire for two days at 505 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET-NURSE, BY A young, healthy woman; will work for small wages to have her baby with her. Please call or address 32 Temple-st., down-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, 15 years of age, as nurse girl. Can give reference, V 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE GIRL AND assist in second work. 189 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG RESPECTable girl to take care of baby or assist to do light housework. Can give good reference. Call for two days at 134 East Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED person to care for a baby and sew. 152 Eighteenth-st., up-stairs; no cards.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE AGED person; no heavy, laborious work; is good child's nurse or housekeeper. 300 Calumet-av.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO laundry work in the city or country. Call at 691 State-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TAKE HOME LAUNdry work; fluting and polishing neatly done at 65 cents per dozen. Good city reference given. Apply at 164 Oak-st., in basement.

SITUATION WANTED—AS LAUNDRESS, OR TO cook, wash, and iron in a private family. Good references. Call Monday. 68 North La Salle-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NEED OF good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 195 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—THE PACIFIC GARDEN Mission will furnish help, free of charge. Address M. FORTUNE, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED—HELP, WITH SATISfactory references, of all nationalities can be had at Mrs. BALKAM'S Office, 51 Van Buren-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF good selected Scandinavian and German girls should call at Mrs. BROWN'S, 749 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR GOOD GERMAN girls to do general or second work in private families or boarding-houses. Inquire of MRS. P. REISS, 307 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MRS. DEAREIN, 416 Wabash-av., will supply families and hotels with first-class help; German, Swedish, and other nationalities. Orders filled with care.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES AND HOTELS furnished help; all nationalities; city and country. Fee 50 cents. Apply 126 West Adams-st. MRS. W. J. O'NEILL.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES WANTING help for housework call at my office, 449 Division, corner of La Salle-st. Also, girls of all nationalities call.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY graduate as companion or governess; can teach English branches and music. References given and required. Address, stating salary and duties, Miss H. S. D., Box 369, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS cashier or to write in an office; salary, $7 per week. The very best of city references. Address V 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY OF good education wants some copying to do at home. V 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS COMpanion to an elderly couple and to assist and have an oversight of the house. Best of references given and required. Call at 995 Prairie-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous—Continued.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY who writes a good business hand, copying or addressing circulars, to do at home. Address W 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young lady who desires a position as writer, saleslady, or anything else that is honorable. W 87, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED lady of refinement, where she can make herself generally useful; is capable and willing. Unexceptionable reference. Y 94, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY TO WORK two or three days each week at bookkeeping, copying, or genteel light work; writes a beautiful rapid business hand. Best reference. W 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EDUCATED young lady, where services will compensate for board. Z 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS clerk in respectable store; speaks Swedish and English. Please call or address 200 Michigan-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

8 PARK-ROW—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, TWO desirable rooms, second floor; bath.

18 ELDRIDGE-COURT—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS and board from $4 to $6 per week; use of hot water; house heated by furnace.

20 EAST HARRISON-ST.—A SINGLE FURnished room, with board.

23 SIXTEENTH-ST.—BOARD WITH PLEASANT furnished second-story front room. Home comfort. Terms low.

24 EAST SIXTEENTH-ST.—BOARD AND WELL-furnished back alcove parlor; warmed and gas. Wabash-av. cars.

25 EAST HARRISON-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board.

70 TWENTY-FOURTH-ST. — SOUTH FRONT rooms, with board; modern improvements. References.

253 SOUTH PARK-AV., NEAR TWENTY-seventh-st.—Would like to board a family or couple; home comforts; private family.

311 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE PLEASANT room on second floor to rent, with board. References required.

427 CONGRESS ST.—DESIRABLE FRONT ALcove room, first-class, every improvement, in a small private family, one block from cars, $16 per week with board, or $30 per month without.

470 WABASH-AV. — HANDSOMELY FURnished room for two gentlemen. Best quality of board.

470 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed rooms, with good board. Terms moderate.

481 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms, with board, for gent and wife or single gentleman.

535 WABASH-AV. — FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board.

584 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS SUITABLE FOR man and wife or two gentlemen, with hot and cold water in room; table the very best; one single room. Barn room for one or two horses.

587 WABASH-AV.—BOARD AND PLEASANT room for two gentlemen; terms moderate.

645 WABASH-AV.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD FOR mechanics, with use of sitting-room and bath; terms, $4 per week.

673 WABASH-AV.—TWO LARGE FURNISHED rooms, with board, suitable for gentlemen. References exchanged.

697 WABASH-AV.—SUITE OF ROOMS, FURnished or partly furnished; also, other large rooms nicely furnished, with board; furnace, hot and cold water, gas. Reference.

740 MICHIGAN-AV.—A SUITE OF ROOMS on second floor, with hot and cold water, for a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. Table boarders accommodated.

749 MICHIGAN-AV. — LARGE, PLEASANT room, with board, for one or two gentlemen.

794 WABASH-AV.—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS AND board.

899 WABASH-AV.—TWO LARGE PLEASANT furnished rooms, with board. References required.

959 INDIANA-AV.—HANDSOME FRONT ALcove room to rent, with board. Day-boarders accommodated.

999 WABASH-AV., CORNER TWENTY-SECond-st.—First-class table, and new and elegantly furnished rooms, single or en suite. Day-boarders accommodated. References required.

1009 WABASH-AV. — TWO NICELY FURnished rooms to rent, with board.

1148 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT ALcove room to rent, with board.

MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN EIGHTEENTH and Twentieth-sts.—To rent—Two rooms, with board; private family. Address Z 28, Tribune office.

MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN EIGHTEENTH and Twentieth-sts.—Front suite to rent, with board. Address Z 42, Tribune office.

ROOMS—WITH BOARD—IN A PLEASANT LOCAtion, South Side. None need apply except those who are willing to pay well for first-class accommodations. Address Y 14, Tribune office.

TWO PLEASANT AND HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms on parlor floor; also large front chamber, to rent, with board. Corner house on avenue near Twenty-second-st. Address Y 40, Tribune.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN TO OCCUPY A nice room with me on Michigan-av. Address X 7, Tribune office.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., FOURTH DOOR FROM the bridge—Front rooms, with board, $4 to $5 per week; without board, $1 to $3.

28 RUSH-ST.—PLEASANT EAST-FRONT ROOM suitable for gentleman and wife; also, single rooms; terms reasonable.

67 RUSH-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, with board; also day-board.

85 DEARBORN-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms with board for gentlemen. References.

91 NORTH DEARBORN-AV.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms on first and second floors, en suite or single; best table-board; pleasant, central locality; small family.

93 DEARBORN-AV.—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, with good board; modern conveniences.

107½ DEARBORN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms and board; also day board.

191 NORTH LA SALLE-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with board; use of bath-room.

203 DEARBORN-AV.—DOUBLE AND SINGLE front room, with board.

223 ONTARIO-ST.—A SOUTH FRONT ALCOVE room (third floor), with good board, at reasonable terms; also, single room. References exchanged.

241 OHIO-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED or unfurnished rooms, with first-class table. References.

242 LINCOLN-AV.—SINGLE ROOMS, WITH board, for ladies or gentlemen; private family.

250 INDIANA-ST.—A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH board. References.

253 EAST INDIANA-ST.—TO RENT—A LARGE double room, with board. Also a single room.

258 ONTARIO-ST.—LARGE FRONT ALCOVE and a hall room, second floor; bath-room connected.

269 INDIANA-ST., JUST EAST OF STATE.—A large south-front room, second floor, vacant Wednesday, or single room. References.

278 EAST OHIO-ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms to rent, with good table board; also day-boarders wanted.

302 EAST CHICAGO-AV.—ROOMS EN SUITE or single; one large room, south front, on parlor floor; location very desirable; all modern improvements. References.

308 EAST INDIANA-ST.—NEATLY-FURNISHed front room, with board; home comforts. Terms reasonable.

336 OHIO-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM suitable for two persons, to rent, with board.

344 NORTH LA SALLE-ST.—ONE OR TWO handsome rooms, first or second floor. A No. 1 board. First-class and private.

CHICAGO-AV., BETWEEN STATE-ST. AND Dearborn-av.—To rent, a nice front room, with board; all modern conveniences. Address W 14, Tribune office.

RUSH-ST.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO single gents can have first-class board in a refined private family. References exchanged. V 42, Tribune.

West Side.

13 PARK-AV.—LARGE SOUTH FRONT ROOM on second floor for two with board; prompt parties only.

13 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, front, back, and hall, to rent with board. Moderate prices.

16 BISHOP-COURT—PLEASANT ROOM, FURnished, on parlor floor, with bathroom attached, with board for two persons; home comforts. Reasonable price.

48 SOUTH CARPENTER-ST.—ROOMS, WITH board; modern improvements; day-boarders accommodated.

51 SOUTH ASHLAND-AV.—VERY PLEASANT alcove room, with board. Terms reasonable.

53 SOUTH CURTIS-ST.—TO RENT—LARGE, pleasant room, with first-class board.

87 LOOMIS-ST., NEAR PARK—GOOD BOARD, well-furnished rooms, modern improvements, use of piano; terms low. Reference.

281 WEST MONROE-ST.—A LARGE SOUTH front room, or single room, with board.

314 W. WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished room, for 2, with board; terms moderate.

509 WEST ADAMS-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with board. Residences and locality unsurpassed.

537 CARROLL-AV., TWO BLOCKS FROM Union Park—A large room, with closet, furnished or unfurnished, with board; modern conveniences.

666 CARROLL-AV. — TWO HANDSOMELY-furnished front rooms, with board, in private family, all modern conveniences, suitable for gentleman and wife.

THROOP-ST., NEAR WASHINGTON—HANDsomely furnished front alcove room, with board, for married couple. References required. W 36, Tribune office.

Hotels.

BURDICK HOUSE, CORNER WABASH-AV. AND Adams-st.—Family hotel, good rooms, good table. Moderate charges for board.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND HARrison-sts., four blocks south of Palmer House—Board and room, per day, $1.50 to $2; per week, from $6 to $10; also furnished rooms rented without board.

FARWELL HOUSE—A NO. 1 PARTY CAN BE ACcommodated with a suite of elegantly-furnished alcove rooms on the parlor-floor with board, and at a reasonable price, if applied for soon.

HASTINGS HOUSE, 16 AND 18 EAST ADAMS-ST. —Well-furnished rooms, with board, from $5 to $8 per week. Transients, $1.50 per day.

IRVING HOUSE, 238 WASHINGTON-ST.—$1.50 PER day. A few more select boarders can now be accommodated at from $6 to $8 per week.

SHELDON COURT HOTEL, 503 WEST MADISON-st.—Board, with furnished front room and bedroom or single room.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT OPposite Palmer House—Room and board, $5 to $7 per week; $1.50 per day.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND SUITE OF ROOMS FOR SELF (gentleman), child, and governess; must have positive assurance that not one other boarder is to be accommodated. Address V 1, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suite or alcove rooms, second floor, by man and wife. Dinner at 6. East of Ashland-av. References exchanged. X 58, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND LODGING IN VICINITY OF RUSH Medical College by young man. References. Address X 61, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN A private family; within twenty minutes' ride from corner of Franklin and Madison-sts. Address, stating location, terms, etc., X 63, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND SUITE OF ROOMS ON PARLOR floor for a family of four. X 92, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENT AND WIFE IN PRIVATE family. Terms must be moderate. Address X 74, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND COMFORTS OF A HOME IN A strictly first-class private family, in good locality, on South or North Side; no boarding-house; not south of Twenty-fifth-st. or north of Lincoln Park. Character and habits good, and willing to pay for suitable accommodations. Address V 61, Tribune, one week.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG LADY EMPLOYED DURing the day, warm room at moderate rates within easy walking distance of business centre, or two neatly furnished rooms for light housekeeping by two ladies; private family preferred; first or second floor. References. Address immediately V 33, Tribune.

BOARD—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR ADULTS, with one large and two single rooms, in family where there are few or no other boarders, and where the table will continue first-class; where boarders are kept for the pecuniary consideration attached and not as a matter of accommodation; would rent a small nicely furnished house; give full particulars. Address X 54, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN GOOD location, east of State-st., South Side; room must be large, well furnished, with modern improvements and fire; front room preferred; cannot go above two flights of stairs from dining-room; price from $80 to $85 per month. References. Address, with all particulars, X 64, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN IN A private family in vicinity of Union Park. References. A 8, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, ON West Side, between Washington and Harrison, not over four blocks from Halsted-st. State price and address X 82, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN private family, where there are no other boarders, with unfurnished rooms. South of Twenty-second-st. Address X 25, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH ONE THAT CAN WET NURSE a baby. Address Z 29, Tribune office.

BOARD—A YOUNG BUSINESS GENTLEMAN desires a home in a strictly private family musically inclined. Address, stating full particulars, A 21, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WITH A private family; second floor front, sunny exposure, grate fire; quiet, permanent home desired. Price must be stated. References exchanged. Address W 91, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES BOARD AND room in a private family; central location; price not to exceed $5 per week. Address, stating terms and location, W 2, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR A MUSICAL YOUNG LADY IN A respectable private family; must be within thirty minutes' access of Hershey Music Hall. Address H D, Hershey Music Hall.

BOARD—PLEASANT ROOM, BOARD, AND A home for a young lady employed during the day. Give location and terms, and address W 54, Tribune.

BOARD—AND A LARGE UNFURNISHED FRONT room for gent and wife (board for wife). Must be on South Side, north of Sixteenth-st. Best of references if desired. Address, stating terms and location, N P, 192 East Washington-st.

BOARD—AND A FURNISHED FRONT ALCOVE and small room, for gentleman, wife, and daughter; South or West Side. References given and required. W 35, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR THREE GROWN PERSONS AND child 3½ years old. South Side preferred. Y 44, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND CHILD; South Side. Must be first-class. References given and required. Address, giving terms, Y 13, Tribune.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A RARE CHANCE—THE PROPERTY OF A gentleman who had the misfortune to break his leg—$300 will buy his high-bred and fast-trotting horse Young Kearney; he is 6 years of age next May; his color is a rich bay, with a fine mane and tail, clean limbs, good, sound feet; he is 14½ hands high. He is very rangy and chunky built; he is the most promising young horse in the city, and I will warrant him to trot a full mile better than 2:35. He is a very prompt, stylish, and fine driver; he can be driven by a lady with safety, and will stand any place without being hitched, and is not afraid of steam cars. He is of a very gentle disposition, and can be speeded with perfect safety. Young Kearney was sired by Camille, son of Mambrino Patchen, dam Barlow by Archy, granddam by Black Elk. The only reason he is offered so low I have stated above. He is warranted perfectly sound and kind. Owner has driven him for the past season in this city. The purchaser can drive him, and be well satisfied before he buys, and then, if he is not altogether satisfied with his qualities, I will give him a trial of twenty days, providing he is a responsible party. Call at owner's residence, 405 Michigan-av.

A BARGAIN SELDOM OFFERED—$300 WILL BUY the highbred and beautiful trotting mare Lady Knox, sired by General Knox, dam Lily of the Valley, by Mount Holly, son of imported Messenger, granddam by Idol, son of Mambrino Chief. Lady Knox will be 5 years old next May; she is a handsome dark chestnut, fine clean limbs, good sound feet. She is 15¾ hands high, weighs 1,050 pounds; she can outstyle any trotter in the city; she is the most promising young mare in the city, and must be seen to be appreciated. She took the first premium at Lexington last summer as the handsomest and fastest 4-year-old. She trotted a mile to the pole with Mary A. Whitney in 2:38¼. She is warranted to trot a full mile in 2:40 at any time, and warranted perfectly sound and kind. I will give a week's trial and give satisfactory reasons for selling her so low. She can be seen at any time at private stable 14 Fourteenth-st., corner Michigan-av.

AUCTION SALE AT 196 AND 198 WASHINGTON-st. every Friday at 10 a. m. sharp. All parties wishing to purchase horses or vehicles will do well to give us a call before buying, as we are now prepared to sell cheaper than any other house in Chicago. For Friday's sale: 20 horses, 1 Clarence carriage, 1 landau, 1 extension top, 10 buggies, 5 express wagons, 20 set of harness, blankets, whips, etc. N. B.—Bankrupt stock of 200 set single harness to be sold regardless of cost. Everything at private sale and public auction. All sales positive and square dealing. JOHN MITCHELL.

A GENTLEMAN GIVING UP BUSINESS WILL sell his team of work mares at a bargain. They are full sisters, raised and used together; they are both bays, 6 and 7 years old, chunky built, and weigh 2,400 pounds; are good, kind workers, single or double; warranted sound and kind; would sell separate, and give a week's trial. Can be seen at barn 14 Fourteenth-st., between Michigan and Indiana-av.

AGAIN RECEIVED, A CAR-LOAD OF COUNTRY horses, also two pair fine mules, horses weighing from 1,000 to 1,400 lbs. Trial given and warranted as represented. 243 West Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE — A FEW HEAD CHEAP FARM horses. Call at 125 Michigan-av., between Madison and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—AT SOME PRICE—60 TOP BUGGIES and phaetons, new and second-hand; 2 two-seated, 1 two-seated top, 1 platform spring wagons; 3 fine dray horses; 2 bay teams; 6 ponies; 100 sets of harness of all kinds. 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR ONE-HORSE truck—Platform or a three-spring delivery wagon, nearly new. W. A. BURCH, 570 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, MUST BE SOLD—A large size sound workhorse, 6 years old, $80; a large mare in foal, little blemished, $45; team of medium size horses, $75; handsome family horse very cheap. Home all day. 419 Blue Island-av., in saloon corner West Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA STYLISH COUPE horse, sixteen hands and one inch high, weighs 1,200 pounds; warranted sound and kind. Inquire at SPLAN'S Turf Exchange, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT CHARLES C. WHITE'S INdiana-av. stables a good draft horse, suitable for delivery or express wagon. Terms reasonable. 125 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—NEW AND SECOND-HAND SIDE-bar and side-spring buggies cheap or exchange for good livery horses, at 81 East Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—SIX STYLISH CARRIAGE HORSES, two span of blacks, matched, one team, weight 1,000 each; the others weigh 1,050 each; two others, single, weigh 800 to 1,100. Must be sold by Monday night, at 836 and 838 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—SOME HEAVY HORSES. MEADE & BALL, stable 347 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A PARTITION front coupe rockaway, purchased of Kean & Lines in December last by H. E. Mallory, Esq., and used but twice. To be seen at C. P. KIMBALL & CO.'S, 370 and 372 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OPEN BUGGY, MADE BY COAN & Ten Brocke. 134 Michigan-av.; also one two-seat wagon.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A GOOD STOCK OF BUGgies, own make, best in market; coupe rockaways, own make; also few second-hand buggies cheap for cash. HENRY WILLETS, 80 and 82 Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—13 HEAVY DRAFT AND DRIVING horses and mares; prices from $55 to $125; one week's trial given. 19 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL PONY FOR RIDING or driving, also top buggy. Apply at 77 Langley-av., 8 to 10 a. m.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—ONE SPAN common size bay mares, 7 years old, sound, drive single or double. Must be sold; price, $150. Thoroughbred brood-mare with foal by Clay, Jr. 181 Warren-av., morning and evening, 129 La Salle-st. at 12. J. W. FREE.

FOR SALE—4 OMNIBUSES, 3 SINGLE-SEAT open buggies (new). 46 to 50 North Morgan-st.

FOR SALE—SPRING TRUCK, HICKS' MAKE; can be seen in paint shop of Jarrett & Sherman, on Franklin-st., near Jackson.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—12 GOOD-SIZED HORSES suitable for all work. 164 Mohawk-st., near North-av.

ENGLISH SADDLE WANTED—SECOND-HAND. Address X 78, Tribune office.

HORSES FOR SALE—AT UNION STOCK YARD sale stables, six car-loads of all grades just received from the country. THOS. EVERS.

HEARSE WANTED — SECOND-HAND, CHEAP for cash. Address X 70, Tribune office.

PENNOYER & CO., 390 TO 396 WABASH-AV., now have in stock a fine assortment of landaus, landaulettes, and rockaways of different sizes, our full line of elliptic and side-spring buggies, and a large number of first-class second-hand vehicles, comprising buggies of all kinds, coupe, rockaway, and other carriages. Prices very reasonable.

WANTED—A WELL-MADE SIDE SPRING TOP buggy cheap for cash. T 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—WILL PAY BALANCE CASH WITH a good family horse and new carriage, for a first-class horse and coupe. Address T 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN IRON GRAY HORSE, 16 HANDS high, to weigh 1,200; must be a plump, stylish driver, long, rangy build. Apply at 987 Prairie-av., at barn, between 12 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—AT 196 AND 198 EAST WASHINGTON-st.—50 horses, heavy and medium, for Western shippers. Also, some fine drivers and saddle horses; 20 top and open second-hand buggies, 10 express and grocery wagons, 50 sets of single and double harness. JOHN MITCHELL.

WANTED—A SINGLE MULE TO MATE MINE; must be young, sound, and high-toned; weight 900 to 1,050 pounds. Call or address J. K. RUSSELL, 32 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PAIR OF HEAVY draft horses; weight 3,000; 1 good express horse; also, 1 4¼ thimble skein wagon. Apply at Springer's Machinery Depot, 52 to 68 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH—A GOOD BUSIness horse. Apply to A. W. LONGLEY, at the Jockey and trotting track.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

WANTED—A LOT OF SECOND-HAND COMMON size doors and windows. Address V 13, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 7, 179 MADISON-st.:
Now is the time to buy houses, as rents will be higher this year than for six years. Buy a house and save rent.
$15,000—Michigan-av., near Twenty-eighth-st., 12-room modern dwelling (and barn—rents now for $30 per month). House occupied by the owner. It would rent for $65 per month. Lot is 51x150 feet. There is $10,000 on this property at 6 per cent; runs two years from next October. Want $5,000 cash. It is one of the finest lots and locations on the avenue. You cannot do better with $15,000.
$16,000—The elegant brick dwelling, barn, and lot 70x125 on northwest corner Sangamon and Jackson-sts. This is first-class residence property; No. 1 neighborhood, east and south fronts, and close to centre of business. Low at $16,000.
$7,000—If you will take a little pains to look at 809 Van Buren-st., one block of Ashland-av., I am sure you will see it is a great bargain at $7,000. A splendid 14-room 3-story and basement Lake Superior brownstone front, good brick barn, stone steps and sidewalks; lot 25x125, south front. House has every modern improvement, large parlors and chambers.
$12,500—A first-class octagon-front brick dwelling, barn, and lot 25x180 on Prairie-av., near Twenty-eighth-st. Finished in latest style.
$6,000—Nearly new octagon-front 10-room modern-finished brick dwelling, lot 25x125 on Adams-st., near Wood (cheap).
$8,000—Fine stone-front, 3 rooms deep, and lot, on Washington-st., half block west of Union Park.
$6,500—15-room 3-story and basement octagon-front brick dwelling, and lot 22x120, south front, on Indiana-st., between Dearborn and State-sts. Certainly cheap, as it rents for $60 per month.
$4,000—10-room modern stone-front dwelling, and lot 22x125, on Prairie-av., between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts. It is certainly a bargain.
$6,500—This 14-room dwelling, brick basement, has furnace, hot and cold water, bath, and gas; brick barn, and lot 25x180, east front, on Prairie-av., near Twenty-sixth-st. Ought to sell for $8,000.
$2,500—56 North Peoria-st., 2-story, 10-room, brick basement dwelling, and lot 25x110.
$3,800—8-room frame dwelling, barn, and lot 27x190, east front, on Prairie-av., between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh-sts. (very cheap).
$3,000—10-room frame dwelling; furnace, hot and cold water, bath, and gas; lot 25x125, on Prairie-av., between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts.
$3,250—Large 14-room brick-basement dwelling, good barn, and lot, 44x161. Prairie-av., near Forty-first-st. House rents for $30 per month.
$5,500—Fine 10-room stone front modern dwelling and lot on Thirty-third-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs. This house is first-class.
$7,500—Ten-room octagon front brick dwelling, and lot 21x125, on Fulton-st., near Lincoln. Rents for $30 per month.
$3,200—Large 14-room frame dwelling, and lot 25x125, on Fulton-st., near May. Great bargain.
$6,500—This is a large dwelling; cost $8,000; lot is 24x100, east front (corner) on Wabash-av., near Thirty-first-st. First-class bargain.
$1,900—Six-room white cottage and lot 25x125 on Honore-st., half block from Ogden-av. and Van Buren-st. cars.
$1,500—Nine room 2-story dwelling, and lot 28x125, corner Webster and Clybourn-avs., in first-class order; bath and gas.
$2,500—Brick cottage, and lot 48x106, south front, on Harrison-st., near Campbell-av.; house is new, large rooms, high ceilings; new barn for two horses and buggies. This property is cheap.
$2,000—Seven-room cottage, and lot 30x100, on Cottage Grove-av., near Thirty-second-st.
$1,800—Nice cottage, 7 rooms, barn, and lot 40x125, on Forty-fifth-st. and Evans-av.
$3,500—New 10-room, octagon front, modern brick dwelling, and lot 25x125, south front, on Forty-first-st., between Langley and Vincennes-avs.
$1,300—$500 down—Six-room brick cottage (nearly new), cost $1,300, and lot 25x125, on Twenty-eighth-st., between Hanover and Butler. Great bargain.

STORES AND LOTS.
$12,000—2 framed stores and lot 40x80, south front, on Madison-st., between Clinton and Jefferson. This is the best bargain offered in the city.
$3,300—No. 746 West Van Buren-st., brick dwelling and lot 25x100. Great bargain.
$4,000—Framed store and lot 25x125 on Madison-st., between Oakley and Leavitt.
$7,500—Three-story brick store and lot 27x100, east front, on State-st., near Fourteenth; building covers lot, and rents for $900. Bargain.
$4,000—Store and lot 27x100, corner of Desplaines-st. and Boston-av.

LOTS.
$65 per foot—125x180, east front, on Indiana-av. and Thirty-eighth-st.
$25 per foot—Beautiful residence lot 25x180, east front, on Calumet-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.
$1,200—Nice lot on Harrison-st., between Loomis and Laflin, 25x110.
$650—Lot 24x100, south front, on Taylor-st., between Wood and Lincoln.
$350—Lot 25x125 on Buddan-st., between Forty-first and Forty-second-st., right at street-cars.
$150—Fine residence lot 50x160 in best part of Desplaines. Would trade for lady's watch and chain.

FOR SALE—BY GEORGE R. CLARKE & CO., 99 Washington-st.:
Four cottages on Cottage Grove-av., near Thirtieth-st., with water and gas; $2,000 each.
Two cottages on Thirtieth-st., similar to above; $1,800 each.
Two cottages on Thirty-first-st., 7 rooms each, gas and water, and deep lots; $2,100 each.
A two-story frame dwelling and barn on Thirty-first-st., with 44-foot lot, $3,500.
An octagon front brick dwelling, two stories and basement, on Vernon-av., with all modern improvements, $6,500.
Also, a large number of vacant lots in Myrick's Subdivision, between Twenty-ninth and Thirty-first-sts., with easy communication by Illinois Central Railroad and horse cars, at exceedingly low figures. We specially call builders' attention to this property.
Also, a fine two-story, marble-front dwelling on Calumet-av., near Thirty-second-st., $5,250.
An elegant three-story and basement brown stone, with brick barn, on Prairie-av., choice location, $10,000.
An extra fine brown stone dwelling, with brick barn, in one of the best localities on the West Side, $8,000.
A similar one, marble front, West Side, $7,250.
Several 5-acre blocks in Hyde Park, near Illinois Central Railroad.
Three and one-third acres on Grand Plaisance, $10,000.

FOR SALE—2 SPLENDID BUSINESS BLOCKS IN centre of city. Very cheap.
48x132, Michigan-av., near Twenty-eighth-st., at a sacrifice. We repeat, at a sacrifice.
160 acres near city, only $100 an acre.
GARNETT & THOMASSON, 176 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE FORTY-ACRE TRACT NEAR State-st.; the best bargain in the market. HENRY WALLER JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—26 FEET, SOUTH FRONT, ON CHICago-av., between State and Dearborn-sts. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE INSIDE UNimproved lot; the cheapest piece of property offered in this city. EDWARD C. WALLER, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD FRAME HOUSE AND LOT ON South Wood-st., near two lines of street-cars, $1,800. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—10 OR 20 LOTS NORTH OF FIFTY-fifth-st. boulevard, east of Wentworth-av. I. P. COATES, 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON MICHIgan-av., between Sixty-first and Sixty-second-sts.; all grove. Also 25 feet, west front, on Wabash-av., in rear of above. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID LOT ON PRAIRIE-av., near Twenty-eighth-st. A No. 1 residence location. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—1013 MICHIGAN-AV., GOOD FRAME house with lot 31x100 feet to alley, $7,500; easy terms. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—284 DAYTON-ST., NEAR WEBSTER-av. cars; will pay 10 per cent; 2-story and basement brick, $3,500; 2-story frame, brick basement, 50-foot lot; a handsome stone-front, at a bargain; house has every improvement. HALE & SNOW, 153 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 371 MICHIGAN-AV.—GOOD frame house, barn, and lot, cheap. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOOK AT THESE BARGAINS—ONE 10-room brick, all modern improvements, furnace and gas fixtures, on corner, North Side, $4,000.
One on Pine-st., near Illinois, $3,500.
One on Park-av., $4,000.
One on Jackson-st., 9-room frame, $3,000.
One on Leavitt-st., 9-room brick, $2,600.
One on Calumet-av., $3,500.
Other bargains.
J. S. RANNEY & CO., 89 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—75 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., BEtween Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts.
100 feet corner of Twenty-fifth and Wallace-sts.
3½ acres near corner Woodlawn-av. and Sixty-third.
Corner of Van Buren and Hoyne-sts., improved.
Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON ADAMS-ST.-NEAR WESTern-av., for $750. Apply at Room 2, 88 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—40 FEET MICHIGAN-AV. AND FORty-first-st., $50. 20 acres Town of Lake, $175. An Iowa farm, $12,000, for improved property and cash. JAMES R. MAY, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house on Prairie-av., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house and lot corner of South Park-av. and Twenty-fourth-st., east front; modern improvements; for sale cheap. E. S. HAWLEY, 24 Howland Block.

FOR SALE—24 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON INDIana-av., near Eighteenth-st.
25 feet on Jackson-st., near Paulina, very cheap.
25 feet on Jackson-st., near Lincoln.
THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HOUSE AND LOT 1445 South Dearborn-st. H. M. LOOMIS, 146 La Salle.

FOR SALE—A FINE 100-ACRE IMPROVED FARM in Pulaski County, Indiana. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE NUMBER OF BRICK AND stone-front houses in the best part of the city; several for the mortgages, $2,300 to $4,000. McCLELLAN & CO., 151 Randolph-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—100 FEET CORNER MICHIGAN-AV. and Twenty-sixth-st.; 38 feet, east front, on Michigan-av., between Eighteenth and Twentieth-sts. Fine brick block on Blue Island-av. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS CORNER FIFTY-FIRST AND Halsted-sts. Cottage and lot, No. 9 Smart-st., $1,250. 333 West Adams-st., on easy terms. G. S. THOMAS, 159 La Salle-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—H. P. CALDWELL, 135 CLARK-ST., Room 5: 61 Cass-st., 2-story octagon-front brick, stone steps, D. and K. on first floor, $5,500. Wabash-av., near Thirty-third-st., 2-story and basement, $6,500. Leavitt-st., near Milwaukee-av., cottage and lot, $1,000.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME 2-STORY AND BASEment brick house, part cash. W 26, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONE LOT IN HAMILTON'S SUBdivision, near Division-st. Address X 20, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED AND VACANT BUSIness and residence property, city, suburban, and country. E. L. CANFIELD, 45 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—29X165 ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Eighteenth-st., with large frame house, $12,000.
27x180 on Calumet-av., near Twentieth-st., $300 per foot.
Two-story and basement stone-front house on Prairie-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., $10,000.
REES, PEIRCE & CO., 99 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, SEVERAL FINE CORNERS, one particularly, that will pay handsomely to improve; also, good brick and stone fronts, $2,250 to $8,000. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS—40 FEET ON State-st., south of Van Buren, also a fine residence with substantial brick building, and other improvements, situated on Lincoln-av.; a No. 1 location. Inquire of C. APPEL, 51 Lincoln-av. or 187 East Kinzie-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES 4 MILES FROM THE Court-House in a growing locality; population increasing; German neighborhood; sidewalk laid near the property; fronts on a good street, only 8 blocks from the horse-cars on Milwaukee-av.; price $500 per acre. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 134 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS—TWO-STORY brick, with cellar, near corner Lake-av. and Thirty-sixth-st., $3,750; three-story and basement brick, North Side, east of State, $6,000; two-story and basement brick, in good order, West Side, $2,600; nice cottage and lot, West Side, good location, $1,300. HUTCHINSON BROS., 85 Washington-st., Room 8.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SPECIALLY FINE BARGAINS IN residences: Stone front, 3 stories, Ashland-av., for less than it would cost to erect the building, $8,500.
Double brick, 2 stories, cellar, and attic, with large yard, fine location, West Side, $12,000.
Stone front, two stories and cellar, on good corner lot, West Side, $4,500.
Octagon front brick, two stories and basement, on fine corner, West Monroe-st., $4,500.
Stone front, three stories and cellar, good location, South Side, $6,000. The building alone is worth more money.
Stone front, three stories and basement, Michigan-av., north of Eighteenth-st., $12,000.
Two-story and basement brick, State-st., near Huron, $4,500.
A fine octagon stone front residence on Michigan-av., near Twentieth-st., $14,000.
Brick residence, two stories and cellar, near Lake-st., $2,250; less than the house would cost to build.
Frame residence, two stories, South Park-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.; must be sold.
Twenty-five feet, Prairie-av., near Thirtieth-st., with brick building on rear end of lot.
Frame residence in good location near Ashland-av., on Monroe-st.; a great bargain.
A large list of fine and medium residences in each Division of the city, including some of the best bargains in the market.
See my list of residences advertised in Journal of last Saturday.
HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
Forty-five feet, fine location, West Madison-st.
Two fine corners, partially improved; one 125 feet front, West Madison-st.
Forty-eight feet, West Madison-st., near Oakley-av.; cheap.
Forty feet, West Madison-st., vacant; a fine bargain.
Forty-eight feet, West Madison-st., near Leavitt, with good frame building.
Fine stone-front store, well rented, West Madison-st.
Several fine pieces improved Blue Island-av. property; one a great bargain.
Good brick store and residence building, corner lot on Thirteenth-place; a fine investment.
Store and residence building in good location, North Side, $11,000; paying over 10 per cent net.
Fine brick building on Blue Island-av.; pays over 10 per cent net.
Two frame store and residence buildings in good location on West Side; a good investment.
Seven lots on Davis-st., near North-av.; a bargain.
100 feet of vacant ground on Lake-av., near Hyde Park Station.
HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—STONE FRONT RESIDENCE, TWO stories and basement, near Thirty-second-st., $9,000; also a finer place further north for $14,000.
Brown stone front residence on fine corner (Indiana-av.), $10,000; a great bargain.
HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY HOTCHKISS & CRANDALL, 108 Washington-st.:
SOUTH SIDE HOUSES.
$23,000—Drexel-boulevard, elegant mansion and grounds, finest location on that boulevard; more than price asked was once loaned on it.
$6,000—Oakwood-boulevard, first-class 2-story and basement, kitchen, etc., on parlor floor; will hardly need repairs in a generation; cost $8,300 to build it.
$5,000—Indiana-av., 2-story and basement brick.
$4,600—Twenty-eighth-st., near Michigan-av., 3-story and basement brick, with barn.
Wabash-av., stylish residence, large lot.
Calumet-av., elegant and complete stone front.
WEST SIDE HOUSES.
Adams-st., fronting Jefferson Park, first-class stone front, stone steps, plate glass, three rooms deep.
$5,000—Monroe-st., near Ashland-av., 2-story and basement brick, with barn.
NORTH SIDE HOUSES.
$8,500—Stone front, fronting Lincoln Park.
$7,000—North LaSalle-st., octagon front.
ACRES.
South Park-av. and Seventy-second-st.
Stony Island-boulevard, near Eighty-seventh-st.
Stony Island-boulevard, near Seventy-fifth-st.
Morgan Park, Washington Heights.

FOR SALE—H. C. MOREY, 95 CLARK-ST.:
HOUSES AND LOTS.
Loomis-st., near Jackson, stone-front, $4,250; Park-av., near Robey-st., $3,500; Adams-st., west of Robey, nice corner brick, rent $35, $4,000; Warren-av., near Ashland, with 30-foot lot, $5,000; Warren-av., near Oakley-st., $3,500; Leavitt-st., near Adams, neat cottage, $2,000; Monroe-st., near Western-av., very nice place, cheap; first-class brick, 25 feet wide, Van Buren-st., near Loomis, $5,000; Monroe-st., near Robey, stone front, no basement, $5,000; Monroe-st., near Jefferson Park, first-class brick, no basement, 30-foot lot; and many others.
LOTS.
Monroe-st., corner Green, 121x50, splendid lot to build a row of flats; Green-st., corner Congress, cheap; Harrison-st., near Robey, $900; Leavitt-st., near Van Buren, $50 per foot; Harrison-st., near Loomis and Laflin; Congress-st., near Laflin, cheap; Jackson-st., near Laflin, two lots; Van Buren-st., corner Aberdeen, 143x97, might divide, splendid building lot, at a bargain. Also other lots on Monroe, Adams, Jackson, and other streets.

FOR SALE—BY STREET & CO., 101 WASHINGTON.
Prairie-av., near Thirty-fifth—2-story frame; $3,500.
Prairie-av., near Thirty-sixth—Lot 25 feet; $55.
Indiana-av., near Thirty-first—50 feet; $75.
Calumet-av., near Twenty-ninth.—2-story and basement stone; $4,000.
Lincoln-av., near park—Lot, per foot $65.
Walton-place, near Drive—Lots, per foot $75.
Adams, near Leavitt—Marble fronts; $5,000.
Madison, near Laflin—Improved business; $10,000.
Monroe, near Western-av.—25-foot lots; $750.
Western-av., near Indiana-st.—2-story and basement brick house; $2,400.
Wilcox-av., near Western—Stone-front; $2,850.
Wilcox-av., near Western—25-foot lots; $750.

FOR SALE—BY THOMAS A. HILL, 92 WASHington-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.
Three elegant houses, with barns and large lots, south of Twenty-eighth-st.; also, two marble fronts, near Eighteenth-st.
VERNON-AV.
Large marble-front, only $5,000; $1,000 cash, long time on balance.
Twenty-fourth-st.—Brick house, only $4,000; one-fourth cash, balance on long time.
Twenty-eighth-st.—Brick house near Michigan-av., only $4,500.
Bowen-av.—Two brick houses; $3,000 each.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING BARGAINS ON easy terms:
Polk-st., west of Ashland-av.—Marble-front dwelling at only $2,700, worth $4,500.
Leavitt-st.—Good brick house, near Polk-st., at only $2,400; cheap at $4,000.
Irving-place, near Polk-st.—Brick dwelling at only $2,250; the building alone could not be put up for less than $3,000.
A number of unimproved properties for sale equally cheap, by A. LOEB & BRO., 129 and 131 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY STREET & CO., 101 WASHINGTON.
Butterfield, near Thirty-first—House, barn, and lot; $1,650.
Alexander, near Wentworth—Cottage and lot; $1,200.
Hubbard-st., near Stock-Yards—Lot; $400.
Ashland-av., near Fifteenth—Cottage lot; $1,600.
Ashland-av., near Twenty-first—Cottage, etc.; $1,400.
Robey, near Ogden-av.—Cottage and lot; $1,800.
Rumsey, near Indiana-st.—2 houses, barn, and lot; $1,500. Spruce-st., near Loomis—Cottage and lot $1,350.

FOR SALE—6 ACRES FRONTING LAKE AND Fulton-sts., east of Central Park. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$3,750—INDIANA-ST. — BUSINESS property—Two buildings, two lots, two barns; rental can be trebled by a small outlay. J. C. MAGILL, 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST RESIDENCE LOT in the city, 25x178 feet, east front, on Calumet-av. just north of Twenty-ninth-st. Can close at once at $75 per foot. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LOT 25X125 FEET ON TAYlor-st., near Lytle, at $60 per front foot. Address X 6, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON EAST JACKSON-ST., $10,000; bargains in acre property and cheap lots. JOHN F. EBERHART, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT BRICK HOUSE AND brick barn, and lot, everything first-class, on South Dearborn-st., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second, at a bargain. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE—GOOD 2-STORY (NO basement) 10-room, well-built residence, large lot, in good location. KESLER BROS., 146 La Salle.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATELY—TWO LOTS ON Van Buren-st. (one good business lot), near terminus of street-cars. Inquire Monday forenoon at 97 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—THE FINEST CORner at Wicker Park, 50x150 to 18-foot alley, corner Hoyne-av. and Fowler-st., at a very great bargain; if taken at once can be had for $1,600. GREENEBAUM SONS, 72 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CAPITALISTS, INVESTORS, OR purchasers can buy a very valuable piece of dock property on Chicago River (North Branch) at a great bargain by applying to GREENEBAUM SONS, Loan Brokers and Real Estate Agents, 72 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL LOTS IN PITNER'S SUBdivision in Sec. 27, 38, 14, cheap. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO STORE BUILDINGS WITH living rooms, on West Indiana-st., in good location for business, cheap. Also, other houses and lots in different parts of the city at bargains. Farms to sell and trade. COULTER & OKESON, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—2-STORY HOUSE WORTH $4,500 FOR $2,600, on one of the best streets on West Side; rented for $30. I have been on a drunk, and must have money. X 15, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—A GOOD COTTAGE-house on a good street for $1,600, $250 cash; balance 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 years at 7 per cent. BOYNTON, 147 Randolph-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—2-STORY HOUSE ON one of the best streets on West Side for $3,000; $400 cash, balance 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 years; come and see me. BOYNTON, 147 Randolph-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—LOT 25X188, ON WEST MONROE-ST., between Loomis and Laflin-sts., one of the most desirable locations on the West Side. Apply to GEO. M. HOW, 153 East Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE ACRES ON INDIANA, Prairie, Calumet, and South Park-avs. I. P. COATES, 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IN A DESIRABLE LOCATION ON the West Side, 50 feet, with a good frame house, for less than the lot is worth. EDWARD C. WALLER, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A PIECE OF PROPERty paying $16,000 to $20,000 annually that needs a man to manage it; on account of death of owner, will be sold low; some choice property taken in part payment. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS stone-front house and lot 50x180, Monroe-st., near Jefferson Park. Also stone-front house corner Washington and Throop-sts. H. C. MOREY, 95 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS, SOUTH FRONT, ON West Seventeenth-st., near Ashland-av., at $400 each. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK BUILDING SUITABLE FOR stable or factory, with long lease; South Side, north of Van Buren-st. Address X 86, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$4,000—A FINE 2-STORY AND CELLAR marble-front, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; all conveniences, furnace, and gas-fixtures. First-class locality, near two lines of street-cars. West Side. J. C. MAGILL, 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
BUSINESS PROPERTY.
Madison-st., $3,000 to $40,000; blocks.
Several good corners on Randolph and Lake-sts. Also, have desirable pieces on South and North Halsted, West Indiana-sts., and Milwaukee-av. Good building lots on Ogden-av., Twelfth-st., and Chicago-av., $700 to $1,500 each.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—THE BEST 50-FOOT LOT ON DEARborn-av., very low if sold now; bargain in central business property; double store, 40x160, easy terms; $40,000. STREET & CO, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BETTER THAN GOVERNMENT bonds—Desiring to remove from Chicago, I will sell for $60,000 cash a large and valuable piece of improved real estate situated on a good corner; central part of city; has rented from $8,000 upwards per annum for past five years. No commissions paid. Address T 30, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A SEVEN-ROOM COTTAGE ON ONE of the best residence streets. Inquire at 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NORTHWEST CORner of Twenty-sixth-st., 99x175; one of the very finest lots on the avenue. GARNETT & THOMASSON, 176 Dearborn-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. KEELER, 163 CLARK-ST.—
Wabash-av., No. 1711—Two-story house and lot 50x174.
Michigan-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.—Two-story and basement stone-front house, 10 rooms and barn, and lot 25x171; $6,000.
Forest-av.—Two-story and brick basement house, 15 rooms, and lot 30x100; $5,000.
Butterfield-st.—Two-story houses; $2,000 to $2,500.
Forty-fifth-st., west of Cottage Grove-av.—Cottage, 8 rooms, in fine order, and lot 25x125, only $1,600.
Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st.—Two-story house and lot; $6,000.
State-st., near Twenty-eighth—Brick store and lot; $5,000.
Twenty-eighth-st., near Wabash-av.—Two-story house and lot; $2,700.
Vernon-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.—Cottage and lot 44x125; $3,750.
Warren-av.—Very good two-story house, 10 rooms, in good order, and barn, and lot 30x125; $4,250.
Washington-st., west of Union Park—Good cottage, 8 rooms, and lot 30x125; good neighborhood.
West Ohio-st., corner of Diller—Cottage and lot; $1,000.
Dunning-st., near Lincoln-av.—2-story house, 8 rooms, and barn and lot 25x125; $3,000.
Indiana-av.—Fine residence lots.
Prairie-av., north of Thirty-fifth-st.—25 or 75x125.
Wabash-av., near Thirtieth-st.—50x135; $85 per foot.
State-st., near Twelfth—25x125.
Dearborn-st., near Twenty-ninth—25x110.
Prairie-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.—50x125; $50 per foot.
Warren-av., near California—Two lots.
Taylor-st., near Wood—Cheap lots.
Lake-st., near Ada—1 lot, 200 feet deep; only $1,400.
Ashland-av., near Fourteenth-st.—One lot; $800.
Honore-st., near Congress—Lots; $1,000 cash.
Ogden-av., between Adams and Jackson-sts.—East front, 100 feet front; the best bargain in the West Division.
Monroe and Lincoln-sts.—48x125.
Adams-st., corner Winchester-av.—50x125.
Canal and Sixteenth-sts.—Cheap lots.
Jefferson-st., south of Twelfth—24x100; $1,250.
Michigan-st., near State—40x100; $100 per foot.
Halsted-st., near Centre—Fine lots.
Dearborn-av. and North State-st.—Large corner lots.

FOR SALE—BY E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 WASHington-st.:
Three-story and basement brick block, southeast corner of North Clark and Ohio-sts., at a sacrifice.
Also stone front, same vicinity, cheap.
Two 10-room brick houses on Huron-st., near Dearborn-av., sold separate, cheap for cash.
Two 11-room brick houses on Deering-st.
Brick house and 25 ft lot on Dearborn-av., $7,000.
Sold separate on easy terms, $2,500 cash.
Three marble fronts and two brick houses on North La Salle-st., from $6,000 to $11,000 each.
Five stone fronts, Sedgewick-st., near Centre, cheap.
Ten-room brick house, half block from Lincoln Park; $3,600.
Cottage and 30x128 ft lot Oakwood-st., near Lake-Shore drive, only $2,500.
Two cottages and lot on East State-st., $1,500 and $1,800.
Three 2-story and basement brick houses on Pine-st.; part cash and part North Side lots. 600x150 ft. North State near Goethe-st., sold in 45 ft lots or more to suit. 85x130 Dearborn-av., near Goethe-st. 25x104 ft La Salle, near North-av., $100 per foot. 50x150 corner La Salle and Goethe, $120 per foot. 40x152 North Clark-st., north of Schiller, $80. Besides a large list of other property.

FOR SALE—VERY CHOICE INVESTMENTS.
West Madison-st., 30x125; a choice lot cheap.
West Madison-st., store and lot 24x125, only $4,500.
West Madison-st., 60x125; fine for three stores; rapidly improving; only $120 per foot.
West Madison-st., very choice finely improved, now paying over 8 per cent net, $21,000.
West Madison-st., 66x125, very desirable and cheap.
West Madison-st., 50 feet, improved, location first-class.
West Madison-st., 50x120, with two stores; rents $1,900.
Ogden-av., southeast corner Jackson-st., 57 feet, only $3,000.
H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—156x110, SOUTHEAST CORNER CANAL and Twelfth-sts., with planing-mill and machinery in full operation.
113x175, southeast corner of Chicago-av. and Green-st., with large brick building suitable for manufacturing.
50x75, southwest corner Ewing and Jefferson-sts.
50x118, southwest corner Forquer and Jefferson-sts.
25x191, Wabash-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.
75x100, Indiana-av., near Thirty-sixth-st.
105x100, southeast corner Adams and Aberdeen-sts.
50x100, southeast corner Washington and Morgan-sts.
REES, PEIRCE & CO., 99 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE AND 50 FEET ON INdiana-av., north of Twentieth-st., $15,000.
House and 25 feet, near Thirty-first-st. on Prairie-av., $4,000.
House and 50 feet, corner of Thirtieth-st. and South Park-av., $8,000.
House and 25 feet, near Thirtieth-st., on Prairie-av., $4,000.
Two houses on Twenty-ninth-st., 25 feet, each $1,750.
House and 30 feet on Green-st., near Monroe.
Two fine residences on La Salle-st., good-sized lots, and well located, $12,500 each.
Residence on Erie-st., good location, 30 feet front, $12,500.
J. D. HARVEY, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ADAMS-ST.—41x125, only $100 a foot.
Warren-av., first-class frame, lot 32x125, only $4,200.
Adams-st., nice corner brick house for $4,000.
Adams-st., choice locality, 50 feet, corner, with two good frame houses, brick basements, only $7,000.
Monroe-st., near Jefferson Park, elegant frame house, 30-foot lot, very cheap.
Jackson-st., two-story and basement brick, $3,600.
Jackson-st., very desirable, $65 per foot.
H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—THREE EXTRAORDINARY BARgains. When we say bargains, we mean bargains, and we will stick to it. One on the South, one on the West, and one on the North Side. The one on the South Side is a 2-story and basement brick, octagon front, in good neighborhood, $3,000. The one on the West Side is a 2-story (sub-cellar) brick, in good neighborhood, $1,800. On the North Side a cottage and lot on Franklin-st., $1,400. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 94 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY BRICK STORE AND LOT, good location, $2,000. A cottage and lot near Cottage Grove-av., extremely cheap at $1,600. Cottage and lot on Park-av., $1,350. Two-story and basement octagon front brick, West Side, $2,400. An extra good 2-story brick dwelling and lot near the corner of Milwaukee and Chicago-avs. for $2,200; etc., etc. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 94 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—GOOD COTTAGE AND LOT 30X125 feet on Walnut-st., near Hoyne, $1,600.
Cottage and lot on Forty-third-st., near Evans-av., $1,600.
Cottage and lot on Thirtieth-st., near Cottage Grove-av., $1,750.
Cottage and lot on Calumet-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., $3,000.
THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 50 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON Madison-av., 50 feet south of Fifty-sixth-st.; a splendid high and dry lot, with some good trees on it, only $1,225 cash, or $1,250 time at 7 per cent. JOHN C. LONG, 74 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL STONE-FRONT HOUSES and lots on Michigan-av., near Thirty-eighth-st., very cheap. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME WITH BRICK basement No. 9 Osgood-st., about 14 blocks west of Lincoln Park, near Centre-st. and horse-cars, only $2,600; house cost $4,000 to build. JOHN C. LONG, 74 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—82½ FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Sixty-second-st., all grove. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND A HALF FRAME house, with flower-house and nice garden, with hot and cold water through the house, cheap. 275 West Girard-st., near West Clybourn-place.

FOR SALE—NORTH CLARK-ST., FOUR-STORY and basement stone-front store, well rented, at a bargain.
128 feet North Clark near Division-st., at a bargain.
THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WE MUST SELL AN ELEGANT marble front on West Washington-st., 12 rooms, hard-wood finish, ground glass, furnace, gas-fixtures; splendid barn. House cost $8,800 to build two years ago, $6,300, worth $9,000. J. S. RANNEY & CO., 89 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR SOUTH SIDE residence—Fine house and lot on Laflin-st., near Adams. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., GOOD STONE-FRONT houses, $5,500 to $7,000. F. GAYLORD, 11 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—STORE ON RANDOLPH-ST., BEtween La Salle and Fifth-av. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—100X160, EAST FRONT, ON PRAIRIE-av., near Thirty-ninth-st., elm and maple trees in lot. F. W. SPRINGER, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN BRICK HOUSES, WEST Side, $3,350, $2,500, $2,000, $1,800, $1,500; cottages, $700, $900, $1,000. JOHN F. EBERHART, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOT INSIDE THE CITY, JUST north of Twelfth-st., $300. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 134 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$2,500—NEAR UNION PARK, 2-STORY house, facing east, in desirable location. Either house or lot worth the price. J. C. MAGILL, 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON LA SALLE-ST., NORTH of Maple, east front; price only $6,500. F. M. FOX, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—40 FEET ON OAK-ST., NEAR LA Salle, at $75; 6-room cottage and lot on Chestnut-st., near Rush; a choice cottage and lot on Leavitt-st., near Adams, cheap; cottage and lot, 670 Hubbard-st., $1,500. C. J. HAMBLETON, 95 Clark-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—4 HOUSES on the West Side, good neighborhood; one house at Hyde Park, 100x150 grounds. In evening and morning at 191 Warren-av., and from 12 to 1 at 129 La Salle-st. J. W. FREE.

FOR SALE—
AT A BARGAIN—
Ashland-av., near Monroe-st., two-story and basement stone-front house. I have a large list of choice improved and unimproved property.
WM. H. SAMPSON, 171 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF MORTGAGEES—Two houses on Michigan-av., one house on Vernon-av., one house on Forest-av., one lot on Taylor and May-sts., twelve lots fronting on Thirty-ninth-st., ner Western-av., one house on Drexel boulevard, and one of the most elegant residences on West Van Buren-st. DUNSTON & CO., 150 Dearborn-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT STONE-FRONT, INDIANA-av., $8,000.
Michigan-av. stone-front, corner, $6,000.
Fulton-st., a bargain, $3,500.
South Wood-st., frame, cost $4,500, $2,800.
Erie-st., cottage and lot, $1,250.
Union-av., frame house, 8 rooms, lot 35x175, $3,500.
ELLIOTT & McARTHUR, 147 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY AND basement stone-front house, two-story brick barn, lot 50x175 feet, house 38 feet front; all in prime order; situate on Prairie-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY PAYING good interest on the investment. Store with two floors above containing 14 rooms, stone front; price $8,000. Apply to E. B. LAWSON, 234 State-st., shoe store.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT STONE-FRONT residence, 429 West Washington-st., near Ada; three stories, basement, and sub-cellar; building 25x70 feet, lot 25x170 feet, fronts south. Price, $13,500; furnace, range, and gas-fixtures included. $26,000 was refused in 1872. WM. C. REYNOLDS, 94 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE PREMISES NO. 10 DEPUYSTER-st., 50 feet front, at a bargain. Call on the premises or at 207 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE — MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER OF Twenty-ninth-st., east and south front, 80x170 feet. Also 25 feet front on Michigan-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., No. 1048, for cash only.
D. G. HAMILTON, 136 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—NICE SOUTH FRONT LOT, WEST Madison-st., desirable neighborhood, only $900, a sacrifice. Terms easy. Address A 5, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN FOR CASH—TEN LOTS with five cottages on Paulina-st.; also cottage and lot on Butterfield-st., near Forty-second; also other property at a sacrifice. Apply to WM. BRISTOL, 134 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—48X180 FEET NORTHEAST CORNER of Ashland-av. and Fourteenth-st., cheap. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 La Salle-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY CHANDLER & CO., MORTGAGE Bankers, 72 Dearborn-st. No advance in prices. Terms ¼ cash, balance on or before 5 years at 7 per cent. Examine this list. The prices are fixed, and they are cheap:
$700—Cottage, 841 Hubbard-st.
$800—Cottage, 837 Hubbard-st.
$850—Cottage, 839 Hubbard-st.
$850—Cottage, 835 Hubbard-st.
$1,000—2-story, 114 North Wood-st.
$1,200—Cottage, 128 North Western-av.
$1,400—2-story, 1404 Butterfield-st.
$1,350—2-story, 142 West Jackson-st.
$1,500—2-story, 1452 Shurtleff-av.
$2,000—Brick house, 158 North Western-av.
$2,000—Brick house, 965 West Polk-st.
$2,000—Brick house, 900 West Harrison-st.
$2,200—Brick house, 450 Paulina-st.
$2,500—Brick house, 786 Walnut-st.
$2,500—Brick house, 1088 West Harrison-st.
$2,800—Store, 836 Canal-st.
$2,800—Cottage, 83 West Adams-st.
$3,000—Cottage, 87 Aberdeen-st.
$3,200—Store, 881 North Halsted-st.
$3,400—Brick, 439 Belden-av.
$3,500—Corner house, 52 Langley-av.
$3,600—Brick, 441 Belden-av.
$3,750—Brick, 120 Johnson-place.
$4,000—Marble front, 131 Western-av.
$4,000—Marble front, 33 Indiana-av.
$4,000—Brick house, 38 Twenty-fourth-st.
$4,250—Store, 1284 State-st.
$4,500—Marble front, 272 Vernon-av.
$5,000—Brick house, Greenwood-av., Hyde Park.
$5,000—Brick house, 189 Thirty-seventh-st.
$5,000—Store, 307 West Madison-st.
$5,500—Brick, 6 Thirty-eighth-st.
$6,000—Marble, 358 Ohio-st.
$7,000—Store, 830 Cottage Grove-av.
$7,500—Brick, 23 Oak-av. (2 fronts.)

FOR SALE—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 134 LA Salle-st.:
Fine building-lot on West Madison-st., near Robey; a good building-lot, for $125 per foot.
Lot on West Harrison-st., near Loomis, only $1,400.
Lots on Monroe-st. and Wilcox-av. for $30 per foot.
Near Campbell-av. 50x123 feet corner of West Madison and Francisco-sts., two desirable lots for $2,000.
174x124 feet corner of West Madison and Rockwell-sts.; street-cars pass it, also steam-cars, making it desirable for either a coal-yard or for manufacturing purposes; price, $35 per foot.
25 feet on West Madison-st., near California-av.; can be had for $900 cash.
50x120 feet northeast corner of Harrison and Leavitt-sts.; good lot for residences or stores with flats above; price, $2,100.
Fine corner, only five blocks from centre of city (Court-House), on a good street, with four good two-story brick stores; rents for enough to pay taxes, insurance, repairs, etc., and 10 per cent on investment; is now rented for $2,000 per year to good-paying tenants; price, if taken soon, only $18,000.
Ten acres on the corner of Thirty-fourth-st. and Hyman-av.; can be had for $3,000 cash; purchaser to pay taxes of 1879, which amount to about $35.
4 acres at Auburn, at the intersection of C., R. I. & P. and the C. & W. I. R. R., adjoining the new brick school-house. All trains have to stop here; therefore there is good dummy and express train accommodations. The four acres can be had for $500 an acre.

FOR SALE—TO CAPITALISTS—ON MONDAY, the 9th inst., at 11 o'clock a. m., there will be sold at the La Salle-st. entrance of the building in which the United States Courts are held (No. 159 La Salle-st.), one of the most desirable pieces of property ever offered in Chicago. It is the corner of Michigan-av. (boulevard) and Park Row, consisting of a large and spacious house of some 24 rooms, with all the modern improvements, with barn and carriage-house, and lots on which they stand. The location is the finest in Chicago, overlooking the lake, Lake Park, and Michigan-av. For particulars apply to H. W. BISHOP, Master in Chancery, Rooms 34 and 35, 159 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES—BARGAINS—$4,800—WASHington-st., near Union Park, complete brick, 3 rooms deep, south front.
$5,000—Jackson-st.; rental, $600; complete double flat; very desirable.
$3,600—Thirty-seventh-st., near the lake, 2-story brick.
$6,500—Washington-st., east of Union Park.
$3,500—Near Lincoln Park, desirable house, northwest corner; good barn; easy terms.
$6,000—Adams-st., the tastiest octagon-front brick on the street; built for a home.
J. C. MAGILL, 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT BARGAIN—BY WM. C. KENNY, Room 24, 116 Washington-st.
50 ft. e f, Wabash-av., near Thirty-second-st.
100 ft. e f, Prairie-av., corner Thirty-third-st.
50 ft. w f, South Park-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.
50 ft. s f, Oak-av., near Vincennes-av.
80 ft. s f, Groveland Park.
Also houses and lots all parts South Side.

FOR SALE—NO. 832 WEST MONROE-ST.—10-ROOM brick house; $5,000, or $6,500 for house and 40-foot lot.
No. 373 South Park-av.—Frame; lot 51x115 feet. Want offer.
Nos. 168 and 170 Forest-av.—Fine stone-fronts, cheap.
No. 1127 Prairie-av.—Brick; $6,500.
No. 118 Cottage Grove-av.—Good frame. Want offer.
Also, desirable houses and lots throughout the city.
THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 50 FEET ON STATE, NEAR Thirty-seventh-st., east front.
50 feet on Dearborn, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth-sts., west front. 25 feet on Dearborn, near Twenty-eighth-st., east front. House and lot on Dearborn-st., near Twenty-eighth, east front. Address CITIZENS' BANK, Ligonier, Ind.

FOR SALE—36x124 FEET SOUTHWEST CORNER Grant-place and Hurlbut-st.: lot fenced, new sidewalk, trees set out all around; water, gas, and sewer pipes all laid. Can be bought at a bargain. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—2½ ACRES CORNER VINCENNES-AV. and Forty-fourth-st.; very cheap. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—399 WARREN-AV., DINING-ROOM and kitchen on parlor floor; convenient and complete; street paved; location desirable. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 44.

FOR SALE—55x130 FEET NORTHWEST CORNER Halsted and Thirty-fourth-sts., east and south front. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, BARN, AND FIVE LOTS; very cheap price; corner Edbrook and Perry-av., one block from Milwaukee-av. car-barn. Inquire of M. MAROTTA, 112 De Koven-st., near Canal.

FOR SALE—100 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON MICHIgan-av., near Thirty-fourth-st. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—ON TERMS TO suit, $1,700, large 3-story frame house and lot, North Page-st.; $1,700, 2-story brick, 424 Irving-place; $2,500, 3-story brick, 1024 West Adams-st.; $2,000, 3-story brick, 13 Fillmore-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD FRAME HOUSE AND LOT ON Prairie-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., with or without furniture. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINE, WELL BUILT, PRESSED brick and stone trimmings double house No. 980 Indiana-av., east front, between Eighteenth and Twentieth-sts.; lot 50x161. The house has all the modern improvements. Price, $25,000. JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL OCTAGON-FRONT BRICK houses with 50-foot lots, on Bowen-av., $4,000 each. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER. 9-room house and lot on West Adams-st., between Western-av. and railroad; house in good repair, and occupied by owner, who wishes to leave the city. Address GEO. W. HICKOX, care B. F. Norris & Co., 101 State-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK-AV., SOUTHEAST corner of Thirtieth-st., 50 feet, with cottage and barn; must be sold; make an offer. SLOSSON & CO., 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CLARK-ST., NEAR LINCOLN PARK, north of Centre-st., 72 feet front; must be sold. SLOSSON & CO., 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—2-STORY AND CELLAR stone-front houses on Wilcox-av.; P., K., D. on first floor, between Western-av. and Rockwell-st.; also residence lots on Monroe-st. M. J. EICH, 106 Fifth-av., Room 8.

FOR SALE—$1,400—GOOD FRAME COTTAGE, with lot 25x178, on Langley-av. and Forty-fifth-st. C. F. MARSH, Room 17, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—519 SOUTH ROBEY-ST.—TWO-STORY and basement octagon front brick house, all modern improvements, lot 27x128 feet, $3,000; easy terms. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FINE HOUSE ON INDIANA-AV., near Eighteenth-st., lot 50 feet front. HOLMES & BRO., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY HOUSE AND LOT IN good shape, with barn, on Van Buren-st., near Hoyne.
Basement cottage and wide lot, first-class location, on Adams-st.
Cheap cottage and lot on North Robey-st.
Two fine brick houses, with barns, overlooking Lincoln Park and lake; one has a large lot and elegant trees.
D. W. ELDRED, 147 Randolph-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—30 FEET, WITH COTTAGE, ON West Madison-st., between Oakley and Leavitt. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL MEDIUM TO ELEGANT residences in each division of the city and Hyde Park; some rare bargains on the avenues, South Side, improved and unimproved; also acres. LUMLEY INGLEDEW, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE ON PRAIRIE-AV., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts., $7,800. HOLMES & BRO., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TWO LOTS ON BLOOMINGdale road, near Wood-st., $200 each. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON LA SALLE-ST., NEAR Division.
50 feet on Clark-st., near Division, at a bargain. An offer wanted on either or both pieces.
HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE FRAME HOUSE, WITH LOT 100 feet front, near Monroe and Leavitt-sts. An offer wanted. Brick residence, with large corner lot, convenient to Van Buren-st. cars, cheap. Several fine lots on Leavitt-st., near Van Buren. Must be sold.
HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES ON THE SOUTH BRANCH, inside the city.
HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—118 OAKLEY-AV., STONE-FRONT. Dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; convenient and complete; street paved; desirable location; or for rent from May 1. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 44.

FOR SALE—WARREN-AV., NEAR ROBEY-ST.—two-story frame house, with 30-foot lot; price $3,600. A great bargain. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 44.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES AT WASHINGTON Heights. GEORGE M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—4 ACRES AT AUBURN STATION AT railroad crossing; splendid location for manufacturing business requiring railroad facilities. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 134 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—COTTAGES WITH lake water and lots; easy terms and monthly payments; 5-cent trains in spring; buy now before the rise. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE AUTHORITY, FOR A FEW days, to sell the choicest 40 acres in Cook County at $350 per acre. There is $150 per acre profit in it before May 1. Also other bargains in acres. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY THOS. A. HILL, 92 WASHINGton-st., 80 acres on Halsted-st., near Auburn Station, at a great bargain.

FOR SALE—$500 WILL BUY AN ACRE AT WASHington Heights, Halstead, or Union-sts., between Rock Island stations and three new railroads; residence or business. Can sell five acres, subdivided. See owner at 99 La Salle-st., Room 34.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES SOUTH OF HAWTHORNE Station on C., B. & Q. R. R. at a decided bargain. GEORGE M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES AT STOCK-YARDS. I believe this to be the best tract for retail now available in that locality. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES JUST SOUTHWEST OF city, five miles from the Court-House, $300 per acre. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 134 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE TRACT OF LAND on Wentworth-av., near boulevard, which will be sold very cheap, if taken soon. Apply at office of Western Coaline Company, 127 East Van Buren-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 WASHington-st.
ACRE PROPERTY.
186 acres, ¾ mile from Riverdale.
80 acres near crossing of Michigan Central and Calumet River; good high land, cheap.
55 acres adjoining Riverdale, a bargain.
20 acres river front in Riverdale.
80 acres in Section 32, 38, 15, $75 per acre.
80 acres adjoining Riverside, $125 per acre.
20 acres near Ravenswood, $375 per acre.
5 acres on Grand-av., near Humboldt Park.
20 acres on Calumet River, near rolling-mill.
10 acres and 20 acres at Wentica, $125 per acre.
10 acres, ¾ mile south of South Park.
5 acres on Thirty-third-st., two blocks west of Halsted.
2 10-acre blocks at Hatborn, $350 per acre.
160 acres at Homewood, $75 per acre.

FOR SALE — 17 HALF-ACRE LOTS IN SOUTH Shore and Westfall's Subdivision, at $600 per acre.
6 acres on State-st., 200 feet south of Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard.
10 acres, corner of Seventieth-st. and Stony Island boulevard, at $1,500 per acre.
3½ acres, corner of Sixty-sixth-st. and Woodlawn-av., at $1,200 per acre.
80 acres south of Lake Calumet, on railroad, at $175 per acre.
Several acre-tracts south of the Union Stock-Yards.
200x150 feet on Fifty-third-st., south of George place, high ground, at $30 per foot.
100x150 feet on Washington-av., south of Fifty-fifth-st., grove lot, at $35 per foot.
J. D. HARVEY, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—THE NICEST house, with brick basement, laundry in basement, bathroom, hot and cold lake water, washbowls, mantel, and altogether a well-built home, on a high grove lot, only 30 minutes from the city, amidst better neighbors and with better railroad facilities than can be shown at any other place in Cook County. Small payment down, and monthly payments. Houses will be ready next May, and if they don't suit in plan will build to order. Free pass for one year to all buying of me before May next. Address C. D. PERRY, Sixty-fifth-st. and Wentworth-av., Englewood, who will call and see you.

FOR SALE—FINE BARGAINS IN ACRE PROPerty:
40 acres on State-st., south of Ninety-fifth.
20 acres on Halsted-st., Sec. 16, T. 37, R. 14.
10 acres near depot at Chicago Lawn, a bargain.
10 acres on Fifty-first-st.
5 acres near Brighton.
10 acres on Ashland-av., near Fifty-fifth-st.
40 acres near Humboldt Park.
5 acres near Central Park.
40 acres near Oak Park, with good house.
25 acres at Washington Heights.
10 acres near Riverside.
HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR A HOUSE and lot in or near Chicago, or for a stock of goods—A splendidly-located home of 15 acres of land, good ten-room house, cellar, best well water, two cisterns, barn, cow, hog, corn, and hen houses and yards; 150 feet of asparagus, and pie-plant and strawberry beds; 500 raspberry bushes; quince, pear, crabapple, plum, cherry, and apple trees, all in bearing condition; young orchard; nice grounds; good neighbors; school over the road. Only one and one-quarter hours from house to Chicago. Plenty of trains and cheap fare. Address CHARLES HITCHCOCK, Wheaton, Ill.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 95 CLARK-ST.—5 acres on Seventy-fourth-st., near B. & O. R. R., $3,600. 9¼ acres, and house, Johnson-av., corner of Fifty-fifth-st., $5,000. 20 lots near Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard and Fort Wayne R. R. 20 acres near Grand Crossing, high and dry. 10 acres near Hawthorne, $300 per acre. Other acre tracts southwest of the city.

FOR SALE—
ACRE PROPERTY.
2¼ acres southwest of Brighton for $1,000; sub. in 24 lots.
5 acres on S. W. Branch, north of canal, in Sec. 35.
5 acres on California-av., north of Twelfth-st.
900 feet on Egan and Ashland-avs. A splendid location for brick-yards.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Halsted and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—300 ACRES FRONTING ON WOLF Lake, in Sec. 32, 37, 15.
50 acres in Sec. 22, 39, 13, fronting Twelfth-st. and city limits.
10 acres on Ashland-av., near Fifty-fourth-st.
40 acres in Sec. 31, 37, 15, with house and barn.
10 acres in Sec. 19, 39, 14, fronting Twelfth-st., east of Western-av.
THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WELL-BUILT HOUSES, ALL MODern improvements, in best part of Englewood, convenient to depots, schools, churches, and markets. Go with me any day and see them. S. S. WILLARD, 80 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES IN SEC. 26, 37, 14; 80 ACRES in Sec. 20, 38, 14. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WE ARE INSTRUCTED TO SELL 120 acres at La Grange (across the street from Ira Brown's subdivision) for $220 per acre; easy terms; a big bargain. Other bargains in acre and residence property. J. S. RANNEY & CO., 89 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES ON HALSTED-ST., OPPOsite Washington Heights, at a bargain. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—7 ACRES, WITH A GOOD HOUSE, ORchard, etc., at Maywood. Want offer. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST CORNER LOT IN LAKE View; $16 foot, worth $25. J. S. RANNEY & CO., 89 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES NEAR WASHINGTON Heights, subdivided into 48 lots; $650 if sold at once. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TO RENT OR EXCHANGE—HOUSES, lots, and acres at Hinsdale. Now is the time to get bargains. O. J. STOUGH, 123 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES IN SEC. 35, 36, 14, AT $35 per acre; also 80 acres in Sec. 29, 36, 14, at $50 per acre. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—I AM OFFERING GREAT BARgains in acres south and west; will be pleased to show them to parties wishing desirable investments. EDWARD C. WALLER.

FOR SALE—17½ ACRES OF NORTH LAKE Shore property at a bargain. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS 30X132 FEET AT EAST GROVE, $60, $85, $100, $125 each; $5 monthly payments; shown free. STREET & CO., 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES IN S. W. ¼ SEC. 17, 38, 14, at $500 per acre.
20 acres on the ridge in Sec. 29, 38, 14.
THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, NEAR DEPOT, fine new 7-room residence, lake water, marble mantel, large lot. KESLER BROS., 146 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN SEC. 13, 37, 13; WANT offer. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL HOME AT BATAvia, Ill., 31 acres, fronting west on gravel street, east on Fox River; No. 1 house, 10 rooms, verandas on three sides, splendid shade, lawn, fruit, garden, barns, etc.; price, $6,000. B. MERRILL, Room 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES, E. ½ OF S. E. ¼ OF SEC. 26, 38, 14; want offer. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES, SEVENTY-NINTH-ST., near South Chicago, at a great bargain. 12 acres on Forty-third-st. and Archer-av., cheap. 40 acres, Sec. 14, 38, 13, cheap. 5 acres, East Hawthorn, at $500. B. L. HONORE, 176 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—5, 10, OR 40 ACRES ON SIXTY-FIRST-st., near depot, for $300 per acre. This seems to us one of the best bargains ever offered in Chicago acres. There is a fortune in it to retail at once. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 94 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—I WANT TO SELL 354-ACRE STOCK farm that has fine improvements, houses, barns, sheds, fences, orchard, water, and timber; half a mile from Chillicothe, Peoria County, Ill.; this is one of Illinois' best farms and will be sold low.
240-acre farm 56 miles south of Chicago, in Will County, 3 miles from Braidwood, town of 8,000 people; has first-class frame dwelling, painted white, 10 rooms, fine barn, painted red, windmill, first-class fences, 120 acres in meadow, 21 milch cows, 5 young horses, fine buggy, 2 wagons, every class of farm implements, hay, corn, oats, 11 2-year-old yearlings, 13 calves and yearling; this farm is just rolling enough to drain nicely; 50 acres nice timber; if you want a first-class farm this is it; 200 bearing fruit trees; clear title, $33 per acre, $2,000 down, balance 6 per cent; stock will be sold for what they are worth for cash.
212-acre farm 1 mile from Kingston, in De Kalb County, Ill.; this farm is known well and is said to be the best improved farm in De Kalb County; elegant dwelling, barns, etc; it will bear inspection; will be sold for $50 per acre; if you are looking for a first-class stock farm this is it.
$6,000—160-acre farm 2¼ miles northwest of Janesville, in Rock County, Wis., fine dwelling, fences, orchards, and the best of land; it is a bargain at $6,000.
$1,600—160-acre farm 7 miles from Sloan, in Woodbury County, Ia.; new 7-room dwelling, 100 acres under plow and fence; barns and sheds; $500 down, balance 3 years at 7 per cent. These are all No. 1 farms and you cannot find better bargains; possession March 1.
T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. KEELER, 163 CLARK-ST.:
100-acre extra fine farm 30 miles from city, well improved.
80-acre well improved farm Iroquois County, near county seat, $2,000.
60 acre-farm 20 miles north of city and 5 miles west of Highland Park, $22 per acre, cash.
200-acre farm near Desplaines.
640-acre fine farm near Gardner, Ill.
480 acres fine land in Butler County, Nebraska, near railroad and station, only $5 per acre.

FOR SALE—STOCK FARM—ONE OF THE best in the State, situated on the Marias Des Cygnes River, Osage County, Kansas, 500 acres, all fenced; products last year, 12,000 bushels corn, 500 tons hay; 3 never-failing wells, cheese factory, fruit trees, etc.; splendid range for cattle, and natural shelter; 80 acres timber; $25 per acre; half cash, balance long time, low interest. JAMES A. WHITAKER, 2 and 4 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—212-ACRE FARM, IN A HIGH STATE of cultivation, near Kingston, De Kalb Co., Ill., all well fenced; over 400 rods of hedge; well watered; splendid 10-room house, good barn, etc.; splendid orchard of apples, cherries, and other small fruits; 32 acres timber. Good schools and neighborhood. Price, $55 per acre; easy terms. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FRUIT FARM OF 80 ACRES, NEAR Harvard, Ill. Over 10,000 trees in bearing, besides a large variety of berries and six acres best varieties of grapes; two houses and barn, two wells, living spring. Fruit crop last year, $3,000. This is well worth $14,000. Will sell for $9,000; one-third cash, balance five years. STREET & CO., 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FARM OF 115 acres, near Bloomington, Ill.; want city property. F. M. FOX, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—600-ACRE TRACT OF DRY, ROLLING land at $3 per acre cash, in Winnebago County, Ia. Apply to W. S. FLEMING, Kasson, Minn.

FOR SALE—SMALL FANCY FRUIT FARM WITH fine buildings in corporation of Wheaton, 24 miles from Chicago, $10,000. HOLMES & BRO., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR HOUSE AND lot in Chicago, unincumbered, a farm of 120 acres in Illinois, clear. Address W 9, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FARM, 317 ACRES; ONE OF THE best farms in Cook County; rich soil and living water; 20 miles from Chicago, adjoining railroad station. GERHARD FOREMAN, 102 East Washington.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—AT ABOUT $3,000, HOUSE ON SOUTH Side, east of State-st. Want a bargain. Describe fully. Give bottom cash price. T 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR CASH—5 TO 10 ACRES WITHIN 10 miles of City-Hall; small house no objection. Address Y 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—A 7 TO 10-ROOM HOUSE AND LOT south of Sixteenth-st. and east of State, or in good location on North Side. Please give lowest cash price, with number of house, or no attention will be given it. Address Y 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—PROPERTY ON WEST INDIANA-st., between Sangamon and Noble, worth $1,000 to $4,000 cash. Address X 60, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—OWNERS OF GOOD REAL ESTATE wishing to sell to give me prices. Have calls for: Pleasant North Side house, worth $6,000 to $7,000. Business property, worth $12,000 to $15,000. Acre property near the city.
E. L. CANFIELD, 45 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—GOOD HOUSES AND LOTS IN WEST, South, and North Divisions for cash. J. H. KEELER, 163 Clark-st.

WANTED—HOUSES—FOR SALE OR TO RENT. I have constant inquiries. Also for acres. And business property.
J. C. MAGILL, 86 Washington-st.

WANTED—A RESIDENCE ON THE NORTH Side, worth from $25,000 to $30,000 for cash customer. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—AT ONCE—THREE BRICK HOUSES on the West Side in good locations for cash customers, ranging from $4,500 to $8,000. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

WANTED—A BARGAIN—GOOD RESIDENCE, south avenues, Michigan preferred, north of Thirtieth-st., value $8,000 to $15,000; describe fully; state lowest cash price. B 180, Tribune office.

WANTED—BRICK HOUSE ON WEST SIDE, OF about ten rooms, convenient to street-cars, value $4,000 to $6,000, according to location. Give full description, street, and number. Address V 49, Tribune.

WANTED—CHEAP FOR CASH—A FARM OF 160 to 400 acres of rich prairie soil, with a small, never failing stream of water, reasonable improvements, not to exceed four miles from a railroad station. Would like a little second-growth timber on the creek, and would prefer the farm on the line of the Northwestern or C. & R. I. Railroad in the State of Iowa. Address, giving particulars, Lock-Box 17, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

WANTED—RARE BARGAIN—OWNERS ONLY having good house and lot between Lake and Harrison, Halsted and Western-av. Nearly all cash. Address X 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—THE BEST BARGAIN IN A SOUTH side lot that $1,000 cash will buy. Address V 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—$5,000, NOT MORE—HOUSE AND LOT, with modern improvements, north of Harrison-st., east of Ashland-av. M. WATKINS, 152 Dearborn.

WANTED—RESIDENCE; GOOD LOCATION, within 2½ miles of Court-House; must be a bargain; also a cheap lot. Address W, 106 South Water.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT (OR EQUITY OF redemption) between Fulton and Van Buren-sts., east of Ashland-av.; brick preferred. V 65, Tribune.

WANTED — INSIDE IMPROVED BUSINESS property; have $500,000 to invest; for a desirable bargain will pay cash and close at once.
EDWARD C. WALLER, 94 Washington-st.

WANTED—ON THE WEST OR SOUTH SIDE, 2 houses from $2,500 to $3,500 for cash customers.
EDWARD C. WALLER, 94 Washington-st.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST OR North Side; will pay cash, $2,000; want store and lot on any of the business streets; will pay all cash, $4,000; want vacant lots and houses and lots all over city; will pay cash for good bargains; have dozen customers looking for bargains. Call and see me at once. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

WANTED—RESIDENCE ON MICHIGAN-AV., near Eighteenth-st.; $12,000 or $15,000; or near Twelfth-st.; other residences, well located, for customers, and also acre tracts. J. D. HARVEY, 110 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—GOOD RESIDENCES ON WEST Jackson, Congress, Adams, Monroe, or Washington-sts. west of Peoria, or Warren and Park-avs., or on other improved streets. Also on South Side, east of State and north of Thirty-ninth-sts.; price from $3,500 to $10,000; must be bargains. Owners apply to A. LOEB & BRO., 129 and 131 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH CUSTOMERS—A NUMber of houses on first-class streets and avenues, from $3,500 to $10,000. Also vacant lots. Owners please call or send descriptions. HOTCHKISS & CRANDALL, 108 Washington-st., Room 14.

WANTED—ANY NUMBER OF CHEAP LOTS IN northwestern part of city. Give cash price and location. X 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—MODERN HOUSE, SOUTH SIDE, $5,000 to $7,000, for cash and 5 acres clear near city. Address, giving full description, H. C. JACOBS, 53 Twentieth-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH, LOT OR HOUSE AND lot on avenues south, Oakland or Kenwood. Owner give exact location and lowest price. Address X 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EQUITY IN A GOOD HOUSE, West Side. Will give a farm, or lands in Kansas or Iowa. BISHOP & CO., 126 Washington-st., Room 24.

WANTED—THE BEST HOUSE I CAN BUY for from $4,000 to $6,000. H. P. CALDWELL, 135 Clark-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A FRAME OR STONE-FRONT house, with deep lot and barn on South Side; price must be very low for cash down; prefer to deal with owner direct. Address for 5 days V 88, Tribune.

WANTED—HOUSE ON SOUTH SIDE WORTH $15,000 to $18,000. Will pay $5,000 cash, and $10,000 to $12,000 clear Prairie-av. lots, corner Thirty-seventh-st. JAS. B. GALLOWAY, Attorney-at-Law, 95 Clark.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD BUSINESS CHANCE—FOR SALE, IN A manufacturing city of Wisconsin of 18,000 inhabitants, a stock of teas, coffees, and fancy groceries. The store is in one of the best locations, and most neatly fitted up of any in the West. Good reasons for selling exist. Apply to E. P. DUTCHER, at Farrington & Schmall's, No. 8 Lake-st.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR A MAN WISHING TO engage in business. L. H. Crawford, 514 State-st., established the book and stationery business in 1868, and now offers to sell, as his health will not warrant his continuing longer in this business. The stock includes toys, notions, news, confectionery, cigars, tobacco, and inventories, with fixtures, $2,800.

A NEW STOCK OF HARDWARE, TINWARE, stoves, and fixtures for sale at discount. Rent cheap. Address A 16, Tribune office.

AN EASTERN CORPORATION OF THIRTY years' standing desire to arrange with a responsible party who can furnish the best of references as to honesty, integrity, and energy, to represent them in a prominent city in the West. Address, for one week, T 52, Tribune office.

A PLAIN BUSINESS MAN WITH $1,000 CASH and references will be given an interest in a pleasant, staple business established three years, doing a clear cash trade; connected with the hay and grain trade, and has a partial monopoly; machinery and building owned by present party. X 93, Tribune.

A PERSON WITH $5,000 CASH CAN GET HALF interest in large railway contract for Cook County, or permanent situation as Superintendent at a salary of $4,000 per annum. No agents need apply, as principals only dealt with. A. V. TABOR, Room 46, 126 Washington-st.

A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN OF BUSINESS experience would like to invest $2,000 and give his entire time in some strictly legitimate business that promised well on investigation. State nature of business. Communications confidential. Address V 12, Tribune office.

A PLEASANT OFFICE BUSINESS FOR SALE; price, $750; also a lucrative manufacturing business requiring from $500 to $5,000. Apply to ARMSTEAD & COTTLE, Room 34, 155 Washington-st.

ARMSTEAD & COTTLE OFFER FOR SALE NUmerous desirable stocks, comprising groceries, stoves, hardware, drugs, millinery, ladies' and gents' furnishing goods, clothing, etc., etc. 156 Washington-st., Room 34.

AN ENERGETIC MAN WHO CAN INVEST himself, or influence an investment of $1,500, can secure position in an established corporation. Address X 48, Tribune office.

A PARTY OF 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN mercantile business desires an interest in some paying business where experience and small amount of capital could be made available. Address T 71, Tribune office.

A 1 STEAM LAUNDRY, ESTABLISHED SEVEN years, for sale. C. STUART BEATTIE, Room 9 Kentucky Block.

A FINE CHANCE FOR A YOUNG MAN WITH $1,000 to $3,000 to engage in the manufacture of an article protected by United States patent; already introduced to the trade. Address W 90, Tribune office.

A FINE STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES FOR sale; location first-class, and good established trade; a rare opportunity. Address A 34, Tribune.

CHEAP FOR CASH—BOOT AND SHOE STORE, location A1, stock fresh, and doing a paying business. Particulars at interview. Address X 34, Tribune office.

COMMISSION—A WHOLE OR HALF-INTEREST in an established commission business on South Water-st. for sale cheap, if taken at once. Address V 70, Tribune office.

COAL-YARD FOR SALE OR TO RENT—NO. 110 West Indiana-st. Call at 16 West Chicago-av.

FOR SALE—EITHER CHEAP FOR CASH OR BY paying one-fourth cash, the contents of a very elegant ladies' private boarding-house, in the best location in the city for that business; the house is well established, and good reasons given for selling out, and to a good, responsible party that is willing to go into that business it is a rare opportunity, as, if parties don't wish to buy, it can be rented as it stands, and rent-money can be applied on purchase. Inquire of E. GOLDSTEIN & CO., 83 and 85 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS TEA AND GROCERY house doing a good paying cash business. Sales for 1879, $27,000, at large profits. Stock and fixtures about $2,500, in the best shape, and at bottom figures. Owner is leaving the country, and will sell for cash only. It will pay to investigate. Address W 56, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ON OR BEFORE MARCH 1, A FIRST-class hardware store doing a splendid business, in one of the best locations in the city; cheap rent; in same hands five years; stock and fixtures about $3,000, including horse and wagon and everything requisite to do a first-class business. Stock is in fine condition, well assorted, and bought before the advance; no trade wanted; will sell for cash only. Thorough investigation courted. References and all information on application. C. H. TERRY, 76 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD PAYING MANUFACTURING and wholesale business, on account of ill-health of the proprietor; $3,000 required, and much more could be profitably employed. Address A 13, Tribune.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—STOCK OF GENeral merchandise of about $6,000, mostly new goods, and bought for 5 to 25 per cent less than the present prices. Address Box 45, Iroquois, Ill.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST GROCERY stores on the West Side; good stock and fine trade. Address Y 58, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS RETAIL DRUG AND variety store; stock suitable to the wants of the place; 100 miles northwest from Chicago. Amount of stock $5,000 to $6,000; good trade established; good reason for selling. For particulars address G. W. BARTLETT, Albany, Green County, Wis.

FOR SALE—CONFECTIONERY, FRUIT, AND NOtion store; stock about $600; living rooms attached; good chance for a baker; good location, and doing good business; reason for selling, Colorado fever. Address F. A. COGSWELL, Leavenworth, Kas.

FOR SALE—WELL-ESTABLISHED, PAYING business (stationery, etc.); good chance for party with moderate means. Address X 85, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ABOUT A $4,000 FIRST-CLASS STOCK of hardware, with tin-shop, for cash only. Investigation will give satisfaction. Change of climate desired. Address J. W. PUGSLY, Saybrook, Ill.

FOR SALE—JEWELRY STORE IN A RAILROAD town of 6,000; first-class in every particular; $6,000. Address T 65, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$3,500—ONE OF THE NICEST ASsorted boot and shoe stocks in Chicago, on Madison-st., between Halsted and Centre-av.; stock is clean and nice, doing business every day. Pressure of other business cause of sale. Great bargain for some one. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, boots, and shoes, all bought before the recent advance; business established 17 years, and sales about $100,000; stock will invoice about $30,000, and, if purchaser desires, proprietors will take out one-third of stock to ship West; location in the best agricultural district of Indiana, and best city for size in the State; population, 6,000; reasons for selling, proprietors have other and more valuable interests to look after in the San Juan mining district of Colorado. Call on or address DAVIS & CO., Kokomo, Ind.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STORE, STOCK, FIXtures, horse, and wagon; choice location; or will trade for city property or small improved farm; will assume. Address V 100, Tribune office.

FOR $300, BILLIARD AND POOL-TABLES WITH saloon and fixtures; worth $800. Call Monday and Tuesday. 741 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—MUST BE SOLD WITHIN 5 DAYS—Furnished flat of 8 rooms for cash or on time. Rooms all rented; within five minutes' walk of the new Court-House. Good location. H. W. CONVERSE, 238 East Lake-st.

FARM, HOTEL, TIMBER AND GRAZING lands, cranberry marsh, implements, cattle, horses, etc., etc., for sale; $2,000 to $5,000 down, balance merchandise, lumber, or Chicago property. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address Monday and Tuesday X 57, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS centrally located; a good opening for a man of small means; good reasons for selling. Y 41, Tribune.

FOR SALE—HOTEL FURNISHED THROUGHout; good running order; price, $1,000. W 24, Tribune.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE GROCERY STOCK and fixtures, all new; no agents need answer. Address W 25, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MEAT, VEGETABLE, AND CANNED goods market, with horse and wagon; good location; cheap rent. Address W 65, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE, FIXTURES, LEASE, etc., first-class hotel; elegant location, running full, and making $10,000 yearly. Amount required, $20,000; big bargain. WALTER M. JACKSON, 19, 108 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—THE NEWS AND CIGAR STORE AT 561 West Madison-st., on account of sickness; good trade established.

FOR SALE—$300 BUYS FIXTURES COMPLETE for grocery-store and small stock; rent cheap. HARKNESS, 895 State-st., 9 to 12 a. m.

FOR SALE—HALF INTEREST IN AN ESTABlished manufacturing business paying large profits; investigate this. HUTCHINSON BROS., 85 Washington-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—CONTROLLING INTEREST IN A flourishing iron manufacturing business; $20,000 will be required. For further particulars apply to JOS. R. PUTNAM, Room 40 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—HALF INTEREST IN CIGAR-STORE, central location; a young man preferred acquainted with the business; capital required, $600 to $800. Address W 18, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A STEAM-POWER ELEVATOR, with feeding and shipping yard, situated in one of the best farming centres in the State, on the C., B. & Q. R. R., 80 miles west of Chicago. Apply to MARIA C. SCHROEDER, Mendota, Ill.

FOR SALE—THE BEST-ESTABLISHED DRESSmaking business in Central Illinois; rooms desirable and completely furnished; possession given March 1; reasons for selling, wish to give up business. For particulars address Lock Box 82, Decatur, Ill.

FOR SALE—HALF-INTEREST IN A MANUFACturing business; $2,000; $500 down. It will pay good business-men to investigate. Address V 87, Tribune.

FOR SALE—BOOT AND SHOE STORE IN FINE location on South Side; worth about $3,000; terms cash; sickness only cause for selling. V 80, Tribune.

FOR SALE—A SELECT PRIVATE BOARDING-house, filled with first-class paying boarders; delightful location; West Side; splendid opportunity for somebody. Address V 39, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A STOCK OF ABOUT $2,500 OF BOOTS and shoes, all bought within the past year, in a lively town of 3,000 inhabitants; will make a liberal discount. JAS. N. DEWITT, St. John, Mich.

HAVE A MALT-HOUSE 40 MILES OUT, NOW IN operation and making money, which I will exchange for city real estate worth $10,000. Address X 28, Tribune office.

I WANT TO SELL A HALF-INTEREST IN MY manufacturing business. Will give a good chance to right party. Address X 11, Tribune office.

ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST PROSPERous real-estate businesses in the city for sale, having from 400 to 500 tenants, and a sale-business not exceeded in town. Is worth $7,000 per annum from the renting-business alone, and more than twice that from the sale-department, to the right man. Owner compelled to retire. Business established 7 years. Must be sold at once. Will take cash, or securities on long or short time at 8 per cent. Address at once W 32, Tribune office.

PROPOSALS FOR BIDS—UNDER ORDER OF THE Superior Court of Cook County, entered Feb. 5, 1880, in the case of Johnson et al. vs. The Fidelity Savings Bank and Safe Depository, in Chancery, I offer for sale five hundred and fifty (550) shares of the capital stock of the Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Company. All bids are expressly to be subject to acceptance or rejection according to the direction of the Court. All bids must be made on or before Tuesday, February seventeenth (17th), 1880. V. A. TURPIN, Receiver.

RARE CHANCE AT SUBURB WESTERN Springs—A small, fresh stock of groceries, dry goods, etc.; purchaser obtaining depot agency, Post-Office, express office, and hay-scales. Few fixtures for sale. Address V 83, Tribune office, or call on T. C. HILL, Lakeside Building.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—I WILL SELL OR exchange one-half or whole interest in a well-established cash business, very cheap. W 83, Tribune.

RARE CHANCE—WHO IS BOSS—CASH AT ALL times for woolens, cassimeres, tailors' trimmings. The tailor and cutter JOHN, 436 West Madison-st.

TWO YOUNG MEN HAVE AN INVENTION (NOT yet patented) of decided merit, and will give a third interest to any honorable business-man of means who will patent, introduce, and push it. Reference required. W 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD, HONEST YOUNG MAN, with $100, in fruit and candy store as partner; a fine chance to make money. 114 Halsted-st.

WANTED—GOOD BUSINESS MAN WITH $3,000 to $5,000 can secure interest in profitable business; investigate at once. Address X 36, Tribune.

WANTED—A MAN WITH $2,500 TO INVEST IN an established business paying large profits, can learn particulars of F. S. MOFFETT, Room 11, 157 South Clark-st.

WOOLEN MANUFACTURER—ONE OR TWO practical men with capital of $10,000 to $15,000 (to be under their own control) will hear of an A No. 1 opening by addressing S. 182 Clark-st., Room 4.

WANTED—TO INVEST $2,500 IN SOME GOOD, established business. Principals only need answer, stating kind of business. Address V 65, Tribune office.

$400 INVESTED IN A NEW MINING COMpany will pay big. Investigate. Address T 66, Tribune office.

$500 WILL BUY ONE-HALF OF A PLEASant, lucrative office business. Address V 58, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN OF EXTENSIVE business acquaintance desires a partner with $2,000 in a safe, profitable business. Address V 11, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $5,000 TO $10,000, to take an interest in the manufacture and sale of a valuable machine; business established; demand is larger than my capital, and still increasing; large profits and sure sale. Only parties with means need apply. References given and required. Address M. COVEL, 259 Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—A SUCCESSFUL MANufacturing business in this city wishes to open a branch in another city. A good man, with some cash capital, can get a sure paying business by addressing V 82, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—SILENT OR ACTIVE—with capital to invest in the grain and provision commission business; communications confidential. Address V 79, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 IN MANUfacturing business; the profits amount to $5,000 first year. Will give good offer. X 12, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—PARTY WITH MEANS can hear of a safe, lucrative wholesale business. Interview solicited. X 81, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—GOOD BUSINESS MANager with $2,000 to $3,000 manufacturing; universal demand; no competition; rare chance for reliable man. Address Z 74, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A LIVE BUSINESS MAN, with $3,000 to $4,000, can obtain a half interest in a well established retail hardware and stove store in one of the best locations in the city and doing a fine trade; will bear the closest investigation. Object, to extend business. A rare chance to the right man. References given and required. Address X 8, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH NOT LESS THAN $3,000, in a choice manufacturing business, the profits and character of which will justify $10,000. Reference given and required. Call Monday or Tuesday at 99 Washington-st., Room 10.

PARTNER WANTED—HONEST AND SOBER, with $600, in office business that will bear investigation. Address V 52, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH CAPITAL OF $800, in an established grocery; first-class. References exchanged. Address V 76, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED artificial-flower maker, with $500, to join me in manufacturing artificial flowers. Address, for 5 days, V 35, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A BUSINESS GENTLEman well established wishes to extend the wine and liquor business; $4,000 to $5,000 needed to make a first-class paying business. V 81, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $20,000, OR TWO with $10,000 each, to engage in a well-established and paying milling and stock and banking business in Nebraska, near Lincoln; large tract of timber and valuable village property on same. For particulars address X 60, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—FOR A WELL-ESTABlished and good-paying wholesale and retail commercial business, with a capital of about $10,000. Good references required. Address X 39, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A CAPITALIST TO TAKE an interest, either silent or active, in the manufacture of a patented article in which there is a large profit; money required from $10,000 to $20,000; will bear the closest investigation; principals only. Address W 61, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—ONE OR TWO PRACTIcal men to invest a small amount and assist me in extending a legitimate paying business. Address X 46, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE STATIONERY trade, special partner, with $5,000 to $8,000, to extend business, in best location in Northwest; investigate. Address, with full name and particulars, B, care of G. A. COOK, Chicago, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH CAPITAL, BY A gentleman with 15 years' experience in the hardware business, to establish in some Western town. Address W 17, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—SPECIAL—WITH FROM $10,000 to $12,000 to enlarge an established business now paying handsomely. This will bear examination, and only those having the money and meaning business need apply. Address W 34, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A PAYING STEAM job office; a first-class job printer with business knowledge and $1,000 cash. Address, with references, W 33, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A MUSICAL ENTERprise. Can clear $150 per week. Address W 73, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $8,000 OR $10,000. Want you to investigate the matter. The best business in the city. Sure profits and large. V 98, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—MAN WITH $15,000 OR $20,000 to embark in loan business. The advertiser has no money, but is an expert; is a good judge of diamonds, jewelry, and other goods; commands a good trade. Reference required and given. A 1, Tribune office.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

ALL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEmen's cast off clothing, carpets, and bedding. Call or address E. HERSCHEL, 546 State-st.

394 STATE-ST. PAYS THE HIGHEST CASH price for ladies' and gentlemen's cast-off clothing. Address Mr. or Mrs. ANDREWS. Established in 1856.

$10,000 WORTH OF LADIES' AND GENTS' cast-off clothing wanted by the original A. ANDREWS, 323 State-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Don't forget the number, 323 State-st.

THE TURF.

What Will Be Done at the Congress This Week.

More Stringent Rules for the Punishment of Jobbery to Be Passed.

A Large List of Entries for the June Stakes of the Chicago Jockey Club.

Noted Trotters Going to Europe—Sales of Fast Stock in Chicago—Notes and Gossip.

THE CONGRESS.

On Tuesday of the present week the Congress of the members of the National Trotting Association will be held in New York City, and it is probable that the actions of that body will be of more importance to the turf and the public generally than have those of any similar gathering for years. To say that for the past three years there has been a growing opposition to the manner in which the business of the National Association has been conducted would be but the repetition of a well-known fact which has been frequently alluded to in these columns. The two principal causes of complaint are that, under the present administration of affairs, there is practically no punishment for the most flagrant violations of the rules,—violations which in other countries would not only expel the offender from the turf, but also assure him a sojourn in the nearest jail,—and that horsemen are absolutely without protection from the wrong doings of associations. In the latter matter much of the blame is laid upon Secretary Vail, whether justly or not remains to be seen. There are innumerable instances in which drivers and owners of trotting horses have been swindled in the most barefaced manner by track managers, but that one of the offending parties was ever punished no one has been able to discover. It would be easy to cite cases of this kind by the score, but two will suffice,—those of McKinnin vs. Fleetwood Park and Splan vs. The St. Louis Jockey & Trotting Club. In both instances the drivers of trotters were bilked out of money regarding their right to which there was never the slightest question; but in neither case have they been able to obtain satisfaction. In the Splan case, aside from the holding-out of money belonging to other people by an officer of the St. Louis Club, there is an interesting question of veracity between the said officers and Secretary Vail in relation to the sending of a certain telegram. The settlement of this phase of the case rests entirely with Mr. Vail, and his word will be accepted without dispute. Whether or not the Congress will take any action that will not only prevent the perpetration of such wrongs in the future, but also remedy as far as possible those which have occurred in the past, remains to be seen. Most of the dissatisfaction regarding these matters exists in the West for the simple reason that the bulk of the trotting interest of the country lies here, but the impression seems to prevail at the Secretary's office that there are no tracks outside of New England and New York, when in fact the associations in that part of the country are all dead or dying. A radical change is the only thing that will effect the desired result, and in this part of the country the impression is very general that a change in the Secretary's office would be the proper initial move.

In regard to the Presidency, nothing definite seems to be known. Mr. Woolley, who has held the office for several years, resigned about a month ago, and has absolutely refused to allow his name to be used for the position again. When this fact first became known there was a general desire that the Hon. William Edwards, President of the Cleveland Club, should take his place, but at last accounts the last-named gentleman was firm in his refusal of the proffered honor. Maj. McDowell, of Kentucky, has also been spoken of in this connection, and would make a first-class man for the place, as his policy regarding turf frauds has always been an aggressive one. The Lexington Association, of which he is a member, publicly denounced the ruling in the Edwin Forrest case as one calculated to vitally injure the turf, and in this position it is sustained by everybody. There is no use in denying that the present system of leniency to men caught in flagrant violations of the rules is working the destruction of the National Association, and that unless a halt is at once made the dissolution of that organization will occur in a very short time. There has been a call by certain parties for more stringent rules, and perhaps this idea is not a bad one, although the present code of laws provide sufficient punishment for crime if strictly enforced. It is proposed by the advocates of new rules to make expulsion final, so that a man once found guilty of an infraction of the rules, the penalty for which is expulsion, will never thereafter be given a chance to repeat the offense. That the enactment of such a law would do away with many of the abuses now so common there is not the slightest doubt, and the Congress could not do better than to follow the suggestion made. It has also been said that hereafter no expelled persons were to be reinstated, and that the case of James H. Goldsmith, expelled at Boston last fall for pulling Alley, would be made the initial one of the new departure. Why Goldsmith should be singled out to serve as an awful example, while equally guilty parties have been restored to the privileges from the enjoyment of which they were temporarily debarred, is not plain, but as to this nobody will be very particular, so long as the desired change is made.

In regard to the District Board from this section of the country, it is believed that Chicago will be given its Chairmanship, a position due to the importance of this city as a turf centre.

THE CHICAGO STAKES.

In yesterday's TRIBUNE was given a list of the entries for the stakes to be run at the June meeting here, the list embracing 405 horses in the eleven events. Since then the following additional nominations have been received:

Pacific Hotel Stakes—C. A. Lewis, Mont Cenis, Kas., enters b. f. Satilla, 3 years, by imp. Buckden, dam Matilda.

In Grand Railroad Stakes—Same entry as above.

In Garden City Cup—Brown horse Bannoch Lath, aged, by imp. Australian, dam Bonita; same nominator.

In addition to the stakes already named, another one, which cannot fail to prove of great interest, is proposed, as shown by the following letter:

"CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—*H. V. Bemis, Treasurer Chicago Jockey & Trotting Club*—DEAR SIR: As projectors and builders of the Chicago Jockey & Trotting Club, we offer the following, to be known as The Lawrence & Martin Stake: A purse of $400 for a two-mile dash, to be run on July 1, 1880. Yours respectfully,

"LAWRENCE & MARTIN."

As the stakes now stand, the number of entries is as follows: Ladies' Stake, 38; Haverly Theatre Stake, 44; Criterion Stake, 40; Downer & Bemis Stake, 29; Illinois Oaks, 27; Garden City Cup, 30; Pacific Hotel Stakes, 30; Tremont House Stakes, 50; Grand Railroad Stakes, 47; Board of Trade Handicap, 53; Palmer House Stakes, 20. Last year the Garden City Cup brought to the post the best field of horses seen on a track during the year, and the victory of Mollie McCarthy over the crack flyers of the West and South was a memorable one. This year the starters promise to be an equally good lot, as the list comprises Macedonicus, Mollie Seabrook, Fair Count, Mary Walton, Verdict, Headlight, Harkaway, Cammie F, One Dime, Jils Johnson, Ada Glenn, Renown, Fortuna, Volturno, Little Ruffin, Long Tom, Miss Hardaway, Leon, Himyar, Irish King, Blue Eyes, Blue Jeans, Gov. Neptune, Omega, Buckner, Keene Richards Jr., L'Argentine, Ben Hill, Mamie Fields, and Bannoch Loth. Of these, twenty are 4-year-olds, seven 5-year-olds, and three aged,—Harkaway, L'Argentine, and Bannoch Lath. The entire lot of entries number 408,—a far greater number than has been secured by any other Association, and the meeting cannot fail of being a grand success.

CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 7.—The meeting of the South Carolina Jockey Club closed to-day. The mile dash for 2-year-olds was won by Col. Sprague; Wanderer filly, the favorit, second. Time, 1:48¾. Other entries withdrawn.

The handicap race, one and one-half miles, was won by Mamie Fields, favorit; Santuc second; Le Roi third. Time, 1:50¼.

The third race was won by Round Dance, the favorit; Gabriel second, Vagrant third. Time, 2:14.

The consolation purse for beaten horses, mile dash, was won by Col. Sprague, favorit; Ben Hill second, Hattie F. third. Time, 1:48¾.

The match race, $100 a side, between Oh My and Aaron, three-quarter mile, was won by Aaron easily. Time, 1:22½. Oh My was the favorit.

TRACK TALK.

Bushwhacker is in training again, but it is doubtful if he stands preparation.

The officers of the defunct St. Louis Jockey Club are suing each other for their salaries.

Mintzer has recovered from his lameness, and is again taking regular work at the New Orleans track.

Sam Eckers has decided to give a running meeting at St. Louis next summer, and will advertise stakes, to close March 15.

Mambrino Kate, record 2:24, obtained in 1876, has been bred to George Wilkes. She is owned by Nye and Foster, of Flint, Mich.

A notable auction sale of trotters will be held at the American Institute Building, New York, March 23. Among the flyers to be offered for sale are Judge Fullerton, record 2:18; Voltaire, record 2:21; Amy, 2:20¼.

W. B. Darling has purchased for a gentleman of this city, from R. P. Kneebs, of Sioux City, the trotting mare Dakota Maid, record 2:26¼.

Jessie Hayes, a horse that was fairly successful in the Michigan circuit last year, is being driven on the road by a Cleveland gentleman.

The Coldwater (Mich.) Association has decided to give a trotting meeting May 12, 13, and 14, when about $2,500 in premiums will be offered.

Col. Crockett, of the Longview Stock-Farm, near Moline, Ill., has sold to Mr. Robert Lucas, of St. Louis, the trotting mare Cintella, for road use.

Mr. Vanderbilt will trot Maud S. next summer if she does well in her preparatory work. She is now at Cincinnati, and is being handled by W. W. Bair.

John Kenny, an Irish light-weight jockey, has been engaged by Mr. August Belmont, and will reach this country about March 1. He rides at ninety pounds.

Mr. George Lorillard, who went to Florida during the early part of the winter, crippled from rheumatism, has entirely recovered the use of his limbs.

Mr. J. A. Grinstead will send St. Martin, Jim Beck, Bashi Bazouk, a three-year-old filly by Alarm, two two-year olds, to be trained by Mr. Charles Pryor, at Freehold, N. J.

John Splan purchased last Thursday for a gentleman in this city an unnamed gray gelding, 7 years old, by Rice Graves, out of a mare by American Star. He will be trotted next season.

Mr. William Astor, having decided to retire from the turf, will sell his horses now in training at auction Feb. 25. The lot consists of Ferncliffe, brother to Vagrant, Vanderdecken, Fulton, Mulrooney, and Saladin.

Peter V. Johnson, the well-known driver of this city, recently made a trip to Michigan for the purpose of selecting a "green" trotter for use next season. He is understood to have made arrangements for one that can go close to 2:20.

Mr. Brodhead, the owner of Kentucky Wilkes, is still waiting for Mr. Hibbard, the owner of Tekonsha, to put up his money for the match races he was anxious to make between these horses. Mr. Hibbard's ardor seems to have cooled somewhat during the past week.

The white mare Carrie K., that was brought out in 1878 by Mr. W. L. Beck, of this city, and obtained a record of 2:30 under the handling of "Nosey" Brown, was sold last Friday through Splan's Exchange to a gentleman of St. Paul, Minn., who will use her hereafter as a pole horse.

The well-known trotting stallion Scott's Thomas, record 2:21, reached Chicago yesterday from Nashville, having been purchased by Mr. R. C. Mersereau, of this city. Six other horses, the property of the same gentleman, were also in the car, the entire lot having been secured in Tennessee.

From advance sheets of *Krik's Guide* it is learned that the total number of races run in this country and Canada last year was 1,250, two of which were afterward declared void. Of these events, 1,104 were won by horses with known pedigrees and 147 by those whose breeding was either not known or uncertain.

John Splan has forwarded, through the agency of *Dunton's Spirit of the Turf*, a beautiful and expensive halter to Col. E. S. McCurdy, Tennessee, the owner of McCurdy's Hambletonian. This beautiful gift is to be worn by the colt named John Splan, and which colt Col. McCurdy confidently expects to trot as fast as Rarus.

Gray Salem, record 2:24, and one of the best cross-country horses in the world, has been sold by Mr. Ed Swope, of East Buffalo, N. Y., to Harry Giddens, of Toronto, who will send him to Europe. Salem's record was 2:24, obtained in Chicago last summer, during the temporary absence from the sulky of his regular driver, John Croker.

Cornelius Sullivan, of Riverside, Ill., has sold to J. E. Williams the fine thoroughbred stallion St. Denis, by imp. Scythian, dam Ducatoon, by Wagner. St. Denis is one of the best bred horses in the country, and the excellent quality of his colts has made them great favorits wherever the horse has stood. It is understood that he will be taken West.

E. S. Stokes has made two matches for his California trotter Tommy Gates against Steve Maxwell, for $1,000 a side, half forfeit. The first trot is to take place on June 9 next, two miles and repeat, in harness. The second race is to take place in Fleetwood, June 16; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; good day and track, or next good day and track.

Pat Malloy had fourteen representatives on the turf last season, and, like Enquirer, he did not have a 2-year-old to start for him. Eight of them were 3-year-olds, five 4-year-olds, and one 5-year-old. They ran eighty-five races, of which they won ten, were second in seventeen, third in eighteen, and unplaced in forty, with a total aggregate winnings of $13,780, of which Lord Murphy captured $10,6—. The average per capita was $984.30.

The case involving the ownership of the stakes and vase known as the Stallion Stake, won at Louisville last fall, and over which there was a dispute and lawsuit between Frank Harper and Harry Colston, his trainer, has been decided in favor of the latter. Harper claimed that his horse, Jils Johnson, was pulled by order of Colston, who owned Irish King, and trained both, so that Irish King could win. The Judge ruled out all testimony regarding racing, and admitted only that which related to the ownership of the horse.

Bonnie Scotland, the well-known sire of racers, died last Monday at the Belle Meade Farm, near Nashville, Tenn. He was by Iago, out of the celebrated mare Queen Mary. He ran only three times, winning the Liverpool St. Leger, was fourth in the Great Yorkshire Stakes, ran a dead heat with Artillery for the Doncaster St. Leger, and won the Doncaster Stakes, breaking down at the finish of the race. Among the best of his get were Dangerous, Surprise, Scotland, Malcolm, Ontario, Frogtown, Lobelia, Experience Oaks, Nathan Oaks, Nathan Oaks, Regulator, Van, Bigaroon, Quartermaster, Spindrift, Paper Maker, Belle of the Meade, Bombast, Dan K. Bramble, Bergamot, Belle Isle, Bushwhacker, Balance All, Bonnie Wood, Baton Rouge, Beatitude, Bye and Bye, Ben Hill, Luke Blackburn, and Bancroft.

A promising match was made at Stony Ford a few days ago. A party of gentlemen were there, two of whom agreed each to buy a yearling, provided Messrs. George B. Alley and David Bonner would make the selection for them, the price being $500 for the pick, after the reservation of a few for brood mares. Mr. Alley chose for Mr. G. S. Moulton a bay filly by Leland, dam Rosema by Young America, and Mr. Bonner selected for Mr. H. McCoon a chestnut colt by Kentucky Prince, dam Queen of May by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. A banter followed the purchase, which resulted in the yearlings being matched to trot a race at the meeting of the National Breeders' Association in 1881, in their 3-year-old-form, for $500 a side, and the winner to take both colts. If all goes well, this will prove a race of great interest, and it savors of old times to have such matches made.

Somewhere out West, if we accept as authority the picturesque nomenclature of our Indians, there is a Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses; but beyond the Atlantic, if we take as instructive the weights assigned by the English handicappers to Parole and Falsetto, there is an Old-Man-Afraid-of-Other-People's-Horses. That this old man should, of all the men in the world, be doughty John Bull, known as a man of the horse horsey, is to be written on the wall with a red pencil as a memorable fact. Not a very great while ago this John gave all American horses an allowance of ten pounds, without special inquiry into the qualities, on the broad and generous theory that an English horse was ten pounds better than any other horse in any circumstances. This theory John stood by a great many years, and it must be said that for a great while the facts sustained him. Perhaps he did not altogether neglect sundry minor contrivances which helped the facts in this particular,—for he was certainly fond of the idea of his superiority in horses as in other points, and treasured this allowance. Is it not his opinion that be himself is at least ten pounds better than all the world, and why should not his horses feel their oats? But John has hauled down his colors. Parole's present weight is 144 pounds, or about forty more than they gave him when he first went over. And to remonstrance against such weights English authorities answer: "If you do not like the weights, keep your horses out of the races." That is apparently what it means. They have made the weights to shut out American horses, because, perhaps, they want to keep some of the cups for themselves.—*New York Herald*.

How Sam Houston Happened to Go to Texas.

Fort Smith (Ark.) Elevator.

During Sam Houston's residence in the Cherokee Nation, west of Arkansas, he lived with a daughter of old Capt. John Rogers, an Indian, about two and a half miles west of Fort Gibson. He was a merchant, but tried to conform to the ways and habits of the Indians, and in dress wore the hunting-shirt, buckskin leggings, and breech-clout of the Indians. For the greater part of his stay here he was under the influence of liquor, when it could be had, and he was seldom without it. He seemed, after a residence of two years, to tire of the part he was acting, and during short periods of soberness became morose and sullen. He was evidently comparing in his mind his present mode of life with the past, or a worthless, drunken white Indian with the proud Governor of Tennessee.

It was directly after one of his long drunken spells that some of the Texas Cherokees brought news of the war between Texas and Mexico. Houston, although not yet sober, walked out on the banks of the Grand River with John Henry, a merchant. Throwing himself down on the ground, he was silent for some time. At length, starting up quickly, he said: "Henry, let us go to Texas. I am tired of this country and this life. Go with me, and I will make a fortune for us both. You a merchant! I a merchant! We are no more fit for merchants than h—l is for a powder-house. I am going. In that new State I will make a man of myself again." He began at once making preparation for the. at that time, long journey. Casting at once aside all his Indian attire, he came out dressed as a white man, and at once refusing the use of liquor offered him frequently, as if by the stroke of the magician's wand, he looked the man and hero he very soon became after his arrival in Texas.

A SONG.

Oh! when I hear that voice of thine,
  Forgotten is my pain;
The golden hours again are mine,
  And Life is not in vain,
And Life is not in vain, O Love,
  And Life is not in vain!

I dream I hear again the song
  That bade me not despair,
And past and long-dead memories throng,
  Like ghosts, the purple air;
Like restless ghosts, they throng, O Love,
  They throng the purple air!

For me again that river flows
  Serenely to the sea;
I breathe once more the lovely rose
  Thou gavest unto me—
The fragrant rose thou gavest, Love,
  Thou gavest unto me!

And now, alas! the visions fade,
  As night falls o'er the sea;
So Death doth wrap thee in its shade
  And thou art lost to me;
And thou art lost to me, O Love,
  And thou art lost to me!

PAUL F. BROWNE.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
(Clark Street, opposite Sherman House.)
Z. W. SPRAGUE..............Proprietor and Manager

To-day, Sunday, Feb. 8, at 2:30, grand family Matinee and night performance, at 8 o'clock.
Positively last two performances of the eminent star actor
GEORGE LEAROCK
And his New American Ideal Drama,
PHILLIP GORDON, Miner.
Great Star Cast and Beautiful Scenery.

Monday, Feb. 9, one week only of the
K. H. K.'S
COLOSSAL NOVELTY COMBINATION,
Including Emerson, Clark, and Daly Brothers, in their specialty song and dance, entitled "The Fairest of the Fair," introducing all the wonderful feats of high kicking and breakneck eccentricities.
George Murphy and George Shannon, the original German team, who can justly claim to the palm for superiority in the Teutonic line for originality and genuine humor.
The beautiful and gifted Parker Sisters, Georgie and Lizzie, who are universally recognized as among the foremost exponents of vocal and Terpsichorean art.
John Murphy and Phil Mack, the Irish Autocrats; the versatile and talented representatives of Hibernian characters.
Emma Bretto, the serio-comic vocalist par excellence.
Cardella and Victorelli, the premier athletes of the world.
The Jeromes, Charles and Ella, America's own comedy and musical sketch artists.
J. O. Hall, the talented actor, Stage Manager of the combination, and the Rafferty Blues (London Theatre Cadets), twelve well drilled boys, appearing in their great challenge skirmish-drill and military evolutions.
Note the Rafferty Blues and Olympic Brass Band, in full uniform, will parade through the principal streets at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.
Keep your eyes open, boys.

The entertainment concludes with John Murphy's latest sensation play, entitled
Murphy's Christmas.
Thomas Ryan, a boss stevedore, John E. Murphy.
Peter Baum, cabinetmaker, George Murphy.
Miss Kate Brophy, proprietress of boarding-house, Phil Mack.
Seltzer Myre, Ryan's enemy and rival, George Shannon.
During the piece Mr. Murphy will sing his new song, entitled "The Christmas Tree." Mr. John Murphy will also sing his new song entitled "Rafferty's Are On Parade."

Admission—Every Evening and Sunday Matinee, 75, 50, 35, and 25c. Boys under 12 years, 15c.
Remember the admission to Wednesday and Saturday Matinees is only 50 and 25c. Children under 12 years, 15c.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.
Return for two Concerts only of the Miss EMMA
THURSBY CONCERT CO.
Before Miss Thursby's final departure for Europe, appearing here
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 20,
MATINEE, SATURDAY, Feb 21.
On the occasion of the only Concert of the series, Friday Evening, Feb. 20,
P. S. GILMORE'S
National Hymn, "COLUMBIA," will be given for the first time in the West, with a grand ensemble of Musical and Histrionic talent, the solo parts being sung by
Miss EMMA C. THURSBY, Soprano,
Mr. BRANSON, Tenor,
EMILY GAVIN,
The celebrated Dramatic Reader reciting the Ode, and a grand
CHORUS OF 200 VOICES
Under the direction of
WM. L. TOMLINS,
Will render the choral part of the composition.
Notwithstanding the great expense attendant on these Concerts, popular prices will be maintained, tickets being sold at
50c, 75c. Including Reserved Seats, 25c and $1.50. The sale beginning at Central Music Hall Box Office, Tuesday Morning, Feb. 17.
GEO. B. CARPENTER, Manager.

HAMLIN'S THEATRE.
Commencing MONDAY, FEB 9, Second and Last Week of the Great Comedian,
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU,
Supported by TAYLEURE'S GREAT COMPANY, who consents to extend his stay for
ANOTHER WEEK!
This extension is in deference to the popularity of the engagement which is the Most Successful Ever Filled in Chicago!
The Popularity of "KIT" is among the marvels of the contemporaneous stage. FOR TWELVE YEARS it has maintained its distinction as the Most Prosperous American Drama yet produced. Has been witnessed in the twelve years of its career by nearly 1,000,000 auditors!
Its Present Production is, in all particulars, in Beauty, Completeness, Effect, THE BEST Ever yet presented, with the exception, perhaps, of the Boston Theatre. Mr. CHANFRAU himself has publicly testified to this fact, and the crowded audiences of the past week confirm (so far as Chicago is concerned) the correctness of this praise.
COMMENCING MONDAY, FEB. 9, ONE WEEK MORE OF
KIT, The Arkansas Traveler.
THRILLING REALISTIC SCENES! The Levee at St. Louis. Departure of the "Medora." The COLORED JUBILEE SINGERS. The Steamboat Explosion. The Fatal Duel, and the Inimitable Types,
THE TWO BEATS.
A Great Cast of New York Favorites.
"KIT" MATINEES Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
J. H. HAVERLY..............Proprietor and Manager
To-Night (Sunday) at 8 o'clock,
Last and Farewell Performance of
MR. MAURICE GRAU'S
GREAT FRENCH OPERA COMPANY!
The Grandest Company ever organized for the proper Production of Comic Opera,
When will be performed Offenbach's chef d'œuvre
LA BELLE HELENE!
With the following phenomenal cast:
HELENE..........Mlle. PAOLA MARIE
Oreste..........Mlle. Angele
Parthoenis..........Mlle. Raphael
Calchas..........M. Mezieres
Menelaus..........M. Duplan
Agamemnon..........M. Jouardo
Achille..........M. Poyard
Ajax I..........M. Vilano
Ajax II..........M. Terbel
and
M. CAPOUL in his great role..........PARIS
Admission, 25c, 50c, and $1. Reserved Seats, 50c and $1 extra. Box-Office open all day.

MONROE'S NEW THEATRE,
498 State-st., near Taylor.
JERRY MONROE..........SOLE PROPRIETOR.
J. W. Berkeley..........Manager.
Now being thoroughly reconstructed with New Stage on the most improved plan. New Auditorium, elegantly furnished with Comfortable Patent Folding Chairs. The entire building heated with steam.
WILL OPEN MONDAY, FEB. 16, 1880,
As a first-class Dramatic and Variety Theatre at prices to suit the times. Admission, 15c; Reserved Seats, 25c. The leading Dramatic and Variety Stars of the day will be presented in rapid succession. A Superb Orchestra will be engaged. A Free Balcony Brass Band Concert will be given in front of the Theatre previous to each performance. For particulars see future advertisements.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL,
State and Randolph-sts.
TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 10,
DONAVIN'S ORIGINAL TENNESSEANS!
Benefit for the endowment of an Incurable Cot in St. Luke's Free Hospital, Chicago.
Reserved Seats, 50c. Box-Office now open.

AMUSEMENTS.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
J. H. HAVERLY..............Proprietor and Manager

COMMENCING MONDAY, Feb. 9,
EVERY EVENING,
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
THE ELECTRIC SUCCESS.

LOUIS ALDRICH
AND
CHAS. T. PARSLOE
In BARTLEY CAMPBELL'S Famous and Most Powerful Play,
MY PARTNER
NOW PRESENTED FOR THE
First Time in Chicago,
With Entire New Scenery by
Mr. DAVID STRONG
AND WITH THE
SUPERB STAR COMPANY
With which it achieved
The Greatest Success of the Season
AT THE
UNION SQUARE THEATRE,
NEW YORK,
Where it was originally produced Sept. 16, 1879.

MR. LOUIS ALDRICH,
MR. FRANK MORDAUNT, MISS JOSEPHINE LAURENS,
MISS DORA GOLDTHWAITE, MR. HENRY CRISP,
MR. A. D. BILLINGS, MISS LAURA THORPE,
MR. J. W. HAGUE, MR. WALTER LENNOX, JR.,
MR. G. T. ULMER, MR. P. J. REYNOLDS,
AND
MR. CHAS. T. PARSLOE.

From the New York Herald, Sept. 17, 1879.
Mr. Bartley Campbell has written several excellent plays, none better, however, than "My Partner," produced last evening at the Union Square Theatre before a large, fashionable, and critical audience. In the creation of his plot and the development of his story---keeping, as he does, the tide of interest always at the flood---in happily commingling rough humor and homely pathos, the author appears to have succeeded in giving us a purely American Drama, based on incidents that are possible and represented by characters that are not extravagant. The events that furnish the motive and the incidents introduced to aid the plot belong to what is known as "border life," but in the presentation of these there is a delicacy of treatment in the dialogue and a color given to the language that elevate the play far above the level of the so-called "border drama." There are no revolver discussions and lynchings, no eruption of red shirts and slang phrases but in their place the home utterances of men and women who might have lived and had their being anywhere else than in California.

EVERY EVENING AT 8. MY PARTNER! Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
HOOLEY & QUINLIN.....Proprietors and Managers.
ENGAGEMENT FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,
COMMENCING MONDAY, Feb. 9,
OF THE CELEBRATED COMEDIAN, MR.
SOTHERN
SUPPORTED BY HIS ADMIRABLE
Company of Comedians
Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 9 and 10,
Only Two Performances of Robertson's Emotional Comedy,
DAVID GARRICK.
DAVID GARRICK..........MR. SOTHERN
His Great Original Conception.
To conclude with the Laughable Farce,
AN ALARMING SACRIFICE.
Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings, Feb. 11, 12, and 14,
Mr. Sothern will appear in his Original Characterization called the
CRUSHED TRAGEDIAN.
Universally conceded the Greatest of all his Comedy Impersonations.
Friday Evening and Saturday Matinee, Feb. 13 and 14,
Only appearance in Robertson's Greatest Comedy, entitled
HOME.
MR. SOTHERN IN HIS ORIGINAL PART.
To conclude with a Laughable Farce by the Company.
MONDAY, FEB. 16, THE
BIG FOUR MINSTRELS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
ONE WEEK ONLY, Feb. 9, Matinees Wednesday and Saturday,
THE GREAT AND ONLY
HERRMANN!
The most renowned Prestidigitateur, Scientific Illusory Agent, Defier of Physical Laws, and Necromantic Master. Quick as the Lightning's Flash!
NEW TRICKS, ILLUSIONS, AND WITTICISMS.
ASSISTED BY
MDLLE. ADDIE.
THE LORELLAS
In their Grotesque Dances and
GAMBOLS IN IMP-LAND.
First appearance of the greatest of Ventriloquists,
VAL VOSE,
"The Man With the Double Voice."
A New and Weird Sensation,
The Mysteries of the Catacombs of Paris!
The Ne Plus Ultra of Illusions, DECAPITATION—cutting off a man's head. "Ole Bull Outdone," "Satan's Ribbon," "All Nations in One Bottle," and other startling sensations, proclaiming HERRMANN the greatest living exponent of
THE BLACK ART!
Monday, Feb. 16—Mr. and Mrs. McKee Rankin in their Great Romantic Drama, THE DANITES.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
HOOLEY & QUINLIN.....Proprietors and Managers.
THIS SUNDAY EVENING,
MISS DICKIE
LINGARD!
And Her Comedy Company
In W. S. Gilbert's Grand Play,
CHARITY
RUSH TREDGET, - - - MISS LINGARD
Supported by Messrs. H. W. Mitchell, Fred Wren, Ella Wren, and her Full Company.
POPULAR PRICES.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
"BRIGHT AND HAPPY HOMES."
ONE LECTURE BY
TALMAGE,
Friday Evening, Feb. 13.
After a successful lecture tour abroad, T. Dewitt Talmage will give one lecture only in Chicago this season. Subject, "Bright and Happy Homes,"—his most popular lecture.
Tickets, 50 and 75 Cents.
For sale at the Box-Office, Central Music-Hall, on and after Monday, Feb. 9.

NORTH SIDE TURNER HALL.
THIS SUNDAY, at 3 p. m.,
GRAND SACRED CONCERT!
GIVEN BY THE
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA,
Under the direction of Prof. A. ROSENBECKER.
Admission, 15 Cents.
Office of the Chicago Orchestra, 113 East Randolph-st., Kingsbury Block, Room 6.

ELOCUTION AND DRAMATIC ART.
Samuel Kayzer,
DRAMATIC READER.
CLASSES AND PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.
Room 9, 88 Madison-st.,
HERSHEY HALL, opp. McVicker's Theatre.

HERSHEY MUSIC-HALL.
TWENTY-THIRD POPULAR CONCERT
WEDNESDAY Evening, Feb. 11, 1880, at 8 o'clock.
Miss GRACE A. HILTZ, Vocalist.
Miss ANNA MORGAN, Reader.
Mr. EMIL LIEBLING, Pianist.
Mr. A. F. McCARRELL, Organist.
Mr. H. CLARENCE EDDY, Organist and Director.
Admission, 25 cents.

HERSHEY MUSIC-HALL.
THE HERSHEY SCHOOL OF MUSICAL ART.
The Spring Term of this popular Institution commences Feb. 12. Private or Class Instruction by the best Teachers only. H. CLARENCE EDDY, General Director. Mrs. Sara Hershey Eddy, Vocal Director.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
80 and 82 Wabash-av.
REGULAR TRADE SALE
DRY GOODS,
TUESDAY, FEB. 10, 9:30 A. M.
New Invoices Desirable Goods.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

We Shall Close Out
AT AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11, at 10 a. m. prompt,
750 CASES
SPRING STYLES
BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS.
These are new clean goods, just in from the Factories, and will be found very choice.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
80 and 82 Wabash-av.

Thursday, Feb. 12, at 9:30 a. m.,
TRADE SALE
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.
Full assortment of English and American W. G. Ware.
Rock and Yellow Ware.
Glassware of every description.
Brackets, Lamps, and Lamp Chimneys.
Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.
Tuesday, Feb. 10, at 9:30 o'clock,
We hold our regular sale at store.
NEW & SECOND-HAND FURNITURE
And General Household Goods,
Carpets, Stoves, Etc., Etc.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.

SPECIAL SALE OF
5,000 lbs. of Rags,
Tuesday Morning, Feb. 10, at 11 o'clock,
AT OUR SALESROOMS.
The trade are invited to be present.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.

OUR REGULAR WEEKLY SALE,
Friday, Feb. 13, at 9:30 a. m.,
We have an immese layout
NEW PARLOR SUITS, NEW CHAMBER SETS,
The largest stock of Second-hand
FURNITURE
In the city. A full line of Brussels and Wool Carpets, Office and Library Desks, General Household Goods, Crockery, Glass and Plated Ware, General Merchandise, &c.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.

By GO-AGAIN & RE-VEL,
191, 193, 195 and 197 Randolph-st., N. W. cor. Fifth-av.
This Entire Week
We will offer immense
BARGAINS
In Furniture, Carpets, Desks, Bookcases, Showcases, Parlor Suits, Chamber Suits, Stoves, &c.,
Both New and Second-hand. Also Bank, Office, and Store Fixtures always in stock.
N. B.—To the people of Chicago: We respectfully invite the attention of the public to the fact that our stores have been undergoing great improvements during the last month, having added the two west stores on Randolph-st. to the corner, actually doubling what had been considered the largest stores of this kind in the city, and now we claim that our establishment, situated as it is the very heart of Chicago, is undoubtedly the largest concern of its kind in the United States, and having made this claim we shall use our utmost endeavors to extend the reputation we have already acquired for fair and honest treatment in all our business relations. Our facilities for handling New and Second-hand Furniture are undoubtedly superior to all competitors, and in conclusion we would offer a caution, which is: Do not sell your Household Goods until you have obtained our figures. We also wish to invite an inspection of our stores by the reader and the public in general, feeling certain that mutual benefit will be the result. Respectfully,
GEOHEGAN & REVEL,
N. W. corner Fifth-av. and Randolph-st.

By HENRY & HATCH,
Successors to Chas. E. Raddin & Co., Auctioneers, 137 & 139 Wabash-av.
LARGE AUCTION SALE
BOOTS AND SHOES, RUBBERS AND SLIPPERS,
Tuesday, Feb. 10.
A splendid line of fresh new goods just received. Ladies' and Gents' Hand and Machine Sewed.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
Dry Goods, Clothing, CARPETS, ETC.,
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11, at 10 a. m.
HENRY & HATCH, Auctioneers.

By H. FRIEDMAN & SONS,
Auctioneers, 199, 201, and 203 Randolph-st.
OUR REGULAR TRADE SALE OF
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,
On Wednesday, Feb. 11, at 10 a. m.,
Will consist of a
Large Stock of a Dealer.
Also
20 casks W. G. Ware, assorted.
10 casks China Ware, assorted.
10 casks Brown and Yellow Ware.
500 brls Glassware (Table and Bar).
Attend this Sale for Bargains.
GEO. W. BECKFORD, Salesman.

By FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st., General Auctioneers.
Special Attention to Outside Sales.
REGULAR SALES AT STORE
Wednesday and Saturday.
NEXT REGULAR SALE
Wednesday, Feb. 11, 9:30 a. m.,
Large stock New and Second-hand
FURNITURE
AND GENERAL HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.
THE LOUISIANA
STATE LOTTERY COMPANY
Was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868 for the term of Twenty-five Years, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, which pledge has been renewed by an overwhelming popular vote, securing its franchise in the new Constitution adopted Dec. 2, A. D. 1879, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000.
116 GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTIONS have been held, and the SECOND TUESDAY of each month was fixed as the regular day.
HAS NEVER SCALED OR POSTPONED.
Look at the following distribution:
CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.
100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH.
HALF-TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
LIST OF PRIZES.
1 Capital Prize.......... $30,000
1 Capital Prize.......... 10,000
1 Capital Prize.......... 5,000
2 Prizes of $2,500.......... 5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000.......... 5,000
20 Prizes of 500.......... 10,000
100 Prizes of 100.......... 10,000
200 Prizes of 50.......... 10,000
500 Prizes of 20.......... 10,000
1,000 Prizes of 10.......... 10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.
9 Approximation Prizes of $300.......... 2,700
7 Approximation Prizes of 200.......... 1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of 100.......... 900
1,857 Prizes, amounting to.......... $110,400
Write, clearly stating full address, for further information, or send orders by express or mail addressed only to
M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.,
Or same person at
No. 319 Broadway, New York.
Or to MURRAY & CO., 127 La Salle-st., Chicago.
All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.

MISCELLANEOUS.
NO CURE! NO PAY! DR. KEAN,
173 South Clark-st., Chicago.
Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.